"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and warmer; winds becoming southwesterly.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,064. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market weak.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.12; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 38⅝c.; cash cotton, 6 7-16c.

FOREIGN.—The budget statement of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, presented in the House of Commons yesterday, shows total revenue £116,016,000 and surplus £3,678,000, although the expenditure exceeded the record. The national debt was reduced by £6,605,000. The Pope is to arbitrate the boundary dispute between Haiti and Santo Domingo. Universal male suffrage was adopted by the Norwegian Storthing yesterday. An Anglo-American Chamber of Commerce was definitely formed in Brussels.—Page 7.

Page 3.

The bill to restore to citizenship in the United States Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris, daughter of President Grant, passed both houses of Congress yesterday.

Page 5.

Marine insurance rates were doubled yesterday, being raised to full war figures.

While in an epileptic fit, Mrs. Diederich was drowned in a tub containing but three inches of water.

The steam yachts Corsair and Penelope and the steel tug Philadelphia were bought by the Government yesterday.

Page 7.

Gen. Edward Cary Walthall, Senior Senator for Mississippi, died in Washington last evening.

The last private concert this season of the Rubenstein Club took place last night at the Waldorf-Astoria.

René Doumic, the French literary critic, gave his farewell lecture yesterday at the Natural History Museum. His subject was "The Social Rôle of the Writer."

Princeton students indulged in a great demonstration, visiting the home of ex-President Cleveland, who addressed them on patriotism and the duties of the hour.

The annual banquet of the Old Guard Association of the Twelfth Regiment was held at the Savoy. Gen. Merritt, U. S. A., responded to the toast of "The President."

Mrs. William McKinley, the President's wife, arrived here from Washington yesterday, accompanied by her sister and niece. They will visit with the family of Abner McKinley.

A party of Yale students arrived in New York yesterday for a two days' slumming trip. They have already visited various charitable institutions, the Florence Mission, and Chinatown.

At the meeting of the West End Woman's Republican Association yesterday, Mrs. Bertha Welby read a paper commending President McKinley. Resolutions in memory of Charles W. Hackett were adopted.

Miss Frances Thorley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Thorley, was married to Augustus Franklin Goodwin last night at the home of her parents, 330 West Seventy-second Street. The Rev. Dr. J. N. Shipman officiated.

John W. Dexter, a prosperous appearing contractor, was arrested in City Hall Park yesterday while trying to make a patriotic speech to a large crowd. He had letters from President McKinley's secretary and Secretary of the Navy Long, acknowledging his offer to serve in the navy.

Page 9.

A climax is expected to-day in the trouble between the Directors of the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company and F. B. Armstrong, the President.

Page 10.

Three men were killed and another was seriously injured in a collision between freight trains at Fairport, on the New York Central Railroad, yesterday morning.

Page 12.

The Distributing Committee of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association apportioned $55,000 among the hospitals of the city.

Theodore Allen, when on trial yesterday charged with keeping a poolroom, testified that he had never made a bet on a horse race, and did not know how to play roulette.

The Grand Jury of Kings County has indicted William Hepburn and Charles M. Winant in connection with the Brooklyn scandal. They must now plead in the County Court.

Edward Bender, who has been separated from his wife for a year, called at her home yesterday morning to abuse her. In his anger he shot two young men who sought to protect her, killing one of them. He afterward shot a policeman in the breast.

The stock market showed yesterday declines in seventy-one securities averaging 1.44 points, and slight gains in seven. Nine stocks remained unchanged. Government bonds were dull. There were patriotic demonstrations on the different Exchanges.

There was a run yesterday on the savings department of the State Bank in Grand Street, but the commercial department is not affected. Most of the depositors in the savings department are ignorant foreigners and they fear their money will not be safe in a bank during war.

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THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of first page to the right of the title.

An era of high pressure covers the southeast section of the country. Further west a belt of low pressure extends from Minnesota to Western Texas, with a decided depression in the latter district. Light and scattered showers have fallen in New England and New York. The weather is nearly clear in the lower lake region and Atlantic and Gulf Coast districts. An area of clouds covers the Central and Upper Mississippi and the Missouri and Arkansas Valleys. Rain has fallen at scattered points in this area. The temperature is higher in the Ohio Valley and the lake regions and lower in Central Rocky Mountain districts. For to-day fair and warmer weather is indicated for the Middle and North Atlantic States and lower lake region, and generally fair weather in the Gulf States. Showery conditions will continue in the Arkansas, Lower Missouri, and Central Mississippi Valleys, and cloudiness will extend to the Ohio Valley. Fair and cooler weather is indicated for the Northwest.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, as taken from The New York Times's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		Times.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	34	42	46
6 A. M.	33	41	46
9 A. M.	41	46	56
12 M.	45	49	61
3 P. M.	48	53	59
6 P. M.	45	54	58
9 P. M.	44	51	53
12 P. M.	45	49	50

The Times's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level, that of the Weather Bureau is 235 feet above the street level.

The average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square....................53½
Weather Bureau..................................48¾
Corresponding date 1897....................41¾
Corresponding date for last 20 years....52

The maximum temperature was 54 degrees at 3 P. M. and the minimum 41 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. [illegible] per cent. and at 8 P. M. 40 per cent.

Every Hour in the Day
[illegible] leaves Grand Central Station for [illegible] via the New York Central [illegible]

WOODFORD LEAVES MADRID

United States Minister to Spain Receives His Passports from the Foreign Office.

ULTIMATUM NOT PRESENTED

The Spanish Government, Having Received a Copy in Advance, Anticipated the Delivery of the Official Communication.

MADRID, April 21.—The United States Minister, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, left Madrid at 4 o'clock this afternoon, accompanied by his acting private secretary and two servants. G. H. Barclay, the British Chargé d'Affaires, and the Secretary of the German Embassy, Count von Castell-Ruedenhausen, saw the United States Minister off. There was a great jingo demonstration at the station.

Gen. Woodford arrived at the station about a quarter of an hour in advance of the hour at which the train was scheduled to leave, but the train started half an hour late, and during the interval Gen. Woodford conversed with the representatives of the foreign press and a number of private friends. An immense crowd gathered at the station, composed of all classes. A strong force of police and civic guards maintained order, while amid the crowd moved a large number of private detectives.

A Last Act of Courtesy.

When the crowd was thickest about him, Gen. Woodford forced his way through and approaching Col. Morel, the Chief of Police, shook hands with him cordially, thanking him for his kindness and zeal in guarding the United States Legation and his residence for so many months. The retiring Minister maintained his usual calmness, but looked worn and fatigued.

When Gen. Woodford took his seat in the train there was a stir among the spectators and a rush toward the window of the carriage. The Minister sat unconcerned and dignified. Señor Aguilera, the Civil Governor of Madrid, his gigantic figure rising head and shoulders above the crowd, in a stentorian voice raised a cheer, which was thrice responded to frantically by the crowd. "Viva España" resounded throughout the station until the train was fairly outside. This was not meant as a kindly farewell, but was an explosion of long pent-up feelings of vengeance. Outside the station Señor Aguilera addressed the crowd, counselling calmness and confidence in the Government, which, he said, would safeguard the honor of Spain.

The English flag is now flying over the American legation, which is still guarded by the police. The British Ambassador, Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, called upon Señor Gullon, the Foreign Minister, this afternoon, and informed him that the affairs of the American legation were in his hands.

The authorities of the different Spanish provinces through which Gen. Woodford's train will pass have received instructions to take the necessary steps to protect it until the frontier of France is reached. A detachment of Civil Guards accompanies Gen. Woodford to the frontier.

Receipt of the Ultimatum.

The ultimatum of the United States was received early this morning in English. The Spanish Government immediately broke off diplomatic relations with the United States, notifying the United States Minister to this effect before he was able to present any note. The newspapers of this city to-day print highly colored accounts of how Gen. Woodford received his passports, but they are in the main untrue. The Spanish Government, having received the text of the ultimatum of the United States from its own sources, did not wait for the United States Minister to present the ultimatum, but sent him his passports.

It is not expected that there will be any formal declaration of war, as Spain's action to-day is considered a virtual declaration of war, and hostilities may begin immediately. Both nations, however, may make to their own people, and to all neutrals, what is termed "the notification of war."

A semi-official note issued this afternoon says:

"The Spanish Government, having received the ultimatum of the President of the United States, considers that the document constitutes a declaration of war against Spain and that the proper form to be adopted is not to make any further reply but to await the expiration of the time mentioned in the ultimatum before opening hostilities. In the meantime the Spanish authorities have placed their possessions in a state of defense, and their fleet is already on its way to meet that of the United States."

The Queen Regent presided this afternoon at the Cabinet Council. Señor Sagasta, the Premier, announced the departure of Señor Polo y Bernabé from Washington, and that the United States Minister, Gen. Woodford, had been informed that it would be useless to present any note. Señor Sagasta then addressed the Queen Regent thus:

"In this solemn moment, when the first cannon shot is almost audible, the Government is prepared to assume the entire responsibility for its decisions; but it considers it opportune that the Queen Regent should hear the opinion of all the political leaders and the influential men of all parties, as well as the principal Generals."

Acceding to this proposal, the Queen Regent commenced the consultation this evening.

Martinez Campos Speaks.

In the Spanish Senate to-day Marshal Martinez Campos asked the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Señor Gullon, to make a statement regarding the relations between Spain and the United States, whereupon the Minister replied that all relations were broken off. The former Captain General of Cuba then made a patriotic speech, during which he declared that Cuba would never lose her Spanish sovereignty.

Marshal Campos said he warmly approved the wisdom displayed by the Government, which had "accepted voluntarily all propositions compatible with the dignity of Spain." He added that ever since 1820 the United States had "pursued its aim of seizing Cuba." If America belonged to the Americans, he argued, Spain ought to be considered an American power, for "she has watered the soil of America with her blood." He declared that there exist in America 40,000,000 inhabitants of Spanish origin, "all favorable to the mother country."

Señor Fernandez Gonzalez declared in the name of the Republicans that "party spirit is now drowned," adding that "there is only one voice throughout Spain—to repel foreign aggression."

A resolution eloquently supported by several leading Senators pledging the assistance of the Chamber to save the dignity of Spain was carried with acclamation.

Señor Gullon, the Foreign Minister, thanked the Senate "not in the name of the Liberal Cabinet, but in the name of the Government."

The President then delivered a patriotic oration, arousing intense enthusiasm.

The Chambers have elected provisional officers, the Marquis Vega d'Armijo being chosen President of the Congress, the Lower House of the Cortes. At the opening of proceedings in the Lower House the President urged the necessity of the quickest possible organization of the House, "to enable us to defend the honor and flag of our country." The Chamber commenced forthwith the election of committees, and it is believed that the work of organization will be completed by Saturday.

In the lobbies to-day Deputies of all parties were unanimous in saying that America must be resisted to the utmost.

There was a slight fall in prices on the Spanish Bourse to-day as a result of the severance of diplomatic relations between Spain and the United States, but there was no panic.

WOODFORD THANKS ENGLAND.

Protection of American Interests Committed to Her Hands.

LONDON, April 22.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"Gen. Woodford [illegible] to Mr. Barclay, Secretary of the British Legation, with visible emotion, his gratitude to Great Britain for undertaking the task the British Embassy has assumed of protecting American interests. From to-day (Thursday) the British Embassy and British Consulates throughout Spain will take charge of American interests and American residents. Very few of the latter have so far left the country.

"It is only fair to say that the authorities have done their best to protect the American legation, the private residence of Gen. Woodford, and the Consulates in the provinces. Both the Madrid and provincial papers have recommended forbearance and a prudent attitude, which have everywhere been observed."

SENOR POLO ON BRITISH SOIL.

The Former Spanish Legation in Washington Deserted.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., April 21.—Señor Polo y Bernabé left the country to which he was lately Spain's Minister at 1:30 this afternoon, when his carriage was driven across the bridge which unites the American and Canadian cities of Niagara Falls. Señor Polo and his staff, accompanied by two United States Secret Service men and a Pinkerton detective, proceeded at once to the Lafayette Hotel, where it is their intention to remain until next Saturday afternoon. They will then go to Toronto.

Upon arrival in the Dominion the Minister and his party were placed under the protection of Thomas H. Young, Chief of the Ontario police, and two detectives. The most notable feature of the afternoon was the large amount of telegraphing done by the Minister. He sent dispatches to New York, Washington, Paris, and Havana, and did $300 worth of cabling to the Foreign office at Madrid. He received messages from Madrid, New York, and Montreal. The rest of the afternoon Señor Polo spent in sightseeing.

The Spanish Minister made his first exception to his policy of silence late this afternoon, when a reporter asked him to affirm or deny the report that, just before leaving Washington, he made the statement: "If Gen. Grant had been President this war would have been impossible."

"No sir," said Señor Polo, "I did not make the statement, but those are my sentiments nevertheless. The United States has no justification for forcing a war upon Spain. It is a shameful proceeding."

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The handsome residence heretofore occupied as the Spanish Legation was deserted and silent to-day. An attendant was packing a few remaining boxes of personal effects, which will be sent to Toronto. To-morrow the house will be turned over to the owners. Señors Dubosc and Galarza, secretaries, who remained over until to-day, dropped in, but transacted no business. The telegraph companies have been directed to forward all official cables to Señor Polo at Suspension Bridge, so that no further official information is coming here.

Spanish Sympathizers in Canada.

TORONTO, April 21.—Chevalier Thompson, Spanish Consul in Toronto, has received twenty-three applications from qualified members of the Canadian militia for service under the Spanish flag, while four medical men have volunteered their services. On Señor Polo's arrival here on Saturday he will be met by a contingent of Spanish residents of the city and afterward a reception will be held in his honor. On Monday night he is expected to be a guest at the annual dinner of St. George's Society.

American Consul Leaves Malaga.

MALAGA, Spain, April 21.—The United States Consul here, R. M. Bartleman, has started for Gibraltar. The escutcheon and the American flag over the Consulate have been removed, and the archives transferred to the British Consulate.

VIOLENT SCENES IN MADRID.

A Mob Smashes the American Eagle on the Equitable Building—Correspondents Denounced.

MADRID, April 21—9:30 P. M.—Enthusiastic processions are now moving through the principal streets. A mob gathered in front of the building of the Equitable Life Insurance Company and insisted upon the removal of the American eagle, which was thrown down and smashed to bits. The fragments were then carried through the streets by a cheering, yelling mob to the Military Club, where the members appeared upon the balcony and enthusiastically cheered the demonstrators, shouting "Viva Espana!" and "Down with the Yankees!" The police mixed with the crowd and allowed the demonstrations to go on without restraint.

The Civil Governor of Madrid, Señor Aguilera, instead of prohibiting, allowed complete liberty of action, mingling among the demonstrators. He was loudly cheered, especially when the American escutcheon was thrown from the balcony of the Equitable Building and fell at his very feet. Aguilera, as if trampling upon the escutcheon, addressed the populace amid enthusiastic applause. He said:

"The Spanish lion is roused from his slumber. He will shake his mane and disperse the rest of the brute creation."

The demonstration then continued, a part of the mob proposing to demonstrate in front of the American Legation, which is now under the British flag. It is hoped, at the time this dispatch is sent, that the crowd will disperse exhausted, having nothing upon which to wreak its vengeance.

La Correspondencia España suggests the expulsion of all foreigners, especially the newspaper correspondents, "whose presence is dangerous." It says the censorship is inadequate, as the correspondents have "other means of keeping up their calumnies against Spain, especially the American correspondents." The paper demands that a date should be fixed for their expulsion, giving them time only to reach the frontier. "Let them follow their profession elsewhere," it says, "and we are confident that no Spaniard worthy the name will act as a substitute for Yankee press correspondents."

DEMONSTRATION IN HAVANA.

The Committee in Charge Issues an Anti-American Circular.

HAVANA, April 21.—A patriotic demonstration took place here this evening. A parade was organized, in which the volunteers, firemen, and persons of all social classes took part. There were several bands in the procession, and many of the marchers carried torches. A circular issued by the promoters of the demonstration says:

"The moment has arrived to show that the country's love is not dead. The hour has come. If we have remained silent hitherto it has been out of prudence in the face of the unreasonableness and perfidy of a people unworthy to appear in concert of civilized nations, unworthy for its foulness, which is and will be the object of contempt in all future history.

"We are no longer willing to tolerate this insolence, lest our prudence and forbearance be misconstrued as cowardice. The Queen Regent has just issued a most brave challenge to the traitorous American Republic. Let us, too, shout with enthusiasm 'Viva España!' and 'Halt' to the foreigner. Let us, too, march before the Spanish palace, (Blanco's residence,) resolved to be destroyed before falling into the foreigner's power."

HAVANA PRESS CONFIDENT.

Predictions of Disappointments for the United States.

HAVANA, April 21.—The Diario de la Marina, in its editorial this morning, praises the Spaniards of Mexico, who are said to have raised by subscription about $1,000,000 for Cuban relief. The same paper says: "There is no fear of a scarcity of provisions in case of war, owing to the measures adopted by the Government and to the patriotic attitude of the Spaniards of Mexico."

The Union Constitucional refers in high terms to the stand taken by Spain, saying: "She does not need sixty hours, not even one hour, to return the Americans' insulting challenge."

Referring to the ultimatum of the United States, the Union Constitucional adds: "The disappointment of the seventy millions of people will be great when they come out of the fight with the people over whose possessions the sun has never set."

The Commercio prints a patriotic article, in which it says:

"The hour has come at last to unveil the situation. Every Spaniard is in his place awaiting orders. The newspapers should remember Spain's history, trusting to it for victory over American injustice. The public spirit here is quiet, though the opposite is published there, (in the United States,) where the bitter sentiments are increased, and have made us hate the Yankees and anxious to fight them."

Another newspaper ridicules the idea of a blockade of Cuba, asking: "Where is the patriotism, which does not exist, of the Americans who have offered $500 bounty for sailors?"

La Lucha this afternoon publishes a sarcastic article with reference to the ultimatum of the United States to Spain, in the course of which it says:

"McKinley's unforeseen order putting us out was so sudden that we had no time to take even the furniture out of our house, and we have decided to reveal ourselves against his command and to reject him for lack of competence. We will repel by force if force is used in putting us out of our own house; and, too, we command all tenants in the same case as ours to use all means of defense and not to obey such an order, it being unprecedented, and all means to oppose it being good and justified."

THE QUEEN REGENT'S SPEECH.

Likely to Awaken the Chivalrous Devotion of the Spaniards.

LONDON, April 21.—A belated Madrid dispatch to The Times, describing yesterday's scenes in the Cortes, says:

"The Queen Regent wore an elegant heliotrope costume, with deep white lace and heliotrope plumes. The Queen's and the King's thrones were simple velvet-covered armchairs. The Queen's voice, which was low at first, showed traces of strong emotion. As she proceeded, it grew louder and firmer. The passage which created the deepest impression was the one in which her Majesty identified herself with the nation and referred to her son.

"That stirring call to the hereditary national loyalty took the audience by storm. On all sides rose shouts of 'Long live the King!' 'Long live the Queen!' 'Long live Spain!' 'Long live Spanish Cuba!'

"The little King looked proudly at his mother and smiled, and the look was returned with affectionate tenderness. The Queen evidently had difficulty in restraining her emotions, for in uttering the next few words her voice trembled. But she soon recovered her composure and proceeded with the calm, courageous self-possession which she always displays at moments of difficulty and danger.

"In listening to the response evoked by these words of confidence, one could not but feel that the confidence was mutual, and that the coming struggle, instead of being a danger to the dynasty, may awaken the chivalrous devotion of the Spanish people to the woman who has identified herself with them, and who is as keenly sensitive of the national honor and as solicitous of the national interests as the most patriotic of her native-born subjects."

THE EUROPEAN EXCHANGES.

General Depression, and a Further Decline in Spanish Fours.

LONDON, April 21.—Money was plentiful but firm to-day. The statement cabled here that the United States Treasury has decided to issue the war loan through the Post Offices of the United States exercised a good effect upon the depression of the Stock Exchange, though the stagnation is expected to continue until the actual commencement of hostilities, when more briskness is anticipated.

Several American securities already indicate improvement. Louisville and Nashville shares are the firmest, as the road is expected to benefit by the transportation of troops.

Spanish fours opened at 33, advanced to 33¼, reacted to 32¼, and closed at 32, a net loss of 1¾ from yesterday's official closing prices.

On the Street, after the closing of the Stock Exchange, American securities declined. Canadian Pacific, St. Paul, and Louisville and Nashville led the downward movement. Spanish fours were quoted at 31⅞.

PARIS, April 21.—Spanish fours opened flat on the Bourse to-day at 32 11-16, against 34⅞, the closing price of yesterday. Later they advanced to 33⅛, and were finally quoted at 33 1-16.

After the close of the market there was a fresh reaction, rentes being quoted at 101f. 32c. and Spanish fours at 32½.

BERLIN, April 21.—Discount was hardening and prices were weak owing to the delivery of the United States's ultimatum to Spain. Northern Pacifics on the Boerse were maintained, and Canadian Pacifics were depressed.

FRANKFORT, April 21.—Prices were flat on the Boerse here to-day, especially Spanish fours and American securities.

VIENNA, April 21.—Prices declined on the Boerse to-day on account of the political outlook.

BARCELONA, April 21.—Spanish fours, 51.

MADRID, April 21.—Spanish fours closed to-day at 55.

EXCITEMENT IN THE CANARIES.

British Consular Agent of the United States Threatened.

LONDON, April 21.—Mail news which has just been received here from the Island of Grand Canary, one of the Canary Islands group, says that up to April 12 3,000 Spanish troops had arrived there and 2,000 were expected that day. It had been arranged to hold a review of the troops that same night, but the ceremony was postponed owing to the non-arrival of the last contingent. The troops were being located all over the island, their arrival causing great excitement. The Spanish officers were billeted at various houses, including three English hotels at Las Palmas, which were obliged to hoist Spanish flags when the troops marched through the town. After the troops had passed, the English hotels lowered the Spanish flags, but they were immediately ordered to rehoist them.

When the mail advices left it was rumored at the Grand Canary that the Stars and Stripes over the United States Consulate had been torn down by the rabble and trampled upon. It was added that when the United States Consular agent, Thomas Miller, who is a British subject, wanted to send a cable message to Washington announcing the arrival of the troops, his message was stopped and he was informed by the military authorities that if the incident had occurred in war time he would have been shot.

According to an account of a banquet held at Las Palmas and published in a Spanish paper, one of the speakers declared that if the Americans landed on Grand Canary Island the streets of the town would be barricaded with the bodies of foreigners. The militia of the Canary Islands had been mobilized and fifty officers were then coming from Spain to drill these troops.

The excitement on the islands is described as being so intense that the inhabitants were panic stricken when a foreign warship unexpectedly entered the harbor. She was saluted by the forts and the people thought a bombardment of the place had been commenced. No war vessels of Spain had arrived at the Grand Canary up to April 12.

BROOKLYN EAGLE'S WAR MAP.
Showing Spanish possessions, Atlantic Coast, Spain, Cuba, and neighboring islands—warships of the two navies and a simple plan to follow their movements—a valuable supplement—given away with next Sunday's Brooklyn Eagle.—Adv.

THE WAR HAS COME

Spain Refuses to Receive Our Ultimatum and Gives Passports to Woodford.

OUR FLEETS EXPECTING ORDERS TO MOVE.

President to Issue a Call for 100,000 Men to Form the Volunteer Army.

Spanish Ships Reported to be at the Cape Verde Islands with Banked Fires.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—With war at hand, and the President, Cabinet, departments, and the military forces on land and water hurrying toward the imminent strife, Washington is in a fever of excitement. All business except that of war is paralyzed by the absorbing interest in the war. War legislation takes precedence over everything else in Congress. With sealed orders in possession of the fleets that have been at Key West and Fort Monroe awaiting the signal for moving, and the Island of Cuba but a few hours' steaming away from Key West, the Navy Department and the public will be anxiously looking for thrilling news from Havana in a few days.

This morning's news from Spain, of the failure of Minister Woodford to deliver the ultimatum of the United States before he received his passports and thus was formally dismissed from Spain, has caused some disappointment at the White House and at the Department of State. After all the precautions that had been taken to get the ultimatum into his hands before Minister Polo could anticipate him, it is regarded as unfortunate, to say the least, that he could not have found a way to put it into the hands of the Minister of State of Spain before that officer could receive it from Mr. Polo. There is no open censure of the American Minister, but many suggestions made concerning him make it apparent that energy at a critical moment would have won for him high approval.

A Strong Ultimatum.

The ultimatum was looked for with great interest. Some of the critics of the Administration who feared that it had been made too kind in tone, with the hope that it might move the Spanish Government at the last moment to accept terms and avoid war, were silenced upon discovering that it was substantially a copy of the language of the resolution adopted by Congress, without a modification to detract from its unequivocal demand that Spain should get out at once.

"It could not be more severe," said a Senator who a day or two ago had been a critic of the President, "if it had been written by Jackson, unless the President had chosen to add language of his own. I am perfectly satisfied."

Spain's treatment of the ultimatum has added to the already well settled opinion that the Spanish Ministry has decided that it must submit the dispute to the sword rather than invite the domestic outbreaks that would occur if a concession to the United States, looking to ultimate freedom for Cuba, were to be made by Sagasta and his associates.

Little concern is felt about what Spain may do, and what the powers may do to bring about European intervention. Getting a cue from the tone of the foreign newspapers, as quoted by telegraph, Administration officers are convinced that there will be no foreign interference unless the United States fleets shall make demonstrations toward the coast of Spain, and naval officers are convinced that that could be done without much fear of protests from anybody outside of Spain.

Congress to Declare War.

The President now will go on with the work of constraining Spain to leave Cuba, probably without strict reference to the time conditions of the ultimatum which Spain has declined to receive from the hands of Mr. Woodford.

In both Spain and the United States it is assumed that a state of war exists between the two nations. For the sake of legal regularity it is expected that Congress at once—probably to-morrow—will pass an act recognizing that a state of war does exist. Even before that has been done, and acting promptly in order to gain the benefit of time, the President will set about securing the assistance of that volunteer army which the War Department considers indispensable for the occupation of Cuba, and to complete the work to be begun by the fleet at Havana and other ports.

Tentative arrangements, conducted by the General in Command of the United States army and representatives of the Cuban army, have been made with the view of obtaining the active co-operation of the United States forces and those of the insurgents as soon as the Cuban leaders can be notified of the approach of the forces of the United States. The plans are not disclosed by the War Department, but it is believed by those who have the matter in consideration that the co-operation of the two forces will bring the war in Cuba to a speedy close.

Army Opinion of the Spanish Forces.

Army officers are not disposed to discredit the fighting quality of the Spanish forces. They attribute their apparent incompetent army to the custom of the insurgents to fight and run, giving the Spaniards much of the difficulty experienced by United States soldiers in the West when fighting Indians, who constantly fire and fall back into mountain fastnesses and decline to come out in the open to engage in battle. Then some circumstances attending the war in Cuba have led the Spanish to prolong it with gain of time, pay, and progress toward pensions.

None of the reports and rumors touching the movements and destination of the Spanish ships at the Cape Verde Islands and elsewhere seem to create any alarm at the Navy Department. All possible movements of the Spanish forces, it is believed by the directors of the movements of United States ships, have been anticipated.

The Navy Aggressive.

The navy is entirely too full of the Mahan spirit to be content to engage in the sort of naval warfare that made the French Navy impotent in the time of Nelson. Blockade may be a part of the naval programme, it is admitted by a well informed officer, but whether the navy be employed in a blockade or an engagement, it will be occupied aggressively and with all the energy necessary to convince the enemy that there is no intention to prolong the war beyond the time in which Cuba can be wrested from Spain and permitted to govern itself in a way to suit its people and to insure peace with stability.

Excitement in Washington.

About every flag owned in Washington has been fluttering to-day in the northwest breeze. War has been welcomed by this sort of display as if the conflict with Spain was a matter for general jubilation. Among the flags shown were many with the triangular field of red and the single white star of the Cuban Republic, thrown out from windows and displayed from staffs. Bulletin boards have been surrounded by crowds eager to read every line about the war, the army, and the fleets.

A constant stream of visitors passed all day up and down the walk to the White House, as if expecting to see some unusual sight at the entrance to the Mansion, but it saw nothing except many persons going in and coming out, many of them messengers excited and hurrying.

At the Capitol there were throngs of visiting strangers. They poured into the galleries to hear scraps of talk about the bill to authorize the President to raise a volunteer force, and went away more excited than they had come, gratified to have heard some of the actual preparations for war. At the departments the visitors asked many questions to indicate that they were thinking only of the early participation of the army and the navy in hazardous service.

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Judge Day, Assistant Secretary of State, early this morning received the cable dispatch from Minister Woodford at Madrid saying that he had been handed his passports and had been notified that official relations between the United States and Spain were ended. The Judge at once hurrid to the White House, where he found President McKinley about to enter a carriage to take Mrs. McKinley to the railroad station where he intended to see her off on a short trip to New York. The news that diplomatic relations between the United States and Spain were formally at an end was so important that the President bade a hasty good bye to his wife on the White House portico and repaired immediately to the up-stairs part of the house, where he and Judge Day held a conference the result of which was the dispatch of Secretary Porter to the Capitol to communicate the news to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and also to leading members of the House.

By a hasty summons Senator Davis of Minnesota, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations; Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, a member of the committee; Senator Allison of Iowa, a leader in that body, and others were brought to the White House, where they joined Assistant Secretary Day and the President shortly after 10 o'clock in a conference whose purpose is to map out the immediate policy of the United States.

The conference broke up shortly after 10:30 o'clock, Judge Day, accompanied by Senator Lodge, going over to the State Department. The Assistant Secretary would say nothing regarding the conference. Chairman Davis of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee was laconic and not explicit, simply remarking, "We've taken the trick." Asked specifically regarding the handing of his passports to Minister Woodford, he said that that was all right; that the delivery of the ultimatum to the Spanish Legation here had served all purposes.

Diplomatically, it is probably true that the United States ultimatum has never officially reached the Spanish Government, for the copy of the ultimatum delivered yesterday to the Spanish Minister at Washington can scarcely be regarded in a technical sense as a formal communication, but rather as merely a piece of information, communicated through courtesy. It is not perceived, however, that any substantial advantage has been reached by the Spanish Government in preventing the formal delivery of the ultimatum through Mr. Woodford, although it may be that they have technically escaped what they regard as an attempted insult to the Spanish nation.

SPAIN UNPREPARED FOR WAR.

LONDON, April 22.—A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Barcelona, via Paris, says:

"Grave apprehensions are entertained in the highest Government circles that the issue of war may be decided, not by valor and enthusiasm and dogged perseverance, qualities of which the Spaniards possess an abundance, but by reserves of coal and victuals, of which they have made but a scanty provision in Cuba. It appears that in respect of coal in particular they are incomparably worse off than they have hitherto imagined.

"The Spanish Government, firmly believing down to the very last moment that peace would be preserved through the intercession of the Pope and the powers, neglected to lay in sufficient provision of coal, despite the representations made to them by one or two far-seeing naval officers. Besides this, it is believed, they never once inquired of the British or other neutral Governments whether coal would be regarded as contraband of war. The result is said to be a state of things which may be fraught with unpleasant surprises and bring hostilities to a premature end.

"Those in the secret were anxious to overthrow the Cabinet on other grounds before the beginning of war, for patriotic considerations forbade a public discussion of the country's weak point on the eve of hostilities. The short time allowed for the deliberations of Parliament rendered this intention difficult of execution, and the Liberal Cabinet, which conducted the negotiations, will be allowed to bear the responsibility for the results during a conflict. This alarming story comes from an excellent source, quite above all suspicion, even of hostility to the Cabinet.

"If, as I fear, events should demonstrate its truth, the close of the war may also be the end not only of the Liberal Government, but of much else which is infinitely more worthy of respect than any political party, and which enjoys the sympathy of all Europe. I hear that extreme depression prevails among the few who are initiated into this painful secret."

Every variety of resort on Long Island. Rolling country on north side. Ocean on south shore.—Adv.

FLEETS TO MOVE AT ONCE

Capt. Sampson's Division at Key West Expected to Start for Havana To-day.

WILL ESTABLISH A BLOCKADE

Flying Squadron May Also Sail—The Asiatic Squadron at Hongkong Ordered to Advance on the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—As soon as it was known this morning that the Spanish Ministry had given passports to Gen. Woodford, both the army and navy of the United States were ordered to begin the actual operations of war.

In the War Department the skeleton of the proclamation of the President, calling for 100,000 volunteers, was drawn up, and orders were sent to the troops to hurry to the rendezvous on the coast and be ready for an immediate advance on Cuba.

In the Navy Department orders were sent promptly to the three fleets. The fleet under Capt. Sampson was ordered to prepare to sail for Havana without delay, and it is believed that it will set out to-morrow; Commodore Schley was ordered to get in readiness for moving out of Hampton Roads to-morrow morning, and the Asiatic squadron, at Hongkong, was ordered to move at once on the Philippines.

Thus the United States prepares to deliver a fourfold blow at the power of Spain.

If the sole object of the war—the wresting of Cuba from the hands of Spain—could be effected by a single attack upon the Spaniards in that island, the operations of the fleets and land forces would be confined to Cuba, but it is thought that as long as the Spanish fleets can roam the seas with power to destroy our commerce and threaten our coasts, drawing support from their numerous naval bases in the Atlantic and Pacific, Spain will never surrender Cuba.

Swift Blow at Spain's Navy.

The army and fleets will therefore seek to deliver a crushing blow as soon as possible, even if it has to be delivered in the Philippines, in Puerto Rico, in the Canary or the Cape Verde Islands, or off the coast of Spain.

The United States cannot, in the opinion of military and naval experts, rest upon an almost bloodless victory in Cuba. Not only must Cuba be freed, but the war must be terminated by a decisive victory and by the submission of Spain.

The State Department, soon after the orders to the fleets were sent this morning, notified the powers of Europe that we should at once blockade Havana, and as the department advised the civilized world yesterday that it would recognize the rule of the Paris Congress that, to be binding, a blockade must be effective, it is announced that the fleet will make an effective blockade of that city forthwith. For some days it must be a peaceful blockade, unless Blanco wishes to try the marksmanship of his gunners. If, as has been repeatedly said, he will at once open fire on the American ships, ample opportunity will be given to him to handle his guns.

Will Not Attempt Close Fighting.

The fleet will not, however, attempt close fighting in Havana Harbor until the arrival of the land forces in front of the city. This will not be possible for at least a week or ten days. In the meanwhile the fleet will lie in front of Havana, probably without firing a gun, and prevent the Spaniards from getting any supplies from the outside.

There is very strong opposition to this plan. It is urged as the most potent objection to it that it will be carrying out the very policy against which the United States so strongly remonstrated. It will add greatly to the misery of the reconcentrados, as they will not have any opportunity to obtain food, their supply even from the charitable people of this country being cut off, and as the Spaniards will themselves be immediately pressed for supplies, they will see to it that no food goes to the starving wretches in the lines of concentration. The plan may prove very efficacious as a means of driving out the Spaniards, by forcing them to surrender at discretion, but it will, it is believed, work untold misery upon the people of Cuba who have been driven like sheep into the Spanish lines.

More Aggressive Policy Urged.

Military men are urging a more aggressive policy. They want to make a dash at Havana and end the sufferings of the reconcentrados as quickly as possible and restore order and law and the usual course of life on the entire island, instead of instituting a prolonged siege of the capital. Naval men are of the same opinion, and would be glad to see a speedy concerted movement of both land and naval forces on Havana.

Unfortunately this cannot be done at the present time. There is no army ready to strike such a decisive blow. It must be slowly formed by drawing regiments from widely scattered parts, and concentrating them on our coast. Days must elapse before this little army can be formed; days more must pass before it can be landed in Cuba and advance on Havana. Even after it is formed and effects a landing in Cuba, it will be too small, it is feared, to accomplish much. It must wait for the slow process of organizing a volunteer army from the several States, drawing an equal proportion from each, a process that will demand weeks at the least. A long blockade, therefore, seems inevitable, as the first act in the drama of war.

Movements of Spanish Fleet.

A report of a sudden movement of the Spanish fleet from the Cape Verde Islands, although contradicted by a report that the fleet has not moved, has again confused the plans of the Navy Department. It is supposed, however, if the report is true, that this fleet has sailed for Spain, and not for our coast. It would hardly risk an engagement with both of our fleets or with Capt. Sampson's squadron. Commodore Schley's squadron is thought to be just about a match for it, since it has been joined by the first-class battleship Pelayo. Possibly the Spaniard is a little stronger; but that would largely depend upon the place where battle is given.

If the two fleets were to meet on the high seas naval men think that the American fleet would prove very much the better, but if the battle were fought in a harbor, where the Spaniards could use their torpedo boats to advantage, Commodore Schley would, they say, have more than he could handle. It now seems probable that the Flying Squadron will be held in these waters to see where the Spanish fleet is bound for, while the Key West fleet continues its blockade of Havana and the clearance of Cuban water of Spanish sail.

If the Spaniards go back to Spain, as appears most probable, in view of their previous movements, the Flying Squadron will proceed to the Canaries. It will also carry out this programme if the fleet puts back into Porto Grande or into Las Palmas.

It has also been suggested that the Flying Squadron be strengthened and then dispatched in search of the Spanish fleet. The objection to this is that in the meanwhile the Spaniards will be coming directly to our coasts, and that we should be ready to meet them when they get here.

Our Asiatic Squadron.

The Asiatic Squadron, it was said to-day, has been ordered to attack the Spanish ships in the Philippines at once. That squadron consists of the Baltimore, Petrel, Olympia, McCulloch, and Raleigh, together with two supply ships. This force is quite sufficient for the work of sweeping the

Spanish flag [illegible] the Philippines. It is supposed that the fleet will reach the islands early next week.

ENTHUSIASM AT KEY WEST.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 21.—It is not known that Capt. Sampson has received any orders from Washington relative to the sailing of his fleet, but the expectation is that the fleet will go to Havana to-morrow; it may sail before morning.

At 5 o'clock this afternoon the recall guns boomed from the fleet, ordering all the officers and men who were ashore to rejoin their ships forthwith. Warlike bulletins followed fast upon each other, and included, of course, some rumors of sailing orders. No official confirmation of the reports could be obtained, but the matter-of-fact manner with which the highest officials accepted the newspaper bulletins announcing sailing orders suggested that some word had come with which the activity on the ships and docks had relation.

Great enthusiasm and excitement prevail among the officers and men.

It was decided late to-night to send ashore from the New York for that ship's cutter, which had been put on the beach when preparation for action was made some weeks ago. This is believed to mean that landing parties will cut a considerable figure in the campaign. In fact, it is stated, though not officially, that the fleet will go first to Matanzas and there establish a base of operations. It is certain that the marines are relied upon to do hard work.

This morning the first organization of the various battalions of marines on the North Atlantic Squadron was formed, and war manoeuvres were executed, chiefly that of landing parties. Three hundred and ninety-five men were in line under command of Capt. Mancil C. Goodrell. The ships represented in the order of the companies were: Indiana, 76; Helena, 20; Newport, 12; Cincinnati, 32; Marblehead, 31; Detroit, 19; Nashville, 16; Dolphin, 5; New York, 62; Mayflower, 16; Wilmington, 15; Iowa, 83; Machias, 12; Castine, 12.

The full strength of the organization is: Captains, 3; First Lieutenants, 3; Second Lieutenants, 4; First Sergeants, 14; Sergeants, 11; Corporals, 31; musicians, 8, and privates, 334.

Orders were issued to-night that steam should be got up in the four boilers of the New York. This would enable her to make fifteen knots an hour, which is greater speed than could be maintained by the squadron as a whole.

BLANCO ON THE ALERT.

Instructed to Expect Landing of American Troops and to Prepare for Attack on Puerto Rico.

LONDON, April 22.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail, telegraphing Thursday night, says:

"Gov. Gen. Blanco has been instructed to expect the landing of American troops at Matanzas or Santiago de Cuba, which will be a basis of operations in connection with the naval station at Key West. He is also instructed to be prepared for an attack on Puerto Rico by the American Flying Squadron."

ON THE FLYING SQUADRON.

FORT MONROE, Va., April 21.—Beginning with the reception of the first news bulletins from Washington to-day intense excitement prevailed here, both on shore and among the officers and men of the squadron.

The officers who came ashore in the afternoon were notified that they must report on board at 10 o'clock at the latest, and that no all-night shore leave would be granted. The officers of the Massachusetts were told that they must report at 5:30 o'clock on board, when leave might be granted for a few hours to see friends. These two orders led to all sorts of rumors, one being that the Massachusetts had been detached, in order to guard New York Harbor, which was promptly denied. At the hotels, where many of the officers' wives are staying, there was great consternation, it being believed that the squadron would sail before morning.

At 4 o'clock, after the receipt of a bulletin that the Spanish believed the ultimatum to be a declaration of war, Commodore Schley signaled from the Brooklyn for all engines to be coupled. In port ship engines are uncoupled, and are not usually coupled until at sea. Arrangements were made for the telegraph stations on shore to remain open all night to receive dispatches.

Despite the strain on all nerves to-night, men and officers are enthusiastic to a degree. This was demonstrated when the torpedo boat Rodgers stopped by the Brooklyn on her way out to join the Key West squadron to ask permission of Commodore Schley to proceed. The men flocked to the forecastles of the vessels and cheered heartily.

The Rodgers went out once before, but rubbed on a sandbar and slightly injured her screw. While the injury was not severe, it was thought best to fix it, and the work was completed to-day. She went out of Hampton Roads at full speed.

The colliers assigned to the squadron, the Merrimac and the Saturn, are not yet quite ready, but may be in a day. The hospital boat is still in the hands of the shipbuilders, being converted, and cannot be ready with a crew for several days.

TO PROTECT SPAIN'S INTERESTS.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The French Ambassador, M. Cambon, and the Austrian Minister, Mr. Hengelmuller, called at the State Department to-day and gave official notice that they had assumed charge of Spanish interests in this country, pending the severance of diplomatic relations between the United States and Spain. This does not mean, however, that M. Cambon and Mr. Hengelmuller will have any diplomatic functions to perform for Spain. Their sole office is to protect material Spanish interests, persons, or property, already in the United States. No negotiations will be carried on through them, and they will not be in communication with the Spanish Government.

After making their call at the department the Ambassador and Minister conferred as to the division of Spanish interests between them. These are very considerable, Spanish Consulates being located in many parts of the country. It was determined that the French Consul General at New York should take charge of the effects of the Spanish Consulate and Spanish interests in general at that point. At Chicago the Austrian Consul General, Mr. Proskowetz, will perform similar service. The assignments as between the French and Austrian officials at the several points is made according to seniority.

GOVERNORS ISLAND MEN AT TAMPA.

TAMPA, Fla., April 21.—The battalion of the Thirteenth Infantry, stationed at Governors Island, arrived in Tampa at 5:30 o'clock this morning over the Southern Railway and Florida Central and Peninsular Railroads, under command of Lieut. Col. Worth, and at once marched to the camp and took a position immediately to the right of the Fifth Infantry, which was already located. The battalion consists of 228 men and officers. They at once pitched their tents and are now settled down to camp life. The excessive warm weather is in strong contrast with that which the men have been accustomed to on Governors Island, and is telling on them considerably.

The Second Battalion of the Thirteenth Regiment, 300 strong, arrived here to-night from Forts Niagara and Porter and brought the regimental headquarters.

Gen. Wade, who is to be in command of the troops here, arrived to-night on a regular train, accompanied by his entire staff. He at once took command, and visited the camp and made an inspection. He was satisfied with Col. Cook's selection of the camp ground, and expects to have the entire seven regiments in camp not later than Saturday. The General and his staff are quartered in the Tampa Bay Hotel, which has been reopened for their accommodation.

A Demonstration at Yale.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 21.—The patriotic enthusiasm of the Yale University students was evidenced again to-night by a demonstration in which nearly the entire body participated. Speeches were made, the "Star-Spangled Banner," "Cuba Libre Forever," and other stirring songs were sung, and five effigies of Weyler and one labeled "Spain" were fed to the huge bonfire on the campus.

At a meeting of the committee in charge of the testimonial to be sent to the auxiliary cruiser Yale by the students to-night, it was decided to defer the final gift for a short while, but a large Yale silk flag has been ordered sent. Several hundred dollars have already been subscribed. The Yale Alumni Weekly has also opened a "Cruiser Fund" for the graduates to contribute to.

Dr. Gatling's Big Steel Gun.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 21.—Dr. Gatling's solid steel cast gun was shipped to Washington to-day. The gun is twenty-six feet long, has a nine-inch bore, and weighs twenty-two tons. It will be rifled, and then taken to the Sandy Hook proving grounds to be tested.

A CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS

The President To-day Will Ask Congress for Authority to Enroll 100,000 Men.

PROMPT ACTION WILL BE URGED

Table of Troops Each State Is Expected to Furnish—Call, So Far as Practicable, to be Confined to National Guard.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—President McKinley will to-morrow ask Congress for authority to call for 100,000 volunteers, under the provisions of the temporary Army bill that was passed yesterday by the House and to-day by the Senate. The Senate amended the House bill to some extent, but it is assumed the House will agree to the amendments.

The President's message is already drawn, and will be sent to both Houses as soon as they meet to-morrow. It will request Congress to act promptly, in view of the great urgency of the matter.

As soon as the President is informed that the National Legislature has granted the authorization, he will issue a proclamation calling for 100,000 volunteers for the purpose of prosecuting war against Spain. This proclamation is also drawn and ready to issue the moment it can do so under the permission of Congress.

President's Authority Restricted.

Although the bill just passed by Congress, entitled "A bill to provide for temporarily increasing the military establishment of the United States in time of war," provides that the President shall issue a proclamation to raise such forces as may be deemed necessary, it restricts the authority of the President in so far as it provides that he shall not issue such proclamation until he has the consent of Congress. It says: "The volunteer army shall be raised only after Congress shall have authorized the President to raise such a force."

The fifth section of the bill is the important one, in reference to the message and proclamation that the President will issue to-morrow. It is as follows:

"That when it becomes necessary to raise a volunteer army the President shall issue his proclamation, stating the number of men desired, within such limits as may be fixed by law, and the Secretary of War shall prescribe such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the terms of the act, which may in his judgment be necessary for the purpose of examining, organizing, and receiving into service the men called for; provided that all men received into service in the volunteer army shall, as far as practicable, be taken from the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia in proportion to their population."

Acting upon the provisions of this section of the act the Secretary of War has caused to be prepared a careful calculation of the number of men that each State and Territory shall furnish for a force of from 50,000 to 200,000. The proclamation of the President that will issue to-morrow contains a table of the troops that each State and Territory will be expected to furnish. The basis is for 100,000 men for the first call.

The Table as Prepared.

As prepared by the Information Division of the War Department this table is as follows: The first column of figures gives the quota that the several States are required to furnish in response to the call. The second column of figures gives the strength of the National Guard in each State. In a number of cases the quota of the State is in excess of the National Guard strength. If a call shall be made for 50,000 men the quota for each State will be just half what it is in this table, and will be twice as much, of course, if the call is for 200,000 troops.

Alabama	2000	2412	New Jersey	2870	4322
Arkansas	1620	1428	New York	10011	13600
California	2590	3687	North Carolina	2067	1681
Colorado	1059	1056	North Dakota	369	541
Connecticut	1286	2774	Ohio	5799	6021
Delaware	273	440	Oregon	663	1445
Florida	600	1120	Pennsylvania	6651	9222
Georgia	2539	4485	Rhode Island	568	1628
Idaho	186	618	South Carolina	1480	3788
Illinois	6439	5802	South Dakota	598	632
Indiana	3442	2708	Tennessee	2448	1555
Iowa	3018	2444	Texas	3383	2834
Kansas	2230	1273	Utah	340	439
Kentucky	2736	2830	Vermont	507	783
Louisiana	1552	2794	Virginia	2230	2745
Maine	1005	1491	Washington	942	737
Maryland	1554	2092	West Virginia	1111	879
Massachusetts	3777	5206	Wisconsin	2619	2745
Michigan	3495	2966	Wyoming	185	465
Minnesota	2299	2031	Arizona	145	505
Mississippi	1726	1795	District of Columbia	859	1031
Missouri	4329	2647	New Mexico	272	861
Montana	419	515	Oklahoma	114	500
Nebraska	1929	1227			
Nevada	119	367			
New Hampshire	602	1602			

Practical Considerations.

The War Department has arranged matters so that the first call will pretty well exhaust the strength of the National Guard, and, so far as practicable, will be confined to that body of State troops. This is considered desirable for several reasons. In the first place, it contains, at present, the flower of the military strength of the country, and its members are comparatively well trained, and could be made into seasoned soldiers in a short time. In the second place, the calling out of the State troops first solves the problem the department has long struggled with as to preserving the integrity of the State organizations, while moving them into the regular army of the United States.

It is understood to be the purpose of the President and of the Secretary of War to maintain the State organizations intact if they come into the volunteer forces with the bulk of their numerical strength, and the company and regimental officers will be retained as at present. The field and staff officers will be subject to the appointment or approval of the President. This is considered absolutely essential, as the War Department would not risk an army in the field if it were officered by men not of its own selection or approval.

While this is a military necessity, and may throw out a number of the highest officers of the National Guard, it is very probable that the greater part of the field and staff officers will be recommissioned by the President. This will not be considered at all incumbent upon the Chief Executive, but it will be done wherever the present officers have had military training, experience, and are otherwise capable.

Efficiency a Sine Qua Non.

It is clearly understood that the present Administration will not send to the war an army officered by the process of election, or through the even more inefficient method of political favoritism. It will be sure, in every case, that the field and staff officers are capable men, and men who will be able to give a good account of themselves on the field. Nothing short of this standard of efficiency will be tolerated.

It is estimated by military men here that it will require about ten days or two weeks to get the volunteer forces to Key West or Cuba. Even then not the full force called out by the President could be assembled on the island for an active campaign. It is confidently expected, however, that at least enough can be got before Havana by the first week of May to make a successful attack on that city, if such course be considered advisable, or if the city has not fallen before the fleet and regular army by that time.

THE VOLUNTEER ARMY BILL.

Passed by the Senate After Amendment—Time of Service for Militia One Year.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The Senate to-day passed the Volunteer Army bill without division, after making some amendments in the measure as it came from the House. The important amendments were proposed by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs.

One of the committee amendments, changing the time for enlistment for the National Guard to one year was made at the end of Section 4, in the shape of a proviso, as follows:

"Provided, further, that the existing organized militia of each State and Territory and the District of Columbia may, at the discretion of the President, be mustered into the service for a term of one year."

This amendment was made at the suggestion of Senator Sewell, (Rep., N. J.,) who urged that until this limitation was made it would be impossible to secure for the war the services of business men enlisted in the National Guard. Senator Sewell also suggested the necessity of two surgeons for each regiment of the volunteer army, saying that his experience in the army had convinced him that one surgeon would not be sufficient for a regiment. The suggestion was also adopted.

For Cowboy Regiments.

Another important amendment which was incorporated in the bill was the following, suggested by Senator Warren, (Rep., Wyoming,) as a proviso to Section 3 of the bill:

"Provided further that the President may authorize the Secretary of War to organize companies, troops, battalions, or regiments possessing special qualifications from the Nation at large under such rules and regulations, including the appointment of the officers thereof as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War."

This amendment will permit the mustering in of cowboy regiments from the West in accordance with Senator Warren's bill for that purpose.

Another amendment reduces the rank of staff officers, the highest rank of those of the staff of the commander being Lieutenant Colonel. A proviso at Section 10 terminates the appointments and assignments to staff service when the officers so assigned shall be relieved.

Some minor amendments were offered in the Senate by Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.) and agreed to.

Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.,) suggested that the bill be so amended as to provide that no man in the militia service should be compelled to enlist by the vote of the company of which he is a member.

No Compulsory Service.

Mr. Hawley explained that nobody could be forced to enlist as a volunteer in the service of the United States, and there would be no practical difficulty in carrying into effect the provisions of the bill. He further explained that no member of a military organization could be forced to go out of the country to perform service unless he should volunteer for such service.

Mr. Pettus (Dem., Ala.,) explained that the matter suggested by Mr. Bacon would be arranged by the Governors of States. All of the militiamen would not, of course, volunteer for service. No individual company or regiment would be compelled to enter the service, although the great body of them would doubtless volunteer.

Mr. Sewell paid a high tribute to the State militia organizations, as very efficient, well-armed, and well-equipped soldiers. The service of these soldiers the War Department was anxious to secure at once. The call would be made upon the Governors of States for troops. They would make the call for volunteers, and would fill up companies and regiments before offering them as volunteers to the Government.

Mr. Faulkner (Dem., West Va.,) said that the militia organizations throughout the country thoroughly understood the matter, as they had been in communication with the War Department concerning it. Every member of the National Guard understood that he could not be forced to enlist in the United States service.

ARMY REORGANIZATION BILL.

Reported to the House with Several Important Amendments.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Representative Hull of Iowa, Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, reported back to the House to-day the Army Reorganization bill, with a number of amendments. It gives 84 instead of 100 privates to each infantry company, and makes this important proviso authorizing the call for troops:

"Provided, that in the event of a call by the President for either volunteers or the militia of the country, the President is authorized to accept the quotas of troops of the various States and Territories, including the District of Columbia, as organized under the laws of the States and Territories, including the District of Columbia."

There is also a provision that nothing in the act is to be construed to authorize a permanent increase of the commissioned or enlisted force of the regular army beyond that now provided by present law, except as to the increase of twenty-five Majors. The committee says as now presented the bill authorizes the 25 regiments of infantry to be recruited up to a total of 31,800 enlisted men, the 10 cavalry regiments to 12,000 enlisted men, the 7 regiments of artillery to a total of 16,457 men, and the Engineer Battalion of 5 companies to 752 enlisted men, making the total maximum strength 61,010 enlisted men.

The Military Committee was in session during the day, going over the bill. Chairman Hull is anxious to secure speedy action, and expects it may be brought up in the House to-morrow.

Mr. Hull has introduced a bill to increase the efficiency of the United States Army in times of war by organizing field telegraph corps.

WILLIAMS HELD FOR TRIAL.

The Sergeant, with Comrades Who Rescued Him from Key West Jail, Also to be Court-Martialed.

KEY WEST, April 21.—Sergt. Williams of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, (colored,) who was rescued from the county jail by armed fellow-soldiers last night but afterward arrested with Private Coles and confined in the guardhouse by order of Lieut. Col. Daggett, in command of the regiment, was arraigned before a Justice of the Peace today, and held in $1,000 bail for trial at the May term of the court.

According to the testimony of witnesses, Williams was standing on a corner with another of his company examining a revolver. Policeman Heightman of the local force demanded the weapon, and Williams challenged him to take it. A struggle followed, during which Williams fired, but without effect. Heightman thereupon pressed his weapon against Williams's heart and pulled the trigger five times, but the weapon missed fire. Another policeman and some citizens then interfered, and Williams was overpowered and taken to the county jail, but not before he had been severely clubbed and beaten. He was then taken to the county jail and locked up by Sheriff Knight.

Lieut. Col. Daggett said this morning that when the troops arrived they were ordered not to wear their side arms, and that Williams in so doing had violated the civil as well as the military law, and that the local authorities were fully justified in arresting him. The officer added that Williams, Coles, and their companions, when the latter are discovered, will be turned over to the civil powers and punished to the full extent of the law, after which a court-martial will follow.

GEN. LOGAN'S SON TO RAISE TROOPS.

Receives Authority to Recruit a Regiment of 1,200.

CHICAGO, April 21.—John A. Logan, Jr., has received authority from the War Department at Washington to recruit a regiment of 1,200 men and equip them for light cavalry service. The work of organizing has been quietly progressing for several weeks.

Brig. Gen. Cushing to Retire.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The Army Retiring Board, of which Gen. J. C. Breckinridge was President, has made a report to the Secretary of War that Brig. Gen. S. T. Cushing, Commissary General of Subsistence, is incapacitated for further active duty, and has recommended that he be placed on the retired list of the army. Col. W. H. Nash, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence and recently stationed at St. Louis, will be promptly nominated to fill the vacancy.

To Raise Troops in Arizona.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Ex-Delegate Murphy of Arizona, by request of Gov. McCord, submitted to Secretary Alger an offer to raise 1,000 troops in the Territory for use in the army. A thousand men composed of hardy plainsmen and vigorous mountaineers, he said, could be obtained, who could successfully resist the hardships of climate and travel to be met with in a tropical and mountainous or hilly country.

BUSTLE IN LAFAYETTE POST.

Recruiting for Its Volunteer Regiments Going on Rapidly—A Naval Battalion Suggested.

The officers and members of Lafayette Post, G. A. R., having in charge the organization of a volunteer brigade were busy all day yesterday in their headquarters, 256 Broadway, and reported that the work of enlistment was being carried on speedily.

In addition to the list of recruiting stations printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday the following have been established: Charles H. Shepheard, 61 Beekman Street; W. R. Mitchell, Colonnade Hotel, Lafayette Place; B. P. Romsone, Western Electric Company, Bethune and West Streets; L. E. Waterman, Jr., 157 Broadway.

Enlistment blanks have been sent to all of the recruiting stations and the names of all volunteers will be reported to Lafayette Post at a meeting to be held to-morrow. About 2,000 have enlisted already. Several companies have begun drilling.

Opinion differs as to how long it will require these troops to get ready to depart after being notified that they are wanted. Some members of the post think they will be ready in two or three days while some say it will take ten or fifteen days. None of the companies will go until all are prepared. The idea of the post is to keep them all together. The brigade will be known as Lafayette Post Brigade of Volunteers.

Several members of the post who served in the navy during the War of the Rebellion desire to organize a crew to man a gunboat. Gen. Butterfield, Commander of the post, yesterday wrote Assistant Secretary Roosevelt of the Navy Department informing him of this wish, and asking for authority to carry it out.

The Rev. Wilbur Fiske Wood, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Stapleton, S. I., a veteran of the civil war and Chaplain of Lafayette Post, yesterday received the blanks to be used in obtaining volunteers for the Lafayette Post Brigade. Mr. Wood says that Richmond Borough ought to furnish 1,200 volunteers. He will have a large tent erected on Washington Square Park, Stapleton, and a bugler stationed there to attract attention. Branch stations will be opened throughout Staten Island. The Sunday school room of Mr. Wood's church will be turned into a drill room.

POST OFFICE ON WAR FOOTING.

Plans to Fill Places of National Guardsmen and Volunteers.

Preparations are being made to place the New York Post Office on a war footing. Postmaster Van Cott will issue an order today requesting all National Guardsmen and other employes intending to enlist to notify him in order that arrangements may be made to fill their places while they are away. About 150 of the regular carriers belong to the National Guard, and about 50 others have expressed an intention of volunteering. Of the substitute carriers about 25 are National Guardsmen, while about as many more will volunteer. There are about 100 men in the eligible list for substitutes, and there will be enough more who have passed the civil service examinations to fill the places of the absentees.

Many of the clerks in the different departments are National Guardsmen, and they have already made formal applications for leaves of absence in case their regiments are ordered to the front. There are subordinates who are available in case of emergency, but it will not be so easy to fill the places of the clerks as it will those of the carriers.

Of the 950 railway postal clerks under the Superintendent of Railway Mail Service, Mr. Bradley about 30 are National Guardsmen, and it is not known how many others will volunteer, although a circular will be issued asking for the names of those who intend to apply for leaves of absence.

WORK OF THE OLD GUARD.

Its Recruiting to Begin To-morrow—To-day It Goes to Church.

C. Stockton Halsted, aide de camp of the Old Guard, said yesterday that the plan of the Old Guard to organize and equip a regiment was made public before publicity was desired. The organization had been waiting for certainty of war before beginning actual recruiting. There now being no doubt that hostilities are coming, Mr. Halsted said that to-morrow would see the Old Guard taking active measures to organize its regiment

Not much will be done to-day toward the work, as the attention and efforts of the guard will be directed to the celebration of its seventy-second anniversary. This will take place at St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church, Fifty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon. The services will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. John W. Brown, Chaplain of the Old Guard. There is to be an abundance of music in the programme, furnished by J. G. Rampone and the Old Guard Band and the quartet of St. Thomas's Church. In the reading of the "Roll of the Dead" reference will be made to the dead officers and sailors of the Maine. Admission will be by ticket.

ALL COMMANDS STARTED SOUTH.

Gen. Miles Will Start on a Tour of Inspection the Last of the Week.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin of the army is in receipt of telegrams from commanding officers of troops throughout the country showing that every regiment of infantry and cavalry and light batteries of artillery ordered to the South has started on its way there.

In many cases where the distances were not over two days' travel to the mobilizing points the regiments have reached their destination. It is hoped that all will have been settled comfortably and the discipline of military life be fully under way when Gen. Miles and his aides start on their tour of inspection the latter part of the week.

Rockaway Point Offered Free.

Rockaway Point has been offered to the Government for use during the war. The Government has been considering the advisability of purchasing the point for use as an army post for the establishment of a heavy sea-coast battery to co-operate with Fort Hancock at Sandy Hook to protect the lower entrance to the bay. The ownership of the property is in dispute. H. M. Gescheidt, as attorney for all claimants, has offered the use of the property in the emergency without pay or compensation. The placing of several heavy guns on the point would enable two forts to make a cross fire at the entrance of the harbor, and any ships attempting to run in close to Coney Island would be within rapid-fire gun range of the point.

To Protect the Red Cross.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The House Committee on Foreign Affairs has reported favorably the Senate bill for the protection of the name and insignia of the American National Red Cross. The measure does not prevent any person from doing the same class of work, but the committee thinks, in view of past improper use, that the Red Cross should have the exclusive use of its name and the sign of the Red Cross.

Bank of Spain Meets a Run.

LONDON, April 22.—According to a special dispatch from Barcelona, the act of the Bank of Barcelona in withdrawing a large sum from the local branch of the Bank of Spain caused a run on the latter institution, but all demands were met promptly.

GUARDSMEN AWAIT A CALL

They Were Disappointed that the President Did Not Issue It Last Night.

NO MORE HOLDING BACK NOW

The Army Bill Removes All Grounds of Complaint, the Men Say, as They May Serve Under Their Own Officers.

Members of the National Guard in this city were somewhat disappointed last night over the action of the Senate in sending the Hull bill back to the House with several amendments. They had hoped that the measure would pass both houses and that the President would then immediately issue his call for the necessary volunteers. The amendment to the bill providing that the Governors of the States would have the power to appoint the officers of both the staff and line, and of which most of the officers knew nothing until yesterday, has removed every vestige of opposition that was felt against volunteering, for now the men are assured that all their commanders will unquestionably be retained.

All was placid at the National Guard headquarters in the Stewart Building yesterday. There were fully as many callers as on the preceding day, but the officers who reported to Major Gen. Roe did so only as a matter of form and to learn if any orders had been issued. They are simply awaiting orders. In outlining his plans, Major Gen. Roe said that as soon as the call was made by the President upon Gov. Black for troops the latter would inform the State Commander of the quota asked for, and orders would then be passed along down the line to assemble the volunteers. The Government will provide the transportation and the commissary stores. Rations have already been arranged for.

It was reported that Col. Frederick Dent Grant would be made a Brigadier General as soon as the call was made, but neither the State Commander nor Col. Grant would confirm this. Col. Appleton, Col. Green, and Assistant Secretary Roosevelt were also mentioned for high staff positions.

Major John Bogart of this city has been appointed Engineer on the staff of Gen. Roe. He was formerly Major on the staff of Gen. Oliver at Albany. He is an expert engineer, and served in that capacity in the United States Army from 1861 to 1865.

The regular drill of Squadron A was held last night at the Eighth Regiment Armory, Ninety-fourth Street and Park Avenue. About sixty mounted men went through the manoeuvres. There were pistol shooting, trotting, galloping, and charging at a gallop with raised sabres.

Two companies of the Ninth Regiment met last night in the armory, Fourteenth Street, near Sixth Avenue, to find out the sentiment of the members in regard to volunteering for the wear. Company A with eighty-five members, declared that it would volunteer as an organization in any service in the defense of the country. Company D was represented in full strength. Ninety per cent. of the members declared themselves anxious to go as an organization.

Capt. Charles J. Seiter of Company C, Twelfth Regiment, was last night unanimously elected Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment. Much activity was displayed about the armory. Three hundred recruits who enlisted through the efforts of Lafayette Post, G. A. R. were being drilled, and a number of enlistments were recorded.

Several commissions were awarded last night by Col. Duffy of the Sixty-ninth Regiment. Capt. Collins of Company C was made a Major and Surgeon, Lieut. Joseph Burns of Company C was made a Captain and Assistant Surgeon, Lieut. Patrick Farley of Company C was made a Captain and Inspector of Rifle Practice, Second Lieut. Hugh J. Baron was made a Battalion Adjutant. Christopher H. R. Woodward, until a year ago a member of the First Division of the Naval Militia, received the commission of Battalion Quartermaster.

The armory, at Third Avenue and Seventh Street, was besieged by a crowd of over 500 men anxious to enlist. All the afternoon and until a late hour last night the men stood awaiting their turn before the examining board. Forty-five recruits were accepted. They include several nationalities and one group of half a dozen English veterans who had seen service in India.

At a meeting of Company B, Thirteenth Regiment, at the armory in Brooklyn last night, the members, with only five dissenting voices, adopted a resolution agreeing to hold themselves in readiness to obey any call to action.

THE MILITIA ON WAR FOOTING.

BOSTON, April 21.—Gov. Wolcott has issued orders to raise the Massachusetts militia to a war footing at once. Company commanders have been ordered to increase the strength of their companies to 100 men. The present authorized strength is 60 enlisted men and 3 officers. The 40 additional men will be carried on the rolls of the companies, but will not be enlisted into the service of the State until further orders.

DOVER, Del., April 21.—The Delaware Legislature this afternoon, in accordance with a special message from Gov. Tunnell, enacted a law placing the Delaware National Guard upon a war footing, and providing for an immediate encampment in order to give the men practical instruction in military duty This move is in anticipation of the guard being called upon for service in the war with Spain.

PROVIDENCE, April 21.—The General Assembly to-day adopted a resolution appropriating $150,000 for militia equipment. The resolution was prepared by Gov. Dyer, and was passed without a dissenting voice, amid intense enthusiasm.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., April 21.—Gov. Lee will to-morrow call a special session of the Legislature to make an appropriation for the maintenance and equipment of the State militia. The last Legislature cut off all appropriations. Twenty-five thousand dollars is required.

W. A. Chanler Raising a Regiment.

William Astor Chanler, former African explorer and present Assemblyman from the Fifth District, opened an office at 140 Sixth Avenue yesterday for the purpose of receiving recruits for a regiment of United States volunteers. Mr. Chanler is assisted in his efforts by Capt. Robert Temple Emmet, formerly of the Ninth United States Cavalry, and William Temple Emmet of New Rochelle. Capt. Emmet also lives in New Rochelle. He has seen much active service in Indian wars. He is about forty-three years old, and resigned from the Ninth Cavalry in 1894. The recruiting office is in a large vacant store at 140 Sixth Avenue, which is large enough to drill 100 men in. Two big American flags decorate the front windows of the store. In an inner office Mr. Chanler, the Messrs. Emmet, and Dr. E. G. Williams of 132 West Thirty-fourth Street sat at a table all day receiving and entering the names of applicants upon an enrollment book.

Garrison Supplies Hurried South.

CHICAGO, April 21.—An order came from Washington late this evening directing Major Smith of the Commissary Department of the Department of the Lakes to make an immediate inventory of the subsistence supplies left at Fort Sheridan. The provisions in the garrison storehouse, will be shipped to Tampa to-morrow, with clothing and other necessary articles, to add to those taken by the Fourth Regiment. The same order was given to every army post, and within forty-eight hours fast freight trains, with right of way over all other trains, will be speeding to Southern points with supplies for the soldiers. At army headquarters there is a belief that nearly all the fighting in Cuba will be done by infantry.

RAPPROCHEMENT WITH CUBA.

Insurgent Generals Call on Gen. Miles—Cordial Support Unofficially Offered United States Troops.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The Government has been practically assured that when the army of occupation lands in Cuba it will receive at once the cordial and substantial support of the allies of the Cuban Republic. While nothing has been received directly from the revolutionary Government since the passage of the resolutions by Congress, representatives of the republic have hastened to assure the Government of the hearty desire of the Cubans to co-operate with the American troops in Cuba.

To-day two Cuban officers—Gen. Nunez, prominently associated with the organization of expeditions to Cuba, and Gen. Castillo, who has been no less energetic and conspicuous in efforts to render aid to the revolutionists—called to see Gen. Miles and several other officers of the army and officials of the Government. Their visit gave rise to the report that they had come from the Republic of Cuba to bring assurances of the support of that Government's forces in the island. Gen. Albertina of the Cuban delegation here said to-night, however, that Gens. Nunez and Castillo had not come as representatives or delegates of the republic, but simply to study the situation for themselves. They may report the result of their observations here, but they have, he says, no authority from the Cuban Republic to speak or act for the republic.

According to Señor Albertina, the Cubans are not so badly off for arms and munitions of war, or for the men to handle them against Spain. He says Gomez has at least 10,000 good soldiers in Santa Clara, and is on the march toward Havana, moving rapidly from the east. Three hundred miles beyond him, in the Province of Puerte Principe, is Garcia, with at least 10,000 good troops also moving against the Spanish forces in the central portion of the island. Other bands and companies scattered throughout the provinces of the East and a small army in the West make together about 35,000 under arms well supplied with rifles and tolerably well furnished with ammunition.

He says that if the Americans would furnish arms and ammunition the Cubans could at once put 30,000 more men in the field. These troops alone, he thinks, would be sufficient to drive the Spaniards off the island in a short time. The Cubans are expecting some assistance of this kind, and are anxious for the United States to make it possible for them to take part in the fighting for the liberation of their country from Spain. In the Province of Pinar del Rio, the theatre of the brilliant achievements of Maceo, there are now, says Señor Albertina, about 3,500 good troops, who will at once hasten to join the Americans as soon as the latter land on the island. All of these men have seen hard service, are thoroughly acclimated, and are familiar with the Spanish methods of fighting, and will prove valuable allies for the American army. They would increase the available strength of the army to something like 20,000, would materially enhance its efficiency by supplying knowledge of the Spanish positions, equipment, and numbers that would be impossible to obtain without the aid of Cuban allies.

The Cuban representatives here scout the idea that there is any fear on the part of the Government and people of Cuba that the United States is going on an errand of conquest. They say that Cuba understands that the sympathies of this country are with the sister republic, and that the American soldiers will be received with rejoicing and with the warmest greetings of friendship and fraternity. Every overture of the Spaniards and of the autonomists, they say, has been spurned, and Cuba is ready to fight her battle alone against Spain, or shoulder to shoulder with the army and fleet of America.

The War Department received an offer of services to-day from Major Harry Earle, late of the Army of Costa Rica, who was in Cuba a year ago, and who claims to be entirely familiar with the country and people. He says that he understands the Spanish tactics, having fought under them in Costa Rica, and having studied them in Cuba. He wants to organize a regiment of scouts composed of men who have actually seen service in Cuba or in Central America, and who are accustomed to life in tropical countries. His offer is under advisement.

THE CAMP AT CHICKAMAUGA.

Gen. Brooke Directs the Movements of the Men—New Arrivals.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 21.—The work of forming an army at Chickamauga began in earnest to-day. All night long a large force of laborers here were kept busy building extra side tracks and chutes for the unloading of the cavalry horses, wagons, and artillery. The first regiment to reach the grounds to-day was the Sixth Cavalry, which arrived last night from Fort Myer. It went into camp near Mullen Springs, and was followed soon after by Light Battery E, First Artillery, seventy-five men, in command of Capt. Capron. Not a moment was lost in unloading the guns and caissons. Everything moved with the regularity of a machine, and as fast as the trains were unloaded they made way for new arrivals.

Major Gen. Brooke paid his first visit to the Chickamauga grounds to-day. Accompanied by Adjt. Gen. Boynton and staff officers, Capt. Richards, and First Lieut. Dean, all in full uniform, he drove through the beautiful park. He staid there most of the day, directing the movements of the men and selecting the camping grounds of the different regiments as they reached the park. Two trains, with Batteries A, D, H, and I of the Fifth Artillery, arrived during the day over the Southern Railway, from Fort Hamilton, N. Y. No time was lost in Chattanooga. Both trains were switched on to the Chickamauga tracks and carried immediately to the park.

Although a plan for the placing of the troops has not yet been determined upon so far as the cavalry is concerned, it was decided by Gen. Brooke to-day that all the companies of artillery, which will be placed at Chickamauga, ten in number, will be stationed at the north end of the park near Snodgrass Hill. Around this location some of the most desperate fighting of the Chickamauga campaign in September, 1863, took place. This was the location of Gen. Thomas's brigade.

Battery F of the First Artillery for Fort Monroe, with one hundred and fifty men and six field pieces, commanded by Capt. Taylor, which arrived last night, were sent out to the park during the day, and were placed near the north end of the park close to the Fifth Artillery. The First Artillery is one of the oldest in the service. It was organized in 1776.

ARMY WORK NEAR HERE.

Finishing Telegraph Facilities—Fort Slocum Crowded with Men—Willets Point Almost Deserted.

The Western Union linemen who have been on Long Island for the last few days connecting the different life-saving stations with the telegraph offices are finishing their work. They have also strung wires between the fortifications at Fort Pond Bay and Montauk, and in a few days it will be possible to communicate between Montauk Point and Governors Island by long-distance telephone.

The fortifications at Willets Point will be almost depleted of officers and men within a few days. Major Joseph Knight, the commanding officer, will remain at the fort, but the following officers have received orders to start for their respective regiments: First Lieut. William L. Wilhelm, Fourteenth Infantry; First Lieut. William O. Johnson, Second Infantry; First Lieut. Harry J. Hirsch, Eighteenth Infantry; First Lieut. Robert L. Hamilton, Fifth Infantry; Second Lieut. John S. Murdock, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Second Lieut. Arthur M. Edwards, Third Infantry; Second Lieut. Frederick G. Stritzinger, Jr., Twenty-third Infantry; Second Lieut. Joseph Herron, First Cavalry; Second Lieut. Walter S. McBroom, Eighteenth Infantry, and Second Lieut. Oscar J. Charles, Tenth Infantry.

Lieut. Col. William Ludlow of the Engineer Corps has also been relieved of duty at Willets Point and is now in Washington. He will serve on the staff of Gen. Miles as Chief of the Engineer Corps in the field.

The families of the officers of the infantry detachments which started for the front on Tuesday from Governors Island have been notified that they can remain in their present residences on the island indefinitely. This is taken to mean that the two batteries of artillery now guarding the fortifications are to remain only temporarily.

Three Cubans yesterday applied at Governors Island for enlistment in the army. One of the men is a naturalized American, but all three are residents of Cuba, and have large plantations there. Lieut. Hall, to whom they made application, took their names and told them to think the matter over seriously and call again.

Contracts were let yesterday in the Commissary Department in the Army Building for 200 commissary kits, to be shipped in the field. The kits are about 3 feet long by 2 feet wide, by 2 feet deep, made of pine, and connected in pairs by straps ready for being swung over a pack saddle on the back of a mule. The kits will contain a bewildering assortment of knives, cleavers, saws, augers, in fact, a complete set of carpenter's tools and many other useful implements.

Two companies of expert artillerymen of Battery C left Fort Slocum, Davids Island, yesterday for Fort Wadsworth. They were in charge of Capt. Lomia.

The recruits at Davids Island of the new Seventh Regiment are drilling every day, and are to be sent south for active service as soon as they are proficient. There are about 1,000 men at Fort Slocum, and the accommodations are not sufficient for them. Many of the men are compelled to sleep under tents.

Major A. G. Sharpe of the Boston Commissary Depot passed through this city yesterday on his way to Tampa, where he will serve as Chief Commissary officer to Gen. Wade.

The Third Cavalry Goes South.

The Third United States Cavalry, from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., passed through Jersey City at 11 o'clock last night. The regiment was in two trains, which were run to the terminus of the West Shore Railroad and transferred to the Central Railroad of New Jersey by means of the junction tunnel. The trains only delayed long enough for the change of crews and locomotives. A large crowd gathered to welcome the regiment, and in the throng was Mgr. Seton of St. Joseph's Church. The regiment was heartily cheered.

Equipments for 75,000 Men.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., April 21.—Commandant S. E. Blunt of the Rock Island Arsenal received orders from the War Department this afternoon to provide at once equipments complete for 75,000 men for field service. Large shipments are being made from that point daily. The shops are being operated day and night, and the force is increased as rapidly as machines can be secured.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—G. McC. Pickrell, United States Navy.

FIFTH AVENUE—Judge L. D. Wetmore, Warren, Penn.; ex-Senator Arthur P. Gorman, Maryland.

GILSEY—Capt. J. B. Hickey, United States Army.

GRAND—Dr. Charles E. Mason, J. J. Pershing, and H. C. Schumm, United States Army; A. Monson, United States Navy.

IMPERIAL—Assistant Secretary of the Treasury William B. Howell, Washington; Lord Herbert Scott, Scotland.

MARLBOROUGH—Ex-Lieut. Gov. E. F. Jones, Binghamton.

NETHERLAND—W. D. MacDougal, United States steamship San Francisco.

WALDORF—Capt. W. E. Wilder, West Point.

WINDSOR—Col. James Hill, St. Louis; Gen. G. M. Sorrell, Savannah.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. [illegible] Cator, millinery; 621 Broadway.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; C. W. Whitten, silks and velvets; 8 Greene Stree

Bowditch, Clapp & Pierce, Boston, Mass.; G. Bowditch, millinery; Murray Hill Hotel.

Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. Adams, ribbons; 488 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Chapman, T. A., Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; R. Segar, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; S. Selger, dry goods; Hotel Metropole.

Helfer, J. C., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; J. C. Helfer, dress goods and woolens; 214 Church Street; St. George Hotel.

Hengerer, The William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. Hengerer, dry goods; A. E. Vette [illegible] House.

House, S., Birmingham, Ala.; clothing; Hoffman House. cloaks and suits; 377 Broadway.

Katz, S. & J., New Orleans, La.; B. Land dry goods, &c.; 258 Church Street; Hoffman House.

Lindeke, Warner & Schuermeier, St. Paul, Minn.; F. A. Hubbard; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; R. M. Chalm white goods and embroideries; 487 Broadway; St. Cloud Hotel.

Nathanson, R., Washington, D. C.; S. K. [illegible] men, notions and fancy goods; Astor House.

Rosenthal, J., Seattle, Wash.; dry goods; Marlborough.

Sullivan, Hettrich & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; C. Sullivan, hosiery; St. Denis Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; [illegible] Sycamore, fancy goods; Broadway and [illegible] Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. [illegible] ing, domestics and dress goods; Broadway [illegible] Tenth Street; Albemarle Hotel.

Ward, Montgomery & Co., Chicago, Ill.; [illegible] Drake, stationery; 43 Leonard Street; [illegible] Imperial.

B. Altman & Co.

TRIMMED MILLINERY.

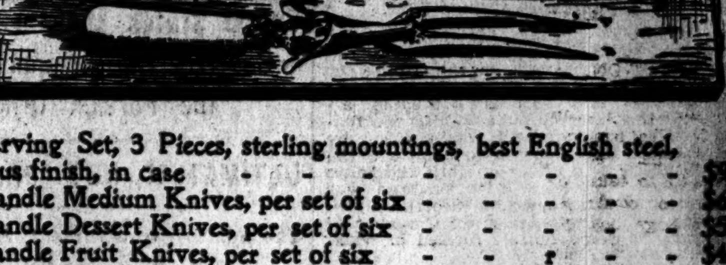
For Friday and Saturday.

THE BALANCE OF EARLY SPRING STYLES OF HATS AND BONNETS HAVE BEEN MARKED AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. (Third Floor.)

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

Special Sale

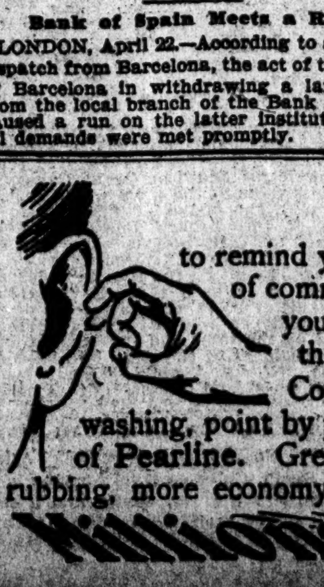
Pearl-Handled Knives



Pearl Carving Set, 3 Pieces, sterling mountings, best English steel, crocus finish, in case - - - - - - - - $9.5
Pearl Handle Medium Knives, per set of six - - - - - $6.7
Pearl Handle Dessert Knives, per set of six - - - - - $5.4
Pearl Handle Fruit Knives, per set of six - - - - - $4.8
Pearl Handle Nut Picks, per set of six - - - - - - $2.40

We also desire to call attention to a full line of Cutlery in Sterling, Plate, Stag, Ivory, Celluloid, Pearl and Rubber, with Plated or Steel Blades.

The Meriden Company,
Silversmiths
and Makers of Gold and Silver Plate.
Madison Square, 208 Fifth Avenue.



A fillip

to remind you that it's time to listen to the voice of common sense. It isn't reasonable to do your washing in the hardest way, when there's nothing to be gained by it. Compare soap-washing with Pearline-washing, point by point, and all the gain is on the side of Pearline. Greater ease and quickness, absence of rubbing, more economy. 585

Millions NOW USE Pearline

GARY LEAVES THE CABINET

The Postmaster General Resigns and Charles Emory Smith Succeeds Him.

ACTION DUE TO ILL-HEALTH

The Retiring Official Contradicts a Report that He Disagreed with the Cuban Policy of President McKinley.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Postmaster General James A. Gary retired to-day from the Cabinet on account of failing health, and Charles Emory Smith, editor of The Philadelphia Press, was nominated by the President to take his place, and the nomination was confirmed by the Senate.

The change took the capital, Congress, and the country by surprise, though it had been in contemplation for several days. Not an inkling of its coming had been allowed to leak out. Up to the official promulgation of the resignation and nomination at noon, less than a dozen people in Washington knew of it, and these kept it to themselves. No whisper of an impending change of heads was heard about the Post Office Department itself, and from First Assistant Postmaster General Heath down the force there was startled by the news.

The Senate was equally stricken with astonishment. Having had no premonition either of Mr. Gary's retirement or of the selection of his successor, the presentation a few minutes after noon of the message from the President announcing the nomination of a new Postmaster General caused a flutter of excitement and a murmur of comment about the chamber. Senators Quay and Penrose, who are understood to have been informed of the choice of Mr. Smith in advance and to have agreed to interpose no objection thereto, were probably the only men about the circle to whom the tidings caused no astonishment. The Pennsylvania and Maryland delegations in the House were entirely in the dark as to the causes of the change, of which they had had no warning.

Not Opposed to the President.

Sensational stories quickly obtained currency, in the absence of any real information, to the effect that Mr. Gary's retirement was due to differences with the President on his Spanish policy. It was recalled that the Postmaster General had been an earnest advocate of peace, and it was alleged that he was not in sympathy with the Administration's present attitude. The baselessness of these rumors was soon established on the authority of Mr. Gary himself, who declared that there was absolutely but one reason for his retirement, and that was his failing health.

"There are no differences between the President and myself," said Mr. Gary. "I have been in perfect accord with his course from the beginning of the present complications with Spain up to the present time. I sympathize with and indorse his course heartily and entirely, and any statement that I am not or have not been in sympathy with his policy is utterly baseless.

"My reason for resigning at this time, and the only one, is my health. For ten days I have not been able to eat two ounces of food a day, or to obtain more than fitful snatches of sleep at night. The worry and strain of the present crisis, coupled with the vast mass of department routine, in itself enough to break down an ordinary man, has been too much for me. I feel that I owe it to my family, my friends, and myself to stop before it is too late."

The Official Correspondence.

Mr. Gary also made public the correspondence which passed between the President and himself relating to his resignation, as follows:

Washington, D. C., April 18, 1898.

My Dear Mr. President:

At the time you tendered me the honor of a place in your Cabinet you will remember I frankly stated that my health had not been robust, and I expressed the fear that it might not be equal to the demands that would be made upon it.

Recently those fears have been realized. The duties of the department over which I have presided have been so constant and arduous, admitting of no relaxation, that I find my health is seriously affected and jeopardized. I am admonished that to preserve it I must ask you to relieve me from the position. I tender my resignation with deep regret, for I have been greatly interested in my work, and my association with your Administration has been most agreeable.

May I also add that I write this letter with special reluctance, because I have from first to last been in such entire accord with your Administration, especially at this most trying time. Your kind personal consideration will ever remain a pleasant memory. Very sincerely yours,

JAMES A. GARY.

To the President.

Executive Mansion,
Washington, April 21, 1898.

My Dear Mr. Gary:

I cannot express the deep regret I feel that you are compelled to tender your resignation as Postmaster General. I had hoped that you would be able to remain with me until the end of my term. Your resignation is accepted most reluctantly, but I believe that in your condition of health I am not justified in asking you to remain longer in office. I beg to assure you of my appreciation of the value of your services in the exacting department over which you have so ably presided and in the councils of the Cabinet.

With pleasant recollections of our association, which I shall always carry with me, and with best wishes for your restored health, I am, your friend,

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

Hon. James A. Gary.

The ill health of Mr. Gary is not of recent origin. Some five years ago he was taken with a severe attack of Bright's disease, but he finally rallied and it was thought he had fully recovered. Of late, however, the old symptoms have returned, complicated with heart trouble. Recently he has had a number of sinking spells that have seriously alarmed his friends.

Young Blood in the Cabinet.

With a vacancy in his Cabinet to fill, little surprise was caused by President McKinley's selection of Charles Emory Smith for the position. Mr. McKinley and Mr. Smith long have been close friends, and, since the Cuban crisis began to approach the acute stage, Mr. Smith has been called in frequent consultation with the President and has been able to give advice and other suggestions which the Chief Executive has found of great value.

The President, it is known, has felt the need of an infusion of younger blood and the resultant addition of activity in his Cabinet. The selection of Attorney General Griggs was recognized as an effort to add vigor to the White House Council. In Mr. Smith the President found the man he wanted, with the requisite physical strength, with experience in diplomatic and public affairs, and with a clear head for judgment in which Mr. McKinley has great confidence. The newly chosen Cabinet officer is in the city, and it is understood that he will assume office as soon as his commission can be signed.

Possibly a Rebuke to Quay.

The stringency of the National crisis has not been sufficient to stifle talk of the alleged political significance of the President's nomination of the Philadelphia editor. Mr. Smith has been one of the strongest opponents of the Quay machine in Pennsylvania. Senator Quay was a leader in the recent movement in Congress for recognition of the Cuban Republic in defiance of the Administration's wishes. He did not confine himself to the Senate, but labored with the Pennsylvania delegation in the House to induce them to oppose the Republican majority.

By some friends of the President it is being said to-night that the nomination of a pronounced anti-Quay man for Postmaster General is the President's answer to Mr. Quay's course in this matter and notification to all Pennsylvanians that opposition to Quay will not be necessarily a signal for Presidential displeasure. This view, however, is not generally credited. Senator Quay said that he considered the appointment purely a personal one. This was the opinion generally expressed in political circles, where the selection was not regarded as having any influence on the local political situation in Pennsylvania.

The nomination of Mr. Smith to be Postmaster General was confirmed by the Senate in executive session without objection. The doors had no sooner closed on the executive session than Senator Gear of the Post Office Committee moved the confirmation of the nomination. Senator Quay then suggested that the nomination had not gone to committee, and Senator Chandler moved its reference to the Committee on Post Offices. There was no objection to this course, and the nomination was immediately reported and acted upon forthwith, no opposition being made. This expedition was rendered possible by the fact that the committee had been polled previously, all the members voting for confirmation.

CHARLES EMORY SMITH.

Sketch of the Busy Career of the New Postmaster General.

Charles Emory Smith, the new Postmaster General, is the editor of The Philadelphia Press. He was born in Mansfield, Conn., in 1842, and removed with his parents to Albany, N. Y., in 1849. He received his early education in the public schools of Albany and the Albany Academy. He began journalistic work at the age of sixteen on The Albany Evening Transcript, keeping up his studies meanwhile, and finally entering Union College, from which he was graduated in 1861.

For two years he served on the staff of Gen. Rathbone, and then became a teacher in the Albany Academy, where he remained until 1865, when he was made editor of The Albany Express. In 1870 he purchased an interest in The Albany Evening Journal, of which he soon became editor in chief. In 1871 he was elected a Trustee of Union College, and in 1879 was made Regent of the New York University.

In 1876 he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Cincinnati, and represented New York on the Committee on Resolutions. It is said a large part of the platform adopted by the convention was written by him. For several years he was a delegate to Republican State conventions in New York, and he presided over that of 1880.

In February, 1880, he resigned the editorship of The Albany Evening Journal, in consequence of a disagreement with the owners of a controlling interest in the paper upon the reappointment of John F. Smyth, as Insurance Commissioner, by Gov. Cornell. He at once assumed editorial charge of The Philadelphia Press, and soon after became part owner of that paper. In 1888 he was a delegate at large from Pennsylvania to the Republican National Convention, where he advocated the nomination of Gen. Harrison in opposition to Senator Quay's work for John Sherman. In 1890 President Harrison rewarded Mr. Smith's services to himself and the Republican Party by nominating him to be United States Minister to Russia.

James Albert Gary.

James Albert Gary, when called into President McKinley's Cabinet, was a widely-known and successful manufacturer in Baltimore, and a Republican of prominence in Maryland politics. He was born in Uncasville, Conn., in 1833, though his father came from Massachusetts, and he was educated in Maryland. In 1860 he was admitted to partnership in his father's house of James G. Gary & Son, manufacturers of cotton duck, twills, &c., and became the head of the firm upon his father's death, in 1870.

Mr. Gary entered politics as a Whig in 1858, being an unsuccessful candidate of that party for the State Senate. He was an Abolitionist, and an enthusiastic supporter of the war for the Union. In 1872 he was the Republican candidate for Congress in Southern Maryland, but was defeated. He has been a delegate to every Republican National Convention since 1872, and was a strong McKinley man at St. Louis in 1896. His business interests, outside of his own firm, are very large.

FOR AN EMBARGO ON COAL.

Resolution Relating to the Exportation of This and Other War Materials Adopted by Congress.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Both houses of Congress to-day adopted the resolution introduced in the Senate a few days ago and reintroduced to-day by Mr. Quay, (Rep., Penn.,) relating to the exportation of coal and other war materials. The resolution as introduced was as follows:

"That the President is hereby authorized in his discretion, and with such limitations and exceptions as shall seem to him expedient, to prohibit the export of coal or other material used in war from any seaport of the United States until otherwise ordered by Congress."

The Senate so amended the resolution as to enable the President not only to lay but to raise the embargo, and passed the resolution so amended without division.

In the House the resolution was presented by Mr. Hall, (Rep., Iowa,) who asked unanimous consent for its consideration. Mr. Hull explained that the executive officers of the Government considered it of great importance that the resolution should be passed at once.

Mr. Walker (Rep., Va.,) said that much coal was produced in his district, and he was not prepared to allow a measure of such importance to go through without due consideration.

He was appealed to by members on both sides of the House not to object, but he refused to withdraw his objection.

The members labored with Mr. Walker for ten minutes and finally induced him to withdraw his objection. A suggestion was made that the scope of the resolution should be broadened so as to cover shipments across the Mexican or Canadian border.

Mr. Hull said such an amendment would only embarrass the resolution. It was important that the bill should pass to-day so that coal which was to be shipped to-day for Spanish use could be stopped. Mr. Hull said coal was now more important to Spain than powder.

The resolution was then passed without division.

For several days, and especially to-day, the Secretary of the Treasury has received a large number of telegrams from collectors of customs at ports on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, stating that ships were being laden for Cuban ports. Large shipments of mules were being made from Southern ports, and beef and coal from those further north.

The question as to whether these vessels should be permitted to sail was referred to the Attorney General and his opinion was that, pending the passage of the bill prohibiting all exportations of articles of this character, this Government should not interfere.

WAR REVENUE MEASURE.

Tax Likely to be Placed on Mineral Waters, Chewing Gum, &c., but Not on Tea and Coffee.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The Republican members of the House Ways and Means Committee expect to complete the war revenue measure and have it ready for submission to the full committee to-morrow or Saturday at the latest.

One of the biggest contests in progress in the committee is over the question of taxing tea and coffee. The proposition to place 10 cents tax on tea and 3 cents upon coffee has met considerable opposition, and various suggestions have been made as to subjects for taxation in lieu of tea and coffee. Among them are propositions to place 50 cents per barrel tax on petroleum, to tax mineral waters, wines, &c., and to tax railroad tickets and sleeping car tickets 10 cents for each trip of over 100 miles. It is estimated between $20,000,000 and $25,000,000 could be raised from the latter source.

Although no decision was reached this afternoon, it appeared probable, after the Republican conference broke up, that sufficient revenue can be raised without resorting to a tax on tea and coffee, petroleum, or a stamp tax on railroad tickets. It is likely that a tax will be placed upon mineral waters, ginger ale, &c., and upon various other articles like chewing gum.

Proposed Tax on Incomes.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Representative Sayers of Texas, leader of the minority of the House Committee on Appropriations, to-day introduced a bill imposing and providing for the collection of a tax on incomes.

The bill is on the lines of the income tax provisions in the tariff law of 1894, but substantially nullified by the Supreme Court as unconstitutional. There are numerous changes in the details. Mr. Sayers said he intended it to provide a revenue to meet the exigencies of the coming war, and, while not overconfident of favorable action, wanted it considered by the Ways and Means Committee. The bill provides a 2 per cent. annual tax on incomes above $4,000 from any kind of property, rents, interest, dividends, or salaries, or from any vocation carried on in the United States or elsewhere, and on such incomes from all property and vocations carried on here by non-residents of the country. Among the changes made is the striking out of the omnibus phrase "or from any other source whatever" as to incomes taxable.

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For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

CURRENCY LEGISLATION.

McCleary Sub-Committee Bill in the House Committee on Banking.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—It is understood that ten of the twelve Republican members of the House Committee on Banking and Currency have reached an agreement to vote for the General Currency bill reported by the McCleary Sub-Committee.

The exceptions are Messrs. Brosius of Pennsylvania and Van Voorhis of New York. They are said to favor the proposition to reduce the tax on banks from 1 to ½ per cent., to allow banks to issue currency to the par of bonds, and allow banks to be organized with $25,000 capital in towns of less than 4,000 population, but disagree with some of the other features, and believe the Administration's recommendations should have been followed.

At least one of the majority, it is expected, will change his vote when the bill is brought up in the House.

Representative Bell of Colorado has introduced a bill to coin the bullion in the Treasury and issue Treasury notes upon the same and for legal-tender issues to carry on the war.

Representative Knowles of South Dakota has introduced a bill for the issue of $450,000,000 in legal tender for war purposes.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Senate Considers the Bill and Makes Amendments.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The Senate to-day considered the Naval Appropriation bill. The bill as it passed the House carried $38,014,058. As it was reported to the Senate it carries $46,277,558.

An amendment was added by the committee providing that the Secretary of the Navy may establish depots for coal or other fuel for warships and appropriating $250,000 for that purpose.

Mr. Perkins (Rep., Cal.) secured the adoption of and amendment appropriating $100,000 for the reconstruction of buildings destroyed recently by earthquake at Mare Island Navy Yard, California.

Mr. Butler proposed an amendment that the Government should pay no more than $400 a ton for armor plate and appropriating $1,500,000 for an armor-plate factory and $1,000,000 for the manufacture of armor plate for vessels now being constructed. The amendment went over.

Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.) offered and secured the adoption of an amendment providing for an electric light and power plant at a cost of $20,000, and for the storage and handling of coal at a cost of $20,000, both at the naval station, Port Royal, S. C.

ELECTION CASE IN THE HOUSE.

Gold and Silver Democratic Contest in a Tennessee District.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The House to-day considered the contested election case of Patterson vs. Carmack, from the Tenth Tennessee District. The contest is something of a novelty, because both the contestant and the contestee are Democrats. Mr. Patterson, however, was affiliated in the last campaign with the "gold" Democrats and Republicans. The Democrats in the House to-day displayed considerable bitterness. They fought the consideration of the case, and with the aid of some Republicans, almost succeeded in defeating it.

It was arranged that there should be four hours' debate on a side, with a provision for a vote at 4:30 P. M. to-morrow. Unanimous consent was asked that Mr. Patterson, the contestant, should have an hour to address the House, but to this Mr. Richardson, (Dem., Tenn.,) objected, save with the understanding that he should speak before the minority closed. This arrangement was rejected.

At the election in 1896 Mr. Carmack's majority on the face of the returns was 365. The contestant charged a conspiracy, and the majority of the committee found for him an actual majority of 1,242, while the minority from the testimony contended that Carmack's majority was increased to 590.

THE LEE CORRESPONDENCE.

Call for It in the Senate—Inquiry as to How Americans in Cuba Fare.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—In the House to-day two resolutions of inquiry reported by the Foreign Affairs Committee were adopted. One called upon the President, if not incompatible with the public interest, to transmit all correspondence between Consul General Lee and the State Department from May 1, 1896, to the present time.

The second requested him to inform the House what steps, if any, had been taken to protect the lives and property of the 300 Americans left by Consul Brice at Matanzas.

In reply to an inquiry in connection with the latter resolution, Mr. Adams, Acting Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, explained the steps taken by the Government to convey Americans from Cuba and the warnings given. But, he said, few Americans took advantage of the offer of the United States. They did not seem to realize their full danger, although officially notified. Mr. Adams said our interests were being looked after by British Consuls, and the incident at Havana a few days ago, when an American was arrested and immediately released upon the demand of the British Consul, showed that the rights of our citizens were being carefully guarded.

Mr. Henderson said he was willing that the resolution should be adopted, simply to show that everything was being done for the protection of such Americans as remained upon the island.

The Sundry Civil Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The Senate to-day passed the Sundry Civil bill. A sharp fight was made upon the two amendments of the committee to that section of the bill relating to the depredations of public lands and timber. The amendments, however, were finally agreed to.

Mr. Morgan secured the adoption of an amendment providing for the appropriation of $35,000 for the maintenance of the channel in Mobile Harbor by dredging.

MRS. NELLIE GRANT SARTORIS.

Bill to Restore Her to United States Citizenship Passed by Congress.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Both houses to-day passed the bill to restore to citizenship in the United States Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris, daughter of the late President Grant, who forfeited her citizenship by her marriage to a subject of Great Britain.

In the House Mr. Pearson (Rep., N. C.,) explained that there was no precedent for such action, but in view of the distinguished services rendered by Mrs. Sartoris's father, Gen. Grant, and the further fact that she had a son who had tendered his services to the country under Fitzhugh Lee, he thought the bill should be passed.

RICHMOND, Va., April 21.—Algernon Sartoris, grandson of Gen. Grant, and John W. Wright, son of Gen. Marcus A. Wright, arrived here to-day and called on Gen. Lee and Gov. Tyler. Mr. Sartoris, it is said, is to be on Gen. Lee's staff.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The President to-day made the following nominations:

Pension Agent at Boston—AUGUSTUS J. HOITT.

Surveyor of Customs at Philadelphia—PERRY M. LYTLE.

Agent for the Indians at the Osage Agency in Oklahoma—WILLIAM J. POLLOCK, of the District of Columbia.

Consuls—FREDERICK H. ALLISON of New York, at Tegucigalpa, Honduras; HANS J. SMITH of South Dakota, at Port Louis, Mauritius.

Second Secretary of Legation at Peking, China—WILLIAM E. BAINBRIDGE of Iowa.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day for New York offices: Green Lawn, James M. Hilton; Lamberton, Nason Baxter; Little York, John W. Roe; Pizeco, William Dunham; Speculator, Henry B. Slack; Taylor, Augustus K. Bennett.

THE PRIVATEERING ISSUE

Indications that the Great Powers Will Stop or Limit Freebooting by Spain.

BRITAIN TO PROTECT HER SHIPS

Action of the United States Regarded as a Full Adherence to the Principles of the Treaty of Paris.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21.—There are strong indications that if the Spanish Government persists in the present announced policy of commissioning privateers to prey on commerce, effective influences will be brought to bear upon her by several of the great commercial powers, particularly Great Britain and Germany, to stop this privateering or to make it practically ineffective and harmless.

The action of the United States Government in declaring that it would not resort to privateering has been received with great satisfaction in the foreign embassies and legations here. Negotiations along this line had been pending here for some time, and are now shifted to Madrid, where the British Chargé d'Affaires is making strong representations to Premier Sagasta to prevent privateering. Whether this will be conceded by Spain is doubtful, as her chief reliance for prosecuting a war is through commissioning privateers to harass American merchant ships or neutral ships carrying American goods.

But it has developed that this course by Spain, while nominally directed against the United States, would operate much more injuriously against the shipping of Great Britain, Germany, and the other commercial powers, as the bulk of commerce to and from this country is carried in foreign ships. British ships, it is estimated, carry 80 per cent. of the commerce between the United States and Great Britain, while German and French merchant ships also handle considerable portions of the trade. This has given these powers a material interest against privateering, which would subject to search and seizure any of their ships carrying American goods.

These interests are so great that it is regarded as certain in the best-posted diplomatic quarters that if Spain does not relinquish privateering voluntarily, she will practice it at her peril, as against Great Britain, Germany, and possibly some other powers. It is understood that the British Government has not determined upon its final line of action, except that British merchant ships shall be protected at any hazard, even if British warships are called upon to establish a protective patrol across the Atlantic. It is thought to be probable, however, that no defensive step of this character will be taken until an actual search or seizure of a British or German merchantman by a Spanish privateer has occurred, in which case it is expected the Spanish Government will be held accountable, and exact limitations placed upon her privateering.

So far as France is concerned, her commercial interests are against privateering, but her sentiments are toward allowing Spain to prosecute about the only effective means of warfare at her disposal. Russia, Austria, Italy, and nearly all the nations of Europe and South America, some forty in number, are signers of the Treaty of Paris against privateering, but this binds them alone, and does not require them to exert influence on Spain to stop this mode of warfare. It is the direct commercial interest of Great Britain and Germany which leads them to limit or put an end to this policy.

The action of the United States is received with great favor, aside from its bearing on the approaching conflict, as it is said to give American adherence for the future to the abolition of privateering, although this country has refused that adherence for the last forty-two years. The present action, while not accompanied by any formal signing of the Treaty of Paris, is accepted by the foreign establishments here, and is so made known to foreign governments as a full adherence of the United States to the principles of that treaty.

INQUIRY IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Money (Dem., Miss.,) said he had noticed in a morning paper the statement that the State Department had announced there would during the approaching war be no privateering by the United States, and that this Government would abide by the Treaty of Paris.

"I desire to inquire," said he, "whether any member of the Foreign Relations Committee can inform the Senate if the statement made in the newspapers is true?"

"I know nothing about the matter," said Mr. Davis, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, "except what I have seen in the newspapers."

Mr. Money, continuing, said that he could not believe the President had taken such action. "But," he said, "it is well enough that the powers delegated to the President be clearly defined here and now. The power to issue letters of marque and reprisal belongs exclusively to Congress. Neither the United States nor Spain is signatory to the Treaty of Paris, but in everything relating to the rights of neutrals the United States has taken most advanced ground. It was because the United States took more advanced ground than other nations in this regard that the United States did not become a party to the Paris treaty."

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) interrupted Mr. Money to note that this was an inopportune time to discuss the question, as the Senate had no knowledge that the President had exceeded his Constitutional power.

"I desired simply to call attention to the fact," continued Mr. Money, "as it was my duty to do, that this proposition cannot be tolerated by Congress, and I would suggest to Senators in the confidence of the President that they suggest to him the situation in Congress."

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) said that the Foreign Relations Committee had "no jurisdiction over this war." That duty devolved upon the Military Affairs Committee.

Mr. Hoar announced that hereafter he would insist that such discussions as that precipitated by Mr. Money relating to the war should be held in secret legislative session.

THE RIGHTS OF NEUTRALS.

LONDON, April 21.—Replying in the House of Commons to-day to Sir Arthur Bower Forwood, Conservative, member for the Southwest Division of Lancashire, A. J. Balfour, the Government leader and Acting Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said, in regard to neutral vessels, that the Government had received from the United States this morning a notification that it would adhere to the principles of the Treaty of Paris. The announcement was greeted with cheers. Mr. Balfour added that no answer on the subject had yet been received from Spain, but he confidently expected a similar reply from that Government.

Michael Davitt, Irish Nationalist, member for South Mayo, asked whether the Government would consider the advisability of notifying the British colonies and British merchants that coal must be considered contraband of war during the continuance of the hostilities between Spain and the United States. Mr. Balfour replied:

"Her Majesty's Government cannot lay down the principle that coal is contraband, in the way suggested. There is no doubt that it very frequently is contraband, but not of necessity, or under all circumstances."

The Attorney General, Sir Richard Webster, replying to James H. Dalziel, Liberal, member for the Kirkcaldy District of Scotland, said that, in view of the declarations of the United States and the acts of Spain upon previous occasions, the Government could not contemplate that there would be any interference with British goods on board ships belonging to the belligerents, or interference with goods belonging to the belligerents on board British ships, except contraband of war. "The action of privateers," the Attorney General added, "if the employment of such vessels is sanctioned, will depend upon the views of the belligerents in regard to their rights of interference with neutral commerce."

Answering the question of which Mr. Dalziel gave notice yesterday, namely, whether steps are to be taken to retain the Spanish torpedo boat Audax, now docked at Queenstown for repairs, in the event of war breaking out before the repairs are completed, so as to "prevent a repetition of the Alabama case," Mr. Balfour said that if, as he understood to be the case, the Audax is a commissioned ship of the Spanish Navy, it would be contrary to international practice to detain her.

WAR AND RENTS.

Real estate dealers report an unusual depression in their business this Spring, which they attribute to the danger of war. At such a time it is everybody's instinct to sail close to the wind and to economize as much as possible. This naturally makes all tenants desire to get their rent reduced, or else to get more improvements and advantages for the rent they do pay. Here is the chance of the wide-awake landlord to outstrip his sleepy competitors by offering tenants greater facilities and conveniences. Of these not one is in greater demand, or does more to settle the question whether an apartment or a house shall be rented or not, than the gas range in the kitchen. It is a common sign now along with the "To Let" notices—"Gas Ranges." It is a good advertisement in any place and an inducement to any tenant. The slight cost of substituting the gas range for the obsolete coal range is hardly worth counting when, in a time of depression in the real estate market, it may make all the difference between a house rented and a house standing empty.

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Replying to Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, Conservative, member of Parliament for York, Mr. Balfour said he did not believe the interests of British shipowners were threatened more in this case than in other cases of maritime warfare, adding that he did not believe it possible to give an exhaustive definition of contraband of war.

"The treaties of 1795 and 1819, between Spain and the United States," Mr. Balfour added, "affirming between themselves the principle that a neutral flag covers the enemy's goods, are still in force. Whether a steamer carrying American or Spanish official dispatches, after war is declared, is liable to seizure, must depend upon the facts in the case. No general answer can be given."

Spain May Not Employ Privateers.

LONDON, April 21.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says it is asserted that the Spanish Government will not resort to privateering.

MADRID, April 21.—There is a bitter feeling here against Great Britain, especially on the contraband-of-war and privateer questions. It is the belief of the general public that Great Britain is playing, in an underhand manner, the game of the United States. The Liberal points out the advantages which Spain may derive from the use of privateers, in which connection, however, nothing has yet been officially decided.

FOR A WAR POSTAL SERVICE.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—How to preserve mail communication with the fleet and with the army when it invades Cuba is a problem with which the postal authorities are now actively dealing. If there is any branch of the Government which might be regarded as inextricably allied with peace, it is the Post Office Department. But not so now. The microbe of militarism is abroad there, too, and martial preparations are on foot on the very threshold of the Dead Letter Office.

Veterans of the late war remember how uncertain were the postal facilities afforded the armies of that day while on the march. Getting letters from and sending them to the people at home was a task whose difficulty many an old soldier recalls. Such arrangements as existed for handling the mails for troops in the field were in charge of the War Department, and did not constitute a direct extension of the postal system, so that confusion and disorder frequently prevailed.

In many cases the chaplains were the chief agents of communication, carrying letters and remittances for the men of the regiments. To avoid this irregularity and uncertainty, and to establish a military postal system which will undertake to handle mail for the army of occupation and the blockading fleets in the Cuban war is what the heads of the Post Office Department have set out to do. They have been stimulated to the task by the receipt of numerous inquiries from the relatives and friends of army and naval officers as to how they shall communicate with the men at the front when hostilities begin.

Unlike most of the European powers which remain on a permanent war footing, this Government has no military postal organization. The draft of a scheme for a commission to organize such a system has prevailed at the Post Office Department and has been submitted to the House Committee on Military Affairs, by whom it will probably be introduced as a bill to-morrow. It is the idea to have this commission made up of representatives of the War, the Navy, and the Post Office Departments, and to authorize it to organize a special army mail service for the coming Cuban campaign. The plan for this service has already been brought out by the department officials. It contemplates the organization from the army which invades Cuba of a corps of military Post Office officials, regularly sworn into the service of the Post Office Department.

Distribution of Mail Matter.

Special dispatch boats will be used in conveying the mail from the nearest Post Office on American soil, probably Pensacola or Tampa, to Cuba. After it is landed there the military postal agents will see to its distribution within the lines. The temporary army Post Offices will be kept informed by the War Department of the changes of location of the various regiments, and the expectation is that they will be able to deliver mail where the only address given is the number of the regiment. For the navy, certain points of call will be established on the southern coast, to which all mail for the vessels operating in proximity thereto will be forwarded. Dispatch boats will call at these points and take the mail out to the squadrons, where it will be distributed by small boats from one of the ships of the squadron appointed for the purpose. The mail will be handled throughout by men under the direct control of the Post Office Department and attached permanently to the squadron in charge of its mail service.

The effort will be to maintain in this service the celerity and accuracy which characterize the postal service in time of peace as far as the disturbed conditions will permit. The management of the service will fall largely into the hands of the Post Office Inspectors, who already are being detailed for the purpose, and will be under the direct supervision of Chief Inspector Geroge B. Hamlet.

In Case of No Invasion.

Even if there should be no invasion of Cuba, extraordinary provisions will have to be made for caring for the mail for the troops now being mobilized at New Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola, and Tampa. The demands on the regular Post Office forces at these points will overwhelm them, and preparations are being made at the Department to reinforce them. Already the force at the Pensacola office has been enlarged, and the number of mail-boat trips to Key West has been increased to two a week.

First Assistant Postmaster General Heath expected to go to Hampton Roads to-night to make arrangements for forwarding the mail for the Flying Squadron from there, but the change in the Postmaster Generalship changed his plans. It is stated at the Department that the only interruption to the mail service which so far has resulted from the Cuban trouble is the abandonment of the Tampa-Havana steamship line by the Plant people. Until to-day mail was still being forwarded to Havana from New York, though the opening of actual hostilities of course will stop that.

The effect of war between Spain and the United States on foreign mails is another point of interest about which some inquiry has been made at the Post Office Department. The international postal treaty, to which both countries are signers, provides for safe carrying of the mail of neutral nations. If an American vessel should capture a Spanish ship on which there was mail addressed to neutral countries, it would be bound to protect and deliver the mail to its destination. The communication between the two countries at war, however, would of course be cut off. Immediately on the breaking out of hostilities the Postmaster General, it is stated, will make public announcement that no mail matter will be received for transmission to Spanish points, and such matter as is mailed thereafter will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

Malt-Nutrine is equally nourishing to the nursing mother who takes it and the babe who gets the indirect benefit. Malt-Nutrine is prepared by the famous Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, which fact guarantees the purity, excellence and merit claimed for it.—Adv.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Changes in stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department:

Col. Charles H. Greenleaf, Assistant Surgeon General, will transfer his duties pertaining to the medical supply depot at San Francisco to Lieut. Col. Johnson V. D. Middleton, Deputy Surgeon General, Chief Surgeon, Department of California, who will perform them in addition to his present duties, and will also perform the duties of Chief Surgeon, Department of the Columbia, during the remainder of the absence on leave of Lieut. Col. William D. Wolverton, Deputy Surgeon General.

Major John Van R. Hoff, Surgeon, is relieved from duty at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, and from the temporary charge of the office of Chief Surgeon, Department of the Columbia.

Capt. Rudolph G. Ebert, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from duty at Fort Missoula, Mont.

Col. Greenleaf and Major Hoff will repair to Washington and report in person to the Surgeon General of the Army for duty. Capt. Ebert will proceed to Tampa, Fla., and report to the commanding officer, Seventeenth Infantry, for duty.

Capt. Sidney E. Stuart, Ordnance Department, will proceed to the Crescent Shipyard, Elizabeth, N. J., and to the works of the Dittmar Powder Company, Farmingdale, N. J., on official business pertaining to the manufacture of high explosives.

First Lieut. Willoughby Walke, Seventh Artillery, having joined his regiment and been appointed Quartermaster thereof, is relieved from further duty at the United States Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va.

Capt. Stephen Y. Seyburn, Tenth Infantry, will report in person to the Major General commanding the army for temporary duty.

First Lieut. William H. Wilhelm, Fourteenth Infantry, will report for duty with the Tenth Infantry, at Mobile, Ala.

Second Lieut. Edgar T. Conley, Twenty-first Infantry, will be relieved from duty with the Fifteenth Infantry upon the receipt of this order by his commanding officer, and will then join his company.

First Lieut. John W. Heavey, Eleventh Infantry, will be relieved from duty with the Fifth Infantry upon the receipt of this order by his commanding officer, and will then join his company.

Capt. David A. Lyle, Ordnance Department, will make not to exceed two visits to the works of the Penn Iron Company, Lancaster, Penn., on official business pertaining to the inspection of gun iron bars.

Major Egon A. Koerper, Surgeon, is relieved from duty at Fort Crook, Neb., and will report to the commanding officer, Department of the Missouri, for assignment to duty as Chief Surgeon of that department.

The following-named officers are relieved from duty at the institutions of learning designated opposite their respective names, and will proceed, without delay, to join their respective regiments:

Capt. Pierce M. B. Travis, Eleventh Infantry, Georgetown College, Georgetown, Ky.

Capt. Jonas A. Emery, Eleventh Infantry, Baylor University, Waco, Texas.

First Lieut. John A. Perry, Eighth Infantry, Bingham School, Asheville, N. C.

First Lieut. Clough Overton, First Cavalry, Maryland Agricultural College, College Park, Md.

First Lieut. Wilson Chase, Twenty-second Infantry, Washington Agricultural College, Pullman, Washington.

Second Lieut. John K. Miller, Eighth Infantry, Allegheny College, Meadeville, Pa.

Capt. John T. Honeycutt, Sixth Artillery, and First Lieut. John C. W. Brooks, Fourth Artillery, are detailed as member and Recorder, respectively, of the Army Retiring Board appointed to meet at Baltimore, vice First Lieut. Arthur F. Curtis, Sixth Artillery, and Second Lieut. Earle D. A. Pearce, Sixth Artillery, who are hereby relieved.

Navy.

Medical Director G. F. Winslow is detached from naval station, New London, Conn., and ordered immediately to Washington as member of the Medical Examining Board.

Surgeon L. G. Heneberger is detached from the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery and ordered immediately to the St. Paul.

Passed Assistant Surgeon G. T. Smith is detached from the hospital, Brooklyn, and ordered to the Solace, April 20.

Lieut. Commander W. H. Reeder's order of April 9 is revoked; he is detached from the St. Mary's and ordered to take charge of the Fourth Lighthouse District immediately.

Paymaster C. W. Littlefield is detached from the Franklin and ordered to the St. Paul.

Capt. C. D. Sigsbee is detached and ordered to command the St. Paul.

Naval Cadet W. T. Cluverius is detached and ordered to the St. Paul.

Lieut. Commander W. H. Driggs is detached and ordered to the St. Paul immediately.

Commander W. C. Gibson is detached from the Adams and ordered immediately to the Mare Island Yard.

Assistant Paymaster F. J. Semmes is detached from the Adams and ordered to continue treatment at hospital, Mare Island.

Ensign C. S. Bookwalter is detached from the Fern and ordered immediately to the St. Paul.

Medical Inspector W. G. Farwell is relieved from duty on board the Richmond and ordered to continue at League Island Yard.

Surgeon W. A. McClurg is detached as member of the Medical Examining Board, Washington, and ordered immediately to the Richmond.

Passed Assistant Engineer W. B. Day is ordered to Washington, April 27, for examination for retirement, and then home to await orders.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:11	Sun sets...6:47	Moon sets...8:57

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....8:30	Gov. Isl'd...8:51	H. Gate...10:40
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....8:40	Gov. Isl'd...9:05	H. Gate...10:54

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) APRIL 22.	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alcedene, Havana, &c.	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Colorado, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
H. Dumois, Aux Cayes, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
New York, San Domingo, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Tjomo, Guadeloupe, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
SATURDAY, APRIL 23.		
Alene, Fortune Island, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Cametense, Para, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Campania, Queenstown and Liverpool	5:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
La Navarre, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Laughton, La Guayra	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Pretoria, St. Thomas, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Werra, Naples, &c.	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
MONDAY, APRIL 25.		
Comanche, Charleston		3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship City of Rio Janeiro, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 24 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 24 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Zealandia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 28 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after April 15 and up to April 28 at 6:30 P. M.

Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

SS Empress of Japan sld. from Vancouver April 20.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) APRIL 22.

Advance, Colon, April 15.
Albert Dumois, Santa Martha, April 13.
Bolivia, Gibraltar, April 7.
Boston City, Swansea, April 6.
Critic, Dundee, April 7.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg, April 14.
Fulham, St. Lucia, April 12.
Suez, Gibraltar, April 4.
Thingvalla, Christiansand, April 8.
Werra, Gibraltar, April 11.

SATURDAY, APRIL 23.

Bellarden, St. Lucia, April 15.
British King, Antwerp, April 9.
Excelsior, New Orleans, April 17.
Indrapura, Gibraltar, April 9.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Genoa, April 14.
Moravia, Havre, April 9.
New York, Southampton, April 16.
St. Louis, Southampton, April 16.
Umbria, Liverpool, April 16.
Wells City, Swansea, April 9.

SUNDAY, APRIL 24.

La Normandie, Havre, April 16.

MONDAY, APRIL 25.

Anchoria, Glasgow, April 14.
Berlin, Antwerp, April 16.
Chalmette, New Orleans, April 20.
Hesperia, Galveston, April 11.
Tokio, Hull, April 10.

TUESDAY, APRIL 26.

Alta, Port Limon, April 19.
Bovic, Liverpool, April 16.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam, April 14.
Horatio, Para, April 13.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27.

Bencroy, Liverpool, April 13.
Havel, Southampton, April 20.
Henry Dumois, Santa Martha, April 20.
Teutonic, Liverpool, April 20.

DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY
FOR MEDICINAL USE
NO FUSEL OIL
For Dyspepsia, indigestion and similar troubles as well as for preventing colds and checking pneumonia this great whiskey has no equal.
Insist upon securing it from your druggist or grocer.
Send for illustrated pamphlet.
DUFFY MALT WHISKEY CO
Rochester, N. Y.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms,
No. 238 Fifth Avenue.
WM. B. NORMAN..........Auctioneer.
ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT RESERVE.
This Friday Afternoon at 1 o'Clock,
(PLEASE NOTE THE HOUR,)
AND TO BE CONTINUED DAILY AT THE SAME HOUR UNTIL EVERY ARTICLE IS SOLD.
MRS. B. TIEMANN'S
ENTIRE STOCK OF
EXCEEDINGLY RARE ANTIQUES,
AS FOLLOWS:
Furniture, Sterling Silver, Porcelains, and Faience, Historical Plates and Platters, Sheffield Plate, English, Bohemian, and Venetian Glass, Laces, Embroideries, Draperies, Shawls, &c.
The whole forming the most valuable aggregation of antiques ever offered by auction, many of which were purchased at celebrated sales abroad.

Arrived—Thursday, April 21.

SS Comanche, Pennington, Jacksonville and Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 1 A. M. April 22.

SS Germanic, (Br.,) McKinstry, Liverpool April 13 and Queenstown 14th, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Off Fire Island at 9:51 P. M.

SS Minister Maybach, (Ger.,) Prelle, Hamburg April 2, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Stag, (Br.,) Bruce, Girgenti, &c., March 17, with mdse. to Hirzel, Feltman & Co.—vessel to J. C. Seager. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

SS F. W. Brune, Gaither, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Gate City, Googins, Boston April 20, to Ocean Steamship Co. Is bound to Savannah.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Thalenhorst, Bremen April 12 and Southampton 13th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 A. M.

SS Konigen Luise, (Ger.,) Zurborsen, Bremen April 9 and Southampton 11th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Strathairly, (Br.,) Henderson, Hamburg April 3, with mdse. to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah April 19, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Richmond, Hiller, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Ship Com. T. H. Allen, (of Richmond, Me.,) Merriam, Yokohama via Kobe 133 ds., with mdse. to Delacamp & Co.—vessel to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Bark Charles G. Rice, (of Portland,) Rose, Port Spain 21 ds., with sugar to Czarnikow, MacDougall & Co.—vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co.

Bark Glenafton, (of Annapolis, N. S.,) Mundy, Rio Grane do Sul 51 ds., with hides and wool to order—vessel to Scammell Bros.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., April 21, 9:30 P. M., west, light breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Gate City, for Savannah.
SS Pomeranian, (Br.,) for Glasgow.
SS Arkadia, (Br.,) for St. John's, &c.
SS Oevenum, (Port.,) for Oporto, &c.
SS Goldsboro, for Philadelphia.
SS Nomadic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Port Adelaide, (Br.,) for Amsterdam.
SS Orinoco, (Br.,) for Bermuda.
SS Croma, (Br.,) for Leith and Dundee.
SS Herman Wedel Jarlsburg, (Nor.) for Norfolk.
SS H. H. Meier, (Ger.,) for Bremen.
SS Oranje Nassau, (Dutch,) for Haiti, &c.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk, &c.
SS Marengo, (Br.,) for Newcastle, Eng.
Corvette Donau, (Aust.) Passed out Sandy Hook at 4:08 P. M.

Spoken.

Ship Kensington, (Br.,) Borland, Dunkirk for New York, was spoken April 13 in lat. 49, lon. 11.

Miscellaneous.

LIVERPOOL, April 21.—Red Star Line SS Belgenland, Capt. Thompson, which sld. from Philadelphia April 9, arr. here to-day, and reported that on April 16, in lat. 48, lon. 32, a large steamer was sighted flying signals, which read "am not under control." The Belgenland signaled offering assistance, but received no answer, and she then proceeded, as the steamer showed no signs otherwise of being in need of help.

HOLYHEAD, April 21.—SS Dahomy, (Br.,) which went ashore near North Stack on April 6, as before reported, while bound from Liverpool for the west coast of Africa, carrying freight and passengers, has been got off and towed into the harbor leaking, but with the pumps doing effectual work.

ELSINORE, April 21.—Bark Magnat, (Nor.,) from Savannah for St. Petersburg, before reported in collision at this port, is anchored in Elsinore Roads. She has stanchions and bulwarks carried away and upperworks damaged from the collision.

FALMOUTH, April 21.—Bark Albatros, (Swed.,) Capt. Persson, which sld. from Mobile Feb. 24 for Dundee, was towed in here to-day with jibboom broken off and the vessel waterlogged, by the SS Iolo Morganwg, (Br.,) from Algiers.

By Cable.

LONDON, April 21.—SS Britannic, (Br.,) Capt. Haddock, from New York for Liverpool, passed Kinsale at 11 A. M. to-day.

SS Havel, (Ger.,) Capt. Christoffers, (from Bremen and Southampton,) sld. from Cherbourg for New York at 9 P. M. yesterday.

SS Sirius, (Dan.,) Capt. Nielsen, from New York via Copenhagen, arr. at Stettin April 18.

SS Nutfield, (Br.,) Capt. McDonald, sld. from Las Palmas for New York April 6.

SS Foreland, (Br.,) Capt. Chalmers, sld. from Hamburg for New York, April 19.

SS British Queen, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, sld. from Antwerp for New York yesterday.

SS Victoria, (Br.,) Capt. Farrington, sld. from London for New York to-day.

SS Scindia, (Br.,) Capt. Young, from Naples, &c., for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Cymric, (Br.,) Capt. Lindsay, from New York for Liverpool, passed Fastnet to-day.

SS Spartan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Adamson, from New York via Naples, &c., arr. at Leghorn April 19.

SS Manitoba, (Br.,) Capt. Gates, from New York, arr. at London yesterday.

SS Aral, (Br.,) Capt. Nicholas, from New York, passed Scilly yesterday.

SS Martello, (Br.,) Capt. Rea, from New York for Hull, passed Scilly yesterday.

SS Strathleven, (Br.,) Capt. Moar, from New York for Havre and Dunkirk, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Orwell, (Br.,) Capt. Gibb, from Yokohama, &c., for New York, passed Malta to-day.

SS Fulda, (Ger.,) Capt. Petermann, sld. from Genoa for New York at 10 A. M. to-day.

SS Brasilia, (Ger.,) Capt. Reesing, from New York, arr. at Hamburg at 9 A. M. to-day.

SS Palatia, (Ger.,) Capt. Karlowa from New York, arr. at Hamburg at 6 A. M. to-day.

SS Crest, (Br.,) Capt. Davies, sld. from Shields for New York yesterday.

SS Energie, (Ger.,) Capt. Tholen, sld. from Shields for New York yesterday.

SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Capt. Cameron, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at 12:10 P. M. to-day.

SS Llanthony Abbey, (Br.,) Capt. Townsend, from New York via Azores for Cork, arr. at Falmouth to-day.

SS Werkendam, (Dutch,) Capt. De Vries, sld. from Rotterdam for New York at 4 P. M. to-day.

SS James Turpie, (Br.,) Capt. Young, from Palermo for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Falloden Hall, (Br.,) Capt. Jeffels, from New York for Singapore, Hongkong, &c., arr. at Aden to-day.

SS Massapequa, (Br.,) Capt. Cook, from New York, arr. at Cardiff to-day.

SS Massachusetts, (Br.,) Capt. Findlay, sld. from London for New York to-day.

LEAKY ROOFS
If you are Building, send for our Booklet on Metal Tiles, Shingles, and High Grade Roofing Plates, also our book on The "STAR" Ventilator mailed FREE.
MERCHANT & CO., 247 Water St., New York.

The Wanamaker Store

Ready-to-Wear Clothing
For Younger Men

THE younger young men,—those in that erratic and ecstatic period of life between fourteen and eighteen years, when they are neither men nor boys, but with the penalties of both and the privileges of neither,—these younger young men until lately have never been well treated in the matter of clothing.

With ready-to-wear clothing for both children and men carried closely to perfection, this large intermediate class remained unprovided for. No attempt was ever made to give them suits especially adapted to their ages and build.

We have changed all this, and the stock of suits and overcoats here for youths of those ages, is perhaps the strongest in our clothing store. We believe that it is by far the largest stock of its kind in New York, and it is unique in many respects. No critic in dress equals in severity the adolescent, when he is inclined to be particular. We are consequently proud that we seem to have earned his confidence and approval.

Grenadines and Dimities. YOU will find two important aisles near the rotunda devoted this morning to two very important cotton dress goods matters. One of them is a selling of

25c. Printed Irish Dimities
At 15c. a Yard.

Of course there were singular conditions which enabled us to buy in such a way as to sell at this price, for the goods are precisely those which would sell in regular stock at 25c. a yard.

The other matter is a selling of

12½c. Printed Cotton Grenadines
At Five Cents a Yard.

The usual wholesale cost of these is nearly double our present selling price. The patterns are exceptionally pretty and desirable. There'll be some left of each of these lots to-morrow morning, but, we think, not much.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Handkerchiefs. LINEN or silk! and that means *all*-linen or *all*-silk. That is the pivot on which turns the policy of our handkerchief business. We allow no mixtures—no combinations, no insidious cotton threads. If the handkerchief is here, it's *pure* flax or *pure* silk; you must go elsewhere for cotton combinations.

It's scarcely worth while, however, to hunt for cotton mixtures when we sell the pure goods so cheaply.

FOR MEN
At 12½c. each, $1.35 a dozen—A fine pure white linen handkerchief, hemstitched; 1-2 and 1-inch hems.
At 12 1-2c. each, or $1.50 a dozen—An exceptionally good hemstitched and initialed handkerchief, unlaundered.
FOR WOMEN
At $2 a dozen (regularly $3)—A white hemstitched handkerchief which you will find a very good value at the $3 mark.
At $1 a dozen—A splendid quality hemstitched and initialed handkerchief, unlaundered.

Paris and London are sending us all the new things as fast as they come. We have the new colored handkerchiefs for men in immensely "strong" patterns, and the exquisite women's goods with the dainty colored borders, among other novelties.

Broadway.

Two Shoe Offerings: One for Women The Other for Men. WOMEN'S fine kid shoes, buttoned or laced, narrow or full round toes, patent leather tips, flexible soles, and not a pair in the lot worth less than $3. To-day they go at

Two Dollars a Pair.

The remainder of those excellent quality Congress shoes for men in broad sizes only are selling at half-price to-day. These are of waxed calf, light or heavy welted soles bulldog, Boston or full wide toes—all-over $3 shoes, but now

One-fifty a Pair.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Wash Wrappers. IN pretty striped and figured lawns and percales, and so moderately priced you'll doubtless be tempted to take several. Some are of very fine quality lawn and most beautifully trimmed, but even these are not expensive. They're all prettily and well made in the new styles,—very attractive styles, too. Some of them are marked thus:
At 75c.—Of striped or figured lawn; yoke back, empire front; large sailor collar, with ruffle edged with Valenciennes lace.
At $1—Of figured percale; pointed yoke back and front; slashed bretelles, finished with two rows of braid.
At $1.50—Of neatly checked percale; yoke back and front; fitted lining to waist; Watteau plait back; turn-over collar edged with embroidery.
At $1.75—Of pretty striped lawn; Watteau plait back, full front; turn-over collar and sleeves edged with Valenciennes lace; large sash.
At $2—Of heavy figured percale; pointed yoke back and front; turn-over collar, sleeves, yoke and belt trimmed with three rows of braid.
Many other styles up to $6.50.
White lawn wrappers, elaborately trimmed, at $1.75, and up to $7.75.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Wedding Invitations. IN these, it's rarely a question of "How much?" but rather "How good?" Here you may be sure of the finest engraving, the latest style, the best stock. We try to excel in this work—many patrons believe we do. Besides the charges are reasonable. You may pay $5, $7.50, $10 or $12 for the first hundred sets, with inner and outer envelopes, according to the stock. For each additional hundred $2, $2.50 and $3.

Broadway and Ninth street.

The Spanish Armada. THE history of the tremendous effort on the part of Philip II. to overthrow England and reverse the wheels of destiny is of especial interest just now. Do you know anything of the "Invincible Armada?" Are you familiar with the story of its struggle with adverse winds, currents and the swift and daring attacks of the English ships? Do you know how, wounded and mutilated by fire and shot and storm it wallowed up the coast like a huge sea-beast;—fleeing, yet still dangerous,—until the storm winds of the north and the rocks of Scotland and Ireland finished what English audacity had left? Do you know what came of this, and how perhaps the final result of that transcendent failure is being shaped to-day?

Ridpath's History of the World treats of this episode in the same vivid, swift, powerful style that marks his writings in general. It is a work which you should have. The question is not, "can you afford it," but *can you afford to be without it?*

The Wanamaker History Club puts you in possession of the eight massive volumes on easy terms of monthly payments. Specimen pages and full particulars sent on request.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

WILL MR. ROOSEVELT RESIGN?

Report that John R. Soley Will Succeed Him as Assistant Secretary.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Soon after the President has issued his call for volunteers it is expected by some Administration people that Assistant Secretary Roosevelt will resign from the Navy Department and take the field in a capacity that will give him opportunity for more active work for the Government. In anticipation of his going, reports have filled his place by appointing Rear Admiral John G. Walker, retired, although it has been regarded as a place to be filled by a civilian rather than a naval officer.

Another report heard this afternoon is that John R. Soley, who was Assistant Secretary under Secretary Tracy, and who is now practicing law in New York, will be asked to resume his old place. Mr. Soley has been in Washington lately. He was not trying to sell ships to the Navy Department or to conduct any legal business in which the department is interested. He is very familiar with the business of the office, was a naval officer before he was Assistant Secretary, and if chosen will have the advantage of ready preparedness for the position. When asked if he was to be made Assistant Secretary he gracefully evaded a direct answer.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT IN TOWN.

Assistant Secretary of Navy Will Return to Washington This Morning.

Theodore Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, arrived in town last night on the Congressional Limited train on the Pennsylvania Railroad. He was one of the first to leave the train on its arrival at Jersey City and hurried to the Twenty-third Street ferryboat. Mr. Roosevelt declined to speak about Government affairs, and would not say whether all the naval plans had been perfected yet or not.

"All I will say," Mr. Roosevelt said, "is that I am going right back to Washington in the morning and will take as early a train as possible."

What the object of his flying visit to the city was Mr. Roosevelt would not even hint at, but when asked if he was not here on an important matter connected with official business he made no denial. He was looking well, and his arduous duties of late seem to have had no effect on him.

REINSTATEMENT IN STATE SERVICE.

Period During Which It May Be Made Extended Without Limit.

ALBANY, April 21.—Gov. Black has approved a resolution of the Civil Service Commission which provides that when the separation from the State service is caused by an enlistment in the active military or naval service of the United States the period during which reinstatement may be made shall be extended without limit. Under the rule previously existing the reinstatement period was limited to one year.

Australians Want to Fight.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., April 21.—At the United States Consulate in Sydney hundreds of Australians, including many uniformed officers, are offering to serve in the American army and navy against Spain.

WORK AT THE NAVY YARD

Orders Received to Increase the First Battalion of Marines.

THEY MAY SAIL SOUTH TO-DAY

There Are 1,100 Recruits on the Vermont and Enlistment Goes On Steadily—Crowds of Men Apply for Places in the Yard Shops.

Lieut. Col. Huntington at the Marine Barracks in the Navy Yard has received orders from Washington to increase the number of men enrolled in the First Battalion from 412 to 750. Several details have been sent to the yard within the last few days from other yards, and there will be no difficulty in giving the battalion the strength required. The men now at the barracks are being drilled every day and are in condition to be sent to the South at once. They were to have sailed yesterday on the Panther, formerly the Venesuela, but that vessel is still at the Morgan Iron Works being prepared for service. She will be ready to sail to-day.

James Hughes, fifty-five years old, of 305 East Seventieth Street, a steamfitter, while at work yesterday afternoon on the Panther fell and broke his ankle. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

A gang of men have been put to work on the old monitor Nahant. The work on this vessel is to be rushed along, and it is expected that she will be ready to take an anchorage in the harbor in a few days. The Jason, another monitor, is to be brought from Philadelphia next week and will be fitted out at the yard as soon as she arrives. The Jason is to be manned by a detail from the Second Battalion of the New York Naval Militia.

The cruiser San Francisco is to go in the stone dry dock to-day for an overhauling and to have her engines and boilers repaired.

Some of the newly purchased yachts, including the Thespia, Corsair, and Hiawatha, are expected at the yard at once, and they will be fitted out as the other yachts were. The Corsair will be plated around the vital parts and will have torpedo tubes put in, as well as having a heavy battery mounted. The Corsair is a fast boat and will class with the Mayflower and Scorpion when completed.

Another vessel for this class of torpedo gunboats will be the newly purchased Aegusa, which is now on her way across the ocean from Greenock. This vessel was purchased from Commandant Ignazio Florio, who formerly owned the first Valkyrie. The Aegusa is much like the Mayflower. She was designed by G. L. Watson and her speed is over eighteen knots an hour. According to the London Yachtsman, the United States Government paid $800,000 for this boat.

There are now aboard the Vermont, the receiving ship in the yard, more than 1,100 recruits. Enlistment is going on steadily. Only seamen, coal passers, machinists, mechanics, and a few landsmen are taken. Lieut. Hosley is now in charge of the recruiting on board the Vermont, having relieved Lieut. Commander Marix.

The abundance of work in the construction, equipment, and ordnance departments is attracting hundreds of applicants for work from all parts of the country. At daylight yesterday morning it was estimated that there were 700 men in line. They all received blanks to fill, stating what kind of work they wanted and their ability. These they mail to the Chief of the Bureau of Construction, and if they are wanted they are told to report for work. Most of those who apply are engineers, shipwrights, and machinists.

Large quantities of canned meats, fish, and vegetables are being received at the yard to be sent to Key West.

No vessel left the yard yesterday.

Four of the guns of the wrecked battleship Maine arrived here yesterday on the steamer Comal, from Key West. They are to be taken to the navy yard, and will probably be used on some of the auxiliary steamers now being fitted out.

REPORTED PURCHASE OF CRUISERS

Three Chinese Vessels Building in Germany Acquired by This Country.

BERLIN, April 21.—The Hamburger Correspondent announces that the United States has bought three Chinese cruisers that are building at the Vulcan Yards.

The Nictheroy Has 3,000 Tons of Coal.

RIO JANEIRO, April 21.—The warship Nictheroy, bought by the United States, will leave immediately with 3,000 tons of coal.

NO NEWS OF THE OREGON.

Spanish Torpedo Boat Supposed to be Looking Out for the Battleship.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Particular reticence is observed regarding the movements of the battleship Oregon and the gunboat Marietta, now on their way around the Horn to join the war fleets in the Gulf of Mexico. The Oregon sailed from Callao on the 9th inst., since which time nothing has been heard from her. It is believed she has passed Valparaiso, and is now nearing the port of Montevideo, Uruguay.

A formidable Spanish torpedo boat is supposed to be somewhere in that vicinity awaiting the arrival of the battleship, and some fear is expressed that she may creep upon her unawares. Consequently considerable relief will be felt when the arrival of the Oregon at some South American port is reported.

It is probable that when the Oregon reaches Rio de Janeiro or Bahia, in Brazil, she will be joined by the Brazilian cruiser Nictheroy recently purchased for the United States Navy, and the two vessels will come to the United States together.

PIGEONS FOR THE PATROL FLEET.

Plans for Using Them in Large Numbers to Send News Ashore.

Superintendent Howard Carter of the United States Naval Homing Pigeon Service of the Navy Yard, is organizing a company of homing pigeon fanciers, who own homing pigeons, and who will give their services, together with their pigeons, to transmit dispatches from patrol boats, cruisers, and battleships in case of war with Spain.

Mr. Carter said yesterday that the present number of pigeons under his control is not sufficient for all the patrol boats. Hundreds of old birds will be required on patrol boats on duty off the coast watching for the approach of any hostile fleet. In such an event, dozens of pigeons with dispatches will be liberated notifying the Navy Department of the number and strength of the hostile fleet. The owners of the pigeons will receive compensation for the use of their birds.

Mr. Carter requests all owners of first-class homing pigeons who wish to serve the United States to write to him at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Their names will be enrolled, and they will be mustered into the Government service.

J. H. Thompson of New Brighton has offered the Government the use of his carrier pigeons to be used on board war vessels. Other members of the Staten Island Flying Club have also agreed to lend the Government their pigeons. The pigeons of the Staten Island Flying Club have all been thoroughly trained, and are competent to carry messages hundreds of miles. They have been tried on numerous occasions, and have all made good records for long distances.

THREE CUTTERS MAY NOT COME.

Belief that Canada Will Not Permit Them to Pass Through the Canals.

CHICAGO, April 21.—The United States Government may be deprived of the services of the three first-class revenue cutters on the lakes, which have been ordered to join the Atlantic Squadron. It is intimated that the revenue cutter Gresham, which is the first of the cutters to start for the Atlantic, will not be permitted to pass through the Canadian canals without permission from the Canadian Government. As hostilities will apparently break out before the Gresham can get through the canals, it is regarded as improbable that the Canadian Government will give permission, as it might be deemed contrary to the neutrality laws.

The question is further complicated by the fact that the Gresham, which must be cut in two before she can get through the lower Canadian canals, must be put together again at Montreal, a neutral port. It is believed that the Dominion Government will quietly intimate to the United States that she will object to the passage of the Gresham and the two other cutters under these conditions.

The Paris Sails for Home To-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 21.—The American Line steamer Paris, Capt. Watkins, which arrived here yesterday, sails for New York to-morrow. Her regular sailing day would be Saturday, but in view of the fact that she is chartered by the United States Government, her departure has been accelerated. It is considered probable that she will sail in ballast, though she may take the last lots of war material purchased for the United States Government.

The Newark and the Charleston.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Two additional cruisers will be placed in commission within the next month. These are the Newark, at the Norfolk Navy Yard, and the Charleston, at the Mare Island Yard. The former will probably be ready for sea on the 1st prox. and the latter by May 15.

Cunard Liners Not Sold.

LIVERPOOL, April 21.—There is no truth in the reports that the Cunard Line steamers Umbria and Etruria have been sold. There have been no negotiations on the subject.

Boston Brigade to Man the Lehigh.

BOSTON, April 21.—Telegraphic orders were received this forenoon by Capt. Weeks of the Naval Brigade to man the monitor Lehigh at Philadelphia, and bring her to this port for the defense of Boston Harbor.

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB STATIONS.

Commodore J. P. Morgan Orders Them Turned Over to the Government.

J. Pierpont Morgan, Commodore of the New York Yacht Club, has given orders that all the stations of the club be put in commission at once, that all telephonic and telegraphic facilities at them be perfected, and that they be placed at the disposal of the Government. These stations are placed as follows:

No. 1.	Bay Ridge, N. Y.	No. 7.	Vineyard Haven.
No. 2.	New York, 26th St., East River.	No. 8.	Atlantic Highlands.
No. 3.	Whitestone, L. I.	No. 9.	Ardsley-on-Hudson.
No. 4.	New London.	No. 10.	Glen Cove, L. I.
No. 5.	Shelter Island.		
No. 6.	Newport.		

REGULAR REPUBLICANS ACT.

The County Committee Approves the Demand on Spain.

The Republican County Committee at its meeting in the United Charities Building last night decided to delay its discussion of the provisions of the new primary law until its next meeting on May 12. Resolutions of regret at the death of Charles W. Hackett, Chairman of the State Committee, were adopted, and the following resolutions was also adopted:

Resolved, That the demand of the Government of the United States upon the Government of Spain for the withdrawal by Spain of all pretenses to sovereign authority in the Island of Cuba and for the immediate evacuation thereof by the Spanish forces, reflects the just purpose of the American people and their righteous indignation at the atrocities committed by the Spaniards in Cuba, of which the treacherous destruction of the Maine and the assassination of 266 American seamen is a fearful example.

Resolved, That the Republicans of New York, not only as Republicans, but as citizens, pledge to the Government their steadfast and enthusiastic support in the prosecution of the war against Spain, to the end that it may come to an early and splendidly victorious conclusion.

TO KEEP PLACES FOR EMPLOYES.

Patriotic Action of Corporations, Firms, and Individuals.

Abraham & Straus, the Brooklyn dry goods firm, yesterday sent a letter to all of its employes connected with the National Guard informing them that if their regiments should volunteer to go to the front and they should decide to join they could do so with the assurance that they would be reinstated in their positions on their return and that their salaries would be continued until their military duties with their regiments were over.

Bert Reiss, receiver for the John Good Cordage and Machine Company of New York and New Jersey, the capital of which is $7,000,000, yesterday posted a notice in the machine shop, at Park and Washington Avenues, Brooklyn, where 300 hands are employed, and at the mills, in Ravenswood, L. I., stating that any of the employes of the company who enlisted for active service in the army of the United States and served in the war with Spain, and who had families depending on them for support, would have their salaries paid in full while they were at the front. These salaries, Mr. Reiss said, would be paid by him personally out of the commissions accruing to him as receiver and not from the company's assets, for which the receiver would be compelled to get an order from the courts.

Sweetser, Pembrook & Co. have notified the young men in their employ who belong to the National Guard that their positions will be restored to them and their salaries continued while they are in the service of their country.

NEWARK, April 21.—The Board of Directors of the American Insurance Company of this city met this morning and passed a resolution directing that all employes volunteering for war service should be kept on the pay rolls and when they returned should have their positions open for them. A considerable number of employes of the company belong to the National Guard and Naval Militia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21.—President Harris of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company to-day issued instructions to the employes of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, and the Atlantic City Railroad Company that any employe of the company who desires to enter the service of the country on account of the hostilities now impending between this Government and Spain may do so with the understanding that upon leaving Government service and presenting honorable discharges therefrom, he will be retaken into the service of the company.

Street Car Men in Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 21.—Charles T. Yerkes, President of the North and West Chicago Street Car Company, has posted the following notice:

> The management hereby notifies the employes of the different railroads under its control that any of said employes joining the military or naval service of the United States under a call of the President, in case of war with Spain, will be reinstated in the same place which they vacated upon their return, after being honorably discharged.

The South Side lines will in all probability follow suit.

Leave with Full Pay for Mill Hands.

BLACKSTONE, Mass., April 21.—Goddard Brothers of Providence have posted notices in their cotton mills here and in Rhode Island that they will retain in their employ those who go to war and pay them full wages while in United States service.

THE ONLY GENUINE HUNYADI WATER

Hunyadi János

BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER
FOR
CONSTIPATION,
DYSPEPSIA,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
& HEMORRHOIDS

"The prototype of all Bitter Waters."—Lancet.
Speedy, sure, gentle.—British Medical Journal.

CAUTION: See that the label bears the signature of the firm
Andreas Saxlehner.

WOMEN SANITARY WORKERS.

A Letter from Secretary Long—Mrs. McKinley Invited to a Meeting.

The Committee for Sanitary Work for Officers, Soldiers, and Sailors of the United States met yesterday morning at the Windsor Hotel and resolved itself into an executive committee, with the following officers: Chairman—Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth; Vice Chairman—Mrs. Ralph Trautman; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Eugene McLean; Recording Secretary—Miss Annie Rhodes; Treasurer—Mrs. Charles H. Brush. It was decided to work along lines suggested by the Surgeon General of the army and Secretary Long of the navy. The following paragraph from a letter to Mrs. Walworth from Secretary Long, in answer to inquiries sent him, was given out:

"The assistance of the patriotic women of America will be highly appreciated and is greatly desired in supplying the hospital ship Solace with necessaries and luxuries for the sick and wounded who may be cared for on board, supplementary to outfit and supplies furnished by the Government."

The committee, learning that Mrs. McKinley was to arrive in New York later in the day, passed resolutions asking for her sympathy and co-operation, and inviting her to the next meeting of the body at the Windsor at 10 o'clock on Monday next.

COLORED MEN TO THE PRESIDENT.

Delegation Headed by ex-Gov. Pinchback Offer Him Support.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The support of the colored people of the United States to the country in the coming war was formally tendered the President to-day by a representative delegation from that race. Headed by ex-Gov. Pinchback of Louisiana, they presented an address, in which attention was called to the valuable services of colored troops under Jackson in 1812 and during the civil war, when they fought for the preservation of the Union. In closing, the address said:

"To support you in your determination to extend liberty on this continent and to maintain the honor and dignity of our country, we tender you the moral and physical support of 9,000,000 colored Americans."

SUPPLIES IN THE WEST INDIES.

Spanish and American Agents Trying to Purchase Coal.

ST. THOMAS, West Indies, April 21.—Spanish agents at Puerto Rico are making attempts to purchase coal here and in the Windward Islands. Up to the present they have been unsuccessful in securing any supplies. There are 7,000 tons of coal afloat, consigned to the Island of St. Thomas.

Mr. Van Horne, the United States Consul here, is reported to be negotiating for a part of the coal afloat. Mr. Shand, an agent of the United States State Department, has arrived here with special instructions for the United States Consuls in the West Indies.

Americans and Englishmen at Puerto Rico, who own about 1,000 head of cattle, fear that their property will be confiscated because of the food famine.

CHANCE FOR CORNELL STUDENTS.

Graduation for Seniors and Leave of Absence for Others Who Enlist.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 21.—The Faculty of Cornell University met to-day and passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the University Faculty advises the several Faculties to recommend for graduation in June all members of the senior class in good standing who are, or may become, members of the regular or volunteer military or naval forces of the country and are actually called into service.

Resolved, That the University Faculty recommends to the several Faculties that leave of absence without prejudice be given to all other students who enter the active military or naval service of the country.

STUDENTS BURN WEYLER IN EFFIGY

Ceremonies and Parades at Dartmouth and Wesleyan.

HANOVER, N. H., April 21.—Dartmouth students held an excited war demonstration to-night, marching through the town with a banner inscribed "Weyler Sunk the Maine." In the centre of the town Weyler was hung in effigy and then burned. The students marched to several Faculty residences, and were greeted with war speeches.

At an afternoon vesper service on the condition of the country speeches were made by ex-President S. C. Bartlett, J. F. Colby, law professor, and C. D. Adams, Greek professor, all being of an intensely patriotic nature.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., April 21.—More than 100 Wesleyan students, carrying Cuban and American flags, paraded to-night and created much enthusiasm. Gen. Weyler was hung in effigy and then burned in a huge bonfire.

FOR A FIRST CALL OF 500,000.

Petition to the President from Prominent Indianapolis Officials.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 21.—All the Supreme and Appellate Judges, all the State officials and deputies, with many others have forwarded a petition to President McKinley requesting that 500,000 men constitute the first call. The petition concludes as follows:

"No such opportunity probably will present itself soon to impress upon the world a conception of our resources in time of war, and, in our judgment, nothing would more conduce to a speedy peace."

COD FISHING AFFECTED.

Belief that Americans Will Not Venture on the Grand Banks.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., April 21.—An unusually large fleet of Newfoundland vessels will engage in the cod fishery on the Grand Banks this Summer. The belief is general among the owners of the vessels that the war between Spain and the United States will result in driving American fishing vessels off the banks from fear of capture by Spaniards, thus throwing a practical monopoly of the fishery into the hands of the Canadians and the Newfoundlanders.

POLITICAL TALK IN MADRID.

Several Changes in the Cabinet Likely to Occur Soon.

LONDON, April 22.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Political personages are much preoccupied with the present internal situation. While the various offices were being filled up in the Cortes to-day (Thursday) Señores Silvela, Gamazo, and Pidal had a long conference to consider the ultimate solution of affairs. Señor Silvela understands that the matter is difficult. It seems that at the Cabinet meeting yesterday hints were made which might lead to the elimination of certain members, commencing with Señor Moret.

"Señor Silvela believes that on the ground of ill-health, which would unfit him for the arduous duties he would have to undertake during the coming war, Señor Sagasta might have to leave the Government, withdrawing, as Mr. Gladstone did, at a fitting moment. He (Silvela) thinks, however, that the Liberal Cabinet ought to continue in office until the Cuban question is settled. By this means the possibility would exist of forming afterward a Cabinet composed exclusively of members of the Right and of the Liberals, over which Señor Gamazo, who now leads the most important Liberal group in Parliament, would preside.

"In this manner another solution would still be kept in reserve, which would be the formation of a Cabinet composed of members of the new Conservative party. Señor Silvela considers that every other outcome of the situation would be calculated to have a damaging effect."

MADRID, April 21.—The Queen Regent has consulted with the respective political leaders and with the President of the Senate. They advise her that the existing Cabinet, without any modification, ought to continue to meet the difficulties of the situation.

Señor Montero Rios and the Marquis d'Armijo, in substantially the same terms as Marshal Campos, declared to the Queen Regent their opinion that it was reasonable and patriotic that the Crown should continue to give full confidence to the Liberal Party, which expects co-operation and unanimous support from all other parties in the defense of the honor, integrity, and dignity of the country.

LOADED SHIPS FOR CUBA

Armored Railroad Cars on the Aloedene That May Be Used Against Our Soldiers.

SHE EXPECTS TO SAIL TO-DAY

A Ward Line Official Noncommittal About Blockade Running—Other Vessels That May Be Stopped by Capt. Sampson's Fleet.

The steamship Aloedene, flying the British flag, and under charter to the Ward Line, is scheduled to sail at 9 o'clock this morning for Havana. She carries an unusually large cargo, made up largely of provisions, said to be destined for the Spanish Army, and two steel armored cars, like the provisions, not consigned to the army, but certainly for its use. She has taken out clearance, and unless the Government stops her, or orders that the armored cars be unloaded, these traveling batteries will be forwarded for use perhaps against United States troops.

Mr. Barrett, one of the officials of the Ward Line, was asked yesterday if he had seen the report that the American fleet had been ordered to blockade Cuba.

"I have," he said.

"Will it make any difference in your schedule?" he was asked.

"It will not."

"You will send the Aloedene out to-morrow?"

"We shall."

"Do you propose to run the blockade?"

"Well, now, we'll wait and see what to-morrow brings. We'll sleep over it."

The Aloedene, lying at Pier 18 East River, was loaded to the painted water line and a grain elevator lay alongside, throwing corn into her hold. It was said that about 40,000 bushels of corn were to be shipped on her. There were lighters alongside also, and other lighters on the opposite side of the pier, transferring their loads to her. She was to have sailed yesterday, but the work of loading was incomplete. A hundred bales of jerked beef, more than a hundred big boxes of bacon, canned meats, potatoes in barrels, and about fifty crates of poultry, were being put aboard.

The cargo is to Havana, Cienfuegos, and Santiago de Cuba.

The armored cars are of the freight box-car variety, but for use on a narrow gauge road, and they are covered with seven-eighth-inch steel plates. On either side are thirteen openings of an inverted T shape for rifle ports. The cars are similar to many now in use by the Spaniards in Cuba. They were made at the Brooklyn works of a Lower Broadway firm.

The steamship Segurança of the same line is booked to sail on Monday next, but for Mexican ports, and the Norwegian steamship Bergen, under charter to the line, will sail Monday also for Mexican ports.

The steamship Arkadia was cleared yesterday by Miller, Bull & Knowlton for Puerto Rico, but the Captain carried sealed orders, and it is believed that under certain circumstances she will go instead to St. Thomas.

The belief was expressed yesterday that the Spanish Line steamship Panama, which sailed Wednesday; the Ward Line steamship Seneca, which sailed Wednesday, and the Aloedene, will never reach their destination, but will be turned back by the United States fleet, while if a state of war has been declared to exist, the Spanish Liner at least may be made a prize.

The Spanish Line pier was being guarded yesterday by four policemen.

Owing to the heavy shipments to Cuba, the longshoremen on the East River have been unusually busy of late. On the North River the withdrawal of the American Line has resulted in a change of base for the men, the other lines taking the freight which would have gone to Southampton.

CUBANS HERE ARE SATISFIED.

They Hope Soon to be Fully Armed and Fighting Under Their Flag.

The developments yesterday gave great satisfaction to the Cubans who gather at the headquarters of the Delegation in New Street. The place was crowded throughout the day, and nearly every man was eager for the opportunity which is early expected of joining the insurgents in the field, fully armed and equipped, and prepared to fight not only under the flag of Cuba Libre, but in sight of the Stars and Stripes.

Secretary Quesada came to New York Wednesday night and returned to Washington last night. He refused to submit to an interview. None of the leaders would talk for publication, but the drift of Cuban thought was easily obtained.

The fact that Gen. Palma, the delegate, and Gen. Nunez had been in conference with the Washington authorities was not presumed to be a recognition of the Government they represent. They were called into consultation simply as the agents of those in the field who will be ready and willing to be guided by any plan of campaign the United States Army officials adopt.

It is expected that a large expedition will be sent out to place the Cuban army in first-class fighting condition, and to arm the thousands of Cubans ready to shoulder rifles if the rifles and ammunition are provided. It is understood that efforts are being made to communicate with the insurgent Generals.

The reports from Cuba of the desertions from the Cuban ranks are scouted by Cubans. They predicted last week that if friendly relations between the United States and Spain should be broken the Spaniards would take advantage of the difficulties of communication between the insurgents and this country to make misrepresentations to the insurgents and false reports to this country. The Cubans here are also satisfied that the relations that must come to exist as the result of working in conjunction in the field must lead to recognition of their republic.

SPANISH CONSULATE CLOSED.

The French Consul to Attend to Spain's Interests—Baldasano Will Sail for Gibraltar To-morrow.

The Spanish Consulate in this city was officially closed yesterday afternoon at 1:45 o'clock, and henceforth until peaceful intercourse shall have been resumed between Spain and this country, whatever Spanish interests may have to be conserved in New York will be attended to by the French Consul.

At 1:15 o'clock Acting French Consul Charpentier arrived at the Spanish offices in the Merchants' Building, 1 and 2 Stone Street. M. Charpentier was attired in a silk hat and frock coat. In an inner room of the Consulate he met the Spanish Consul General, Arturo Baldasano, also dressed as for an afternoon reception. The greeting between the two officers was one of impressive politeness and ceremony. There was th held a private interview, interrupted f the performance of the last official act o the Consulate, the signing of the clearanc papers of the steamship Arcadia, whic was scheduled to sail at 4 o'clock for Puert Rico. At 1:45 o'clock M. Charpentier wen away, followed by a porter with a bi bundle of papers under his arm. Then on the door at the entrance of the Spanish Consulate that was was pasted in letter of black, "Cerrado"—closed.

The Consulate had been a busy plac throughout the forenoon. Business was begun at 8 o'clock, two hours earlier than is customary, and the Consul was going rapidly through a large correspondence. A number of merchants called during the forenoon to say farewell. Among them were several American importers who had been friends of Consul Baldasano for years. The Spanish merchants who called stated that they had no idea of leaving this country, as they felt perfectly safe. The Consul refused to be interviewed by reporters. He said: "The press of the country has bee so unfair to Spain that the dignity of my position makes it impossible for me to make any statement."

It was learned at the office of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company yesterday that the Spanish Consul had ordered a cabin to be reserved on the steamer Werra, which sails at 10 o'clock Saturday morning for Gibraltar. How many passengers would be in the party could not be ascertained. Señor Suarez, the Secretary of the Spanish Consulate, will remain at the office of the French Consul to assist in the transaction of Spanish business.

Chicago Consulate Also Closed.

CHICAGO, April 21.—The Spanish colors have been lowered over the Consulate, 2,97 Michigan Avenue, and within a few hours Spain will have a representative by proxy in Chicago.

José G. Acuna, the Vice Consul, said to-day: "I am ready to leave the moment I receive instructions. I have turned over the affairs of Spain to H. Merou, the French Consul, so far as Chicago is concerned, and expect to start for the East this afternoon or to-morrow.

"The Consul General in New York is my chief, and I shall probably report to him and hold myself at his orders in New York City."

Consul Staub will also leave to-night or to-morrow.

OCEAN MAIL CHANGES.

For the first time the American Line vessels do not appear in the official schedule of the Post Office Department of steamers appointed to carry the foreign mails for May, the steamers of the line having been taken by the Government. The name of James A. Gary appears also for the last time as Postmaster General on the monthly schedule.

The Red Star Line, which belongs to the same company as the American Line—the International Navigation Company—figures on the list as usual for the Antwerp mails, all of the vessels flying foreign flags, either British or Belgian. Philadelphia mails are credited to the American Steamship Company, which is the same concern, the vessels, however, now plying on the service being Red Star boats and flying foreign flags.

Vessels of the New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company (Ward Line) appear as usual, as do those of the Spanish Line, for Cuba, and of the Red D, which fly the American flag.

Weyler to Command an Army Corps.

LONDON, April 22.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says it is still asserted that Gen. Weyler will receive command of an army corps.

SPANISH FLEET WAITING.

The Warships Still at Cape Verde with Fires Banked—Three More Iron-clads Expected.

ST. VINCENT, Cape Verde Islands, April 21—8:30 P. M.—The Spanish Cape Verde squadron is still here, waiting for orders, with fires banked. The iron-clads are coaling from the transport San Francisco.

LONDON, April 21.—The Evening News of this city publishes a dispatch this afternoon from St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, dated to-day at noon, which says:

"The Spanish fleet is still here, awaiting orders, with banked fires. Three additional iron-clads are expected forthwith."

SPANISH WARSHIP NEAR HAITI.

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, April 21.—A Spanish warship was sighted yesterday to the southward of Jeremie, which is a seaport of Haiti, on the southwest peninsula, about 125 miles west of this place. She was hovering about the coast, but was too far away for her number of guns to be ascertained.

She is supposed to be the same vessel reported from Fortune Island as being off Cape Maisi, the eastern extremity of the Province of Santiago de Cuba, last week. It is claimed here that she has been making a tour of the Haitian coast, looking for merchantmen.

Rushing Work on the Audaz.

CORK, April 21.—Rear Admiral Lake, senior officer on the coast of Ireland, had a long conference to-day with the commander of the Spanish torpedo boat Audaz, which was seriously injured in March last while on her way to Spain, and brought to Queenstown for repairs. Men are working on the boat day and night, but it will be impossible for her to get away until Monday next. She will take ninety tons of coal.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

7:50 A. M.—273 and 275 West Thirty-eighth Street; J. C. Ellis; damage, $100.
2:45 P. M.—304 West Fifty-first Street; Mary Taylor; damage, $10.
3 P. M.—101 West Seventy-fourth Street; owner unknown; damage slight.
4:05 P. M.—240 Monroe Street; Julia Schiller; damage slight.
6:50 P. M.—2,129 Lexington Avenue; Jacob Adler; damage slight.

J. Jacquin & C
New York—28 West 23d S
PARIS—13 Rue Ambroise Thom

IN EXAMINING OUR LARGE AND
LECTED STOCK OF
UNTRIMMED HATS
WE DISCOVERED A FEW DOZ
SLIGHTLY IMPERFECT, WHICH W
HAVE PLACED ON SPECIAL SALE A
50c. and upwards;
WORTH DOUBLE.

Believes in the
→Article He Sells

Wm. C. Munds, the Well-known Druggist, of Wilmington, N. C., writes:

"The Johann Hoff's Malt you sent me last month has done me lots of good. I am getting better every day. I take about a bottle a day and have sold over a dozen on doctors' prescriptions. I think it a great thing and want you to send me three dozen more on this Saturday's Clyde Line steamer. I have just enough to last me till it gets here and don't want to be without it."

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract
Makes Flesh and Blood

The genuine must have the signature of "Johann Hoff" on neck label.
EISNER & MENDELSON CO., New York, Sole Agents

FOR THE AUXILIARY FLEET

The Steam Yachts Corsair and Penelope and the Tug Philadelphia Bought.

TO BE FITTED OUT AT ONCE

A Fleet of Eleven Baltimore Steamers Will Probably Be Taken by the Government—Work of the Inspection Board.

The Naval Auxiliary Board, although fairly overrun with work, lost another member yesterday with the detachment of Lieut. Commander Reeder, who was appointed to the command of the Fourth Division of the Coast Guard Fleet. He started last night for his future headquarters at Hampton Roads. He was ordered to this command two weeks ago, but the orders were temporarily suspended.

An application was made yesterday by Capt. Rodgers to have Lieut. Commander Patch, the Supervisor of the harbor, appointed as a special member of the board to assist in the inspection work yet to be done. The board now consists of only three members, one of whom, Lieut. Commander Kelley, is seriously ill. The others are Capt. Frederick Rodgers, the President, and Chief Engineer Dixon.

The Government yesterday finally completed the purchase of two yachts and one tug. They are the yachts Corsair and Penelope and the steel tug Philadelphia. They will be immediately fitted out for service as patrol boats, and will be sent to the coast of Cuba as soon as possible. The Corsair will be sent to the Quintard Iron Works for such changes as may be necessary, and the Penelope to Norfolk for a similar purpose. The two yachts are among the largest and best in the register.

J. Pierpont Morgan's Yacht.

The Corsair was owned by J. Pierpont Morgan. She is of steel, 241 feet long, 27 feet in beam, draws 13 feet of water, and is 16.6 feet deep. She was built in 1891, and has a gross tonnage of 560. She can make about 16 knots per hour.

The Penelope was owned by H. E. Converse of Boston. She is 216 feet long, 37 feet in beam, draws 14.6 feet, and is 16.6 feet deep, with a tonnage of 541. She is comparatively a new vessel, and is speedy.

The Philadelphia is a first-class oceangoing steel tug of the larger class. She was built in 1896 by Neafie & Levy of Philadelphia, is 135 feet long, 25 feet in beam, and 13.8 feet in depth, with a gross tonnage of 300. She was the property of John Virden of Philadelphia.

Of the yachts inspected on Wednesday the board has recommended two for immediate purchase. They are the Vergana, a new vessel, 145 feet long, owned by Frederick H. Benedict of this city, and the Aileen, 135 feet long, owned by Richard Stevens. The vessels will in all probability be bought to-day.

Exorbitant Prices Asked.

The yachts Hiawatha and Ituna, which were also inspected and found capable of performing the service required of them, have not been finally recommended, because their owners, according to a member of the board, put too high prices on them. The price asked for the Hiawatha, it was said, was $175,000, whereas she cost only about $90,000 to build. The owner of the Ituna wanted $100,000 for her, which is a great deal more than she cost to build. According to statements of members of the board many yacht owners are professing intense patriotism in order to palm off their craft upon the Government at hitherto unheard of profits.

Yesterday the yachts Felicia, Emander, Stranger, Huntress, Sapphire, Comanche, and Ithuriel were being considered. Those in this harbor were personally inspected by members of the board.

The Comanche is Senator Mark Hanna's yacht, now at Cleveland, where some officer of the United States vessel Michigan will inspect her. She is 172 feet long, 25 feet in beam, 12.7 feet draught, and is said to be exceptionally speedy. She was built in 1891 at Cleveland.

The Stranger is an iron yacht, owned by Mrs. Mary Lewis of this city. She was built in 1880 by the Cramps, and is 173 feet long, 23 feet in beam, and draws 11.6 feet of water.

The Huntress is a wooden yacht, owned by Jacob Empson of Buffalo. She is 109 feet long, 18 feet in beam, and 6.2 feet in draught.

The Sapphire, the property of J. J. Albright of Buffalo, is 118 feet long, 19.4 feet in beam, and 10.2 feet in draught.

The big oceangoing steel tug Robert H. Rathbun, owned by I. L. Fisher of this city, was inspected yesterday, and will in all probability be acquired. She is 121 feet long, 26 feet in beam, and 11 feet in depth, with a tonnage of 200.

The Fuerst Bismarck to be Examined.

General Agent Boas of the Hamburg-American Line, was in consultation with the board yesterday, and said later that the steamship Fuerst Bismarck of that line would be examined when she reached her pier at Hoboken to-day. Mr. Boas said the steamer could be secured by the Government at a fair figure. Her plans contemplated her being altered into a cruiser in case of need by Germany, and for this reason she could be altered and armed in a very short time.

Vernon H. Brown, the New York agent of the Cunard Line, yesterday issued a signed statement saying that there was no truth whatever in the reported sale of Cunard steamers to the United States Government or any other buyers. He also denounced as equally untrue the statement that the Cunard boats would land in Halifax in case of war.

It was said yesterday on the best authority that the Government would shortly acquire either by purchase or charter the entire fleet of eleven vessels of the Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company, running out of Baltimore. The vessels were inspected some time ago by the naval board.

LIFE INSURANCE AND WAR.

The Attitude of the Different Companies Toward Policy Holders Who Enlist.

The present difficulties between the United States and Spain have led to much anxiety as to the attitude of the life insurance companies toward such of their policy holders as may enlist. Fourth Vice President Rocquet of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, said yesterday:

"The Equitable will not make an extra charge for National Guardsmen who are called into active service unless they should be sent out of the United States. In that event the charge will be adjusted after the hostilities are over, and will be based upon the experience of the company during the war. In any case all policy holders will be treated with justice. The status of European policy holders is the same as that of Americans, and an unfortunate precedent must not be created. It must also be remembered that the rates are based on tables of mortality, which deal solely with the hazards of ordinary life."

At the offices of the Mutual Life Insurance Company it was said that up to the present the company had been issuing to such National Guardsmen as applied free permits, devoid of all restrictions. Actual war would, however, necessitate an extra premium, to be adjusted afterward, in view of the company's experience. Much would depend upon the duration and the direction of the war. In the event of Cuban operations the dangers of epidemic and pestilence were more to be feared than those of war. In no case would military or naval service prejudice any policy.

George W. Perkins, Second Vice President of the New York Life Insurance Company, said:

"Every policy holder of ours in the United States is perfectly free to go to war. In the event of his doing so and meeting with death his policy would be paid in full and at once, without deduction and without the payment on his part of any extra premium in any shape or form. It is true that a large number of our old policies contain clauses which prevent their holders from going to war. We have decided that all such clauses shall be null and void, and we have also decided that the holders of such policies need not even apply to the company to have the clause stricken out."

President Hegeman of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company made the following statement in a notice to agents yesterday:

"What may be the company's action in the event of a continuance of hostilities, as to new policies issued after a certain future date, (of which the company will give due notice,) is at present undetermined. But until such notice is given, any policy holder is free to join the army or navy without prejudice to his insurance, and when such notice is given it will only relate to new insurances thereafter effected."

President John F. Dryden of the Prudential said:

"As to all policies, whether industrial, intermediate, or ordinary, which may be in force at the time of declaration of war, permission is hereby given for the insured under such policies to serve in the army or navy of the United States, or militia of any State of the United States, in time of war, and no written permission for such service need be obtained from the company, nor will any extra premium be charged."

Vice President George D. Eldridge of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association said:

"We have as yet made no decision in this matter. We have always had two forms of policies—one insuring against the war hazard. As for the other, an extra premium would probably be charged to National Guardsmen. But in no case will any policy be liable to forfeiture by reason of military or naval service."

WAR INSURANCE RATES DOUBLE.

Marine Underwriters Demand the Figures Usual During Hostilities.

The rates for insurance against the marine war hazard were doubled yesterday, raising them to the figures commonly prevalent in times of war. All risks to Cuba or Puerto Rico, or to the eastern coast of South America were declined at any rate. Coastwise risks in neutral bottoms commanded the most favorable quotations.

The war clause in the marine insurance policies reads as follows:

This insurance includes also the risk of capture, seizure, or destruction by men-of-war, by letters of marque, by taking at sea, arrests, restraints, and detainments by Kings, Princes, and people, authorized by and in prosecution of hostilities between belligerent nations. Warranted not to abandon in case of capture, seizure, or detention until after condemnation of the property insured, nor until ninety days after notice of said condemnation is given to this company.

Also, warranted not to abandon in case of blockade and free from any claim for loss or expense in consequence of blockade, or of any attempts to evade blockade; but in the event of blockade, to be at liberty to proceed to an open port and there end the voyage.

London cables yesterday stated that Lloyds were quoting war risk premiums at 75 and 80 per cent.

Bombardment risks were doubled yesterday, 5 per cent. being charged for risks in Southern ports.

Marine Insurance in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, April 21.—Marine insurance concerns advanced the rates of war risks to-day 5s. on British vessels and £2 ($10) on Spanish and American vessels.

METHODIST WAR MEASURES.

The Troy Conference in Saratoga Adopts Pertinent Resolutions—Praise for President McKinley.

SARATOGA, N. Y., April 21.—This was the second day of the Troy Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Bishop Mallalieu presiding. The Rev. Dr. J. W. Thompson of Pittsfield, Mass., representing the special Committee on the Condition of the Country, presented the following, which was received with great enthusiasm and carried unanimously:

"Having won our National independence, it is the Nation's pride to boast that during so great a portion of the history we have made we have been at peace with all the world. The principles of Christianity, interwoven, as they are, into the genius of our Government and its institutions, we regard as the foundations on which we rest our hope for the Republic's future. The civilization to which we are thus brought has made us a Nation of liberty-loving people—a Nation of wealth, progress, and power. Taught and educated, as we are, we must hate and abhor everything bordering on cruelty and oppression. For this we disapprove the non-intervention of the nations of Europe in interfering with the cruelty and barbarity of Turkey in Armenia, and for the same reason we cannot look with indifference on Spanish barbarity equally shocking on the Island of Cuba, ninety miles from our shores. Though intended as the bright gem of the seas, Spanish cruelty and misrule have rendered Cuba a desolation and desert, and its people having been robbed, starved, and butchered by hundreds of thousands; therefore, be it

"Resolved, first, that while we deplore the necessity of war, we regard the action of the two houses of Congress, ordering armed intervention for the expulsion of Spanish soldiers from Cuba and Spanish war vessels from Cuban waters, and declaring the independence of Cuba to be just and right. It was an act called for by the patriotism, judgment, and moral sense of a great people. And for the success and triumph of such intervention we earnestly pray.

"Resolved, second, that we recognize and indorse the lofty patriotism, the able statesmanship, the wise diplomacy of, and the Christian manhood of the President of the United States, William McKinley.

"Resolved, third, that the Secretary of this conference be directed to convey to President McKinley a copy of these resolutions."

The following additional resolution was also adopted, amid applause:

"Resolved, That we respectfully request that the pastor of the church cause the flag of the United States to float from some conspicuous place on the church edifice during the remainder of the present session of the Troy Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church."

THE PRAYER IN THE SENATE.

That the Heart of the Nation May Be as the Heart of One Man.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The Senate to-day was opened with the following prayer:

"O God of earth, in these eventful and solemn days, when we stand on the very edge of battle, as our people believe their cause to be just, righteous, and humane, we appeal to thee, O God, to be our guide, guardian, and defense. Support thy servant, the Commander in Chief of the armies and navy of the United States, his civil, military, and naval advisers, and grant that their deliberations may be wise, skillful, and brought to a triumphant close. Unite the heart of the nation and make it as the heart of one man, sustaining the constituted authorities. Give vigor and power to the sailors and soldiers of the nation, and make their achievements equal the glory and triumphs of the past, and even surpass them. Bring the struggle to a speedy and victorious close, that our people may return to the ways of peace and quietness. Crown us with thy benediction, O Lord God of earth and heaven."

STATUS OF CORRESPONDENTS.

How Newspaper Men May Fare in Cuba—War Department Circular Out To-day.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—War correspondents who follow the army into Cuba will not have a holiday journey. Traveling across country in the island is not pleasant, according to the reports of military men, even in the dry and mild season, and in the wet season, when the sun is broiling hot, and when the whole country is a quagmire, traveling becomes the question of a test of fortitude and patience.

But beyond the trifling inconveniences of heat, mud, fever, insects, and Spaniards there is an unusually gloomy outlook for the correspondent who expects to keep pace with the army and get the news and get it to his paper in reasonable time. The War Department cannot perhaps do very much toward making his lot a whit easier. It is quite willing to allow him to attach himself to the army, bringing his own kit, horse, bedding, &c., and making arrangements with sutlers and other camp followers to get the necessary amount of food to exist on. Beyond this he can count on nothing. His difficulties may be less than may be inferred from this, but if they are lessened in any way it will be because of the appeals to the department that are being made by the press, and because the Secretary of War thinks kindly of newspaper men, and will do everything in his power to make them as comfortable as possible under the circumstances.

Arrangements for taking care of the correspondents have not yet been made, but are now being considered by Secretary Alger, Gen. Miles, and Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn. A circular will be issued to-morrow, setting forth the status of the newspaper correspondent in the field in Cuba, telling him what he may and may not do, what he needs for his outfit and what he does not need, and what sort of information the War Department will permit him to send home. It will also inform him just what relation he bears to the army and how far he may go on this side of court-martial, and other interesting information. This relation is not a very high one, according to army men, as the correspondent is classed as a sort of camp follower, though it is evident that this is only so because there is no other class to put him in.

Secretary Alger and Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn are particularly anxious to aid the correspondents in every possible way, and if they find it within their power to make the newspaper men comfortable and give them ample facilities to do their work in the field there will be no cause for complaint. They are willing to concede much to make the correspondents comfortable, and it is quite possible that full facilities will be afforded to as many journalists as the army thinks it can well be cumbered with.

The work in Cuba is going to be very fast, as they say of pugilism, and the correspondent will have a very lively time of it from the time he lands with Gen. Miles to the time he witnesses the hauling down of the Castilian flag at the last ditch defended by the Spaniards.

THE OUTLOOK IN HAVANA.

Insurgents Decline to Treat with the Colonial Government—Preparations for War.

HAVANA, April 21.—It is currently reported here that the insurgents have declined to confer with the delegation of the Colonial Government which was sent to treat with them for peace on the basis of a broader form of autonomy. It is added that the insurgents will only accept the Spanish Generals as mediators.

Secretary Montoro has called a meeting of the merchants and bankers to discuss the financial situation. They have already agreed to help the Government. At a meeting yesterday of the Directors of the Spanish Bank it was agreed to declare compulsory the acceptance of paper money at its value on the day of presentation, estates to receive it at the previous day's value.

The Government has accepted the proposal of Nicholas Tamin & Co., an American concern, to arrange for a supply of water from Paita and Colon. The contract will be signed immediately. It is looked upon as a good business arrangement from both standpoints.

With an outbreak of hostilities apparently imminent, the movements of troops continue and the Captain General is holding daily conferences at the palace with the Spanish Generals and with Admiral Manterola, the commander of the Spanish naval forces in these waters. All the meetings are private, and nothing is allowed to be known concerning the conclusions arrived at. In fact, the Spanish officials even decline to admit or deny any of the published statements.

Orders of a secret nature have been formulated and will be made public in the event of an attack being made upon Havana. Perfect adhesion to the Government's attitude is shown by the people of all classes here and all express their willingness to fight to the last against the enemies of Spanish sovereignty.

Secretary Ayuntamiento recently proposed that the Mayor be authorized to withdraw the contributions of certain employes who had subscribed to the fund for the Spanish navy on account of the existing distressful situation, with the understanding that the funds be returned when the salaries of these employes should have been paid. The Mayor, the Marquis de Estaban, acceded to the proposition, but the employes, a majority of whom are Cubans, refused to accept the money, not thinking it patriotic in the circumstances to take away from the fund necessary for Spain to defend Cuba.

At yesterday's session of the Municipal Council the Mayor signified his intention of resigning. The Aldermen said that such an action was not opportune, neither was it patriotic in the circumstances; whereupon the Mayor reconsidered his decision.

At the same session of the Council it was decided that service should be held in the Cathedral to-day and to-morrow, and that prayers should be offered for the victory of the Spanish arms and for the return of peace.

At yesterday's meeting of the Colonial Cabinet it was decided, on motion of Señor Govin, to prosecute all professors of the university, institutes, and professional schools who have abandoned or shall abandon their places or have left or shall leave the island without permits.

The Spaniards say patriotic demonstrations are being made in all the interior towns, as well as in the insurgent camps, where, it is added, white flags have been hoisted in the vicinity of such camps by relatives of the insurgents, who have been carrying food and presents to the men in the field.

The volunteers were drilling, as usual, on the Prado last night, and the Albisu Theatre was crowded, when the news that the United States had sent an ultimatum to Spain was made public. The announcement was greeted with enthusiasm by the public, and the audience in the theatre called upon the orchestra to play the "Cadiz March," which it accompanied by singing a stirring chorus.

In the midst of the enthusiasm in the theatre one of the actors brought a Spanish flag upon the stage, which caused another patriotic outburst and enthusiastic cheers for Spain and Spanish Cuba, accompanied by bellicose demonstrations against the United States, a climax being reached with the audience loudly calling for war.

Everything is quiet here to-day. The Spanish steamer Vivana arrived here yesday and the English steamer Lucilini to-day.

The Norwegian steamer Condor sailed this morning for Cienfuegos. The steamer Catalina, which was to have sailed on April 25, will leave two days earlier. The Spanish steamer Maria Herrera abandoned her scheduled trip to Puerto Rico, for which port she was to have sailed yesterday, and she will sail for Mexico with the family of her builder, the prominent Reformist, Señor Blanco Herrera.

BLANCO ISSUES A MANIFESTO.

Cubans Called Upon to Rally to the Defense of Spain.

HAVANA, April 21, 7:30 P. M.—The Official Gazette publishes an extra containing the following manifesto:

The General Government of the Island of Cuba to the Inhabitants of the Island of Cuba:

Without any reason or legality, without the least offense on our part, and at a time when they have received from us only proofs of friendship, the United States are forcing us into war, just at the moment when quietude began to settle over the country, when production was flourishing, commerce taking courage, and peace approaching, with the co-operation of all classes and all parties under the new institutions granted by the mother country.

Such a proceeding is without precedent in history. It evidently manifests the bogus politics of the Republic, demonstrating the tricky plans and purposes that have always been nourished against Spain's sovereignty in Cuba, which the enemy has been conspiring for nearly a century to destroy. Our foes now carry their hypocrisy and falsehood to the extent of demanding immediate peace in a war provoked and sustained by themselves. Her prudence and moderation have been of no avail to Spain, though she has carried her concessions to the extreme limit of toleration in order to avoid a rupture.

She still deplores this state of affairs, but she accepts it with all the energy inspired by a glorious national history and the pride of her people, a pride which will never yield to the stranger's haughtiness nor consent to see Spain's right and reason trampled upon by a nation of nobodies. If the United States want the Island of Cuba let them come and take it. Perhaps the hour is not far distant in which these Carthaginians of America will find their Zama in this Island of Cuba, which Spain discovered, peopled, and civilized, and which will never by anything but Spanish.

It is our turn to have the honor of defending her, and we will know how to do it with decision and an effort many a time put forth. I count upon you for this with absolute certainty. I believe there is no sacrifice you are not prepared to make in defense of the national territory, whose integrity is sacred to all Spaniards of whatever origin. I am sure that every one in whose veins runs Spanish blood will respond readily to the call which in these solemn moments I address to all, and that all will group themselves around me to contribute as much as they can to repel a foreign invasion, without allowing dangers, sufferings, or privations to weaken the heart of courage.

To arms, then, fellow-countrymen, to arms! There will be a place for all in the fight. Let all co-operate and contribute with the same firmness and enthusiasm to fight the eternal enemy of the Spanish name, emulating the exploits of our ancestors, who always exalted high their country's fame and honor.

To arms! Cry a thousand times "Viva España!" "Viva el Rey Alfonso XIII!" "Viva la Reina Regente!" "Viva Cuba, Always Spanish!" Your Governor General,

RAMON BLANCO.

Havana, April 21, 1898.

NEW YORK CENTRAL CHANGES.

Mr. Depew Elected Chairman of the Board and S. R. Callaway President.

A meeting of the new Board of Directors of the New York Central Railroad was held at the Grand Central Station yesterday afternoon. Chauncey M. Depew was elected Chairman to succeed Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Samuel R. Callaway was elected President in place of Mr. Depew. Mr. Callaway succeeds ex-Judge Ashbel Green as a member of the Board of Directors, which as now constituted is as follows: Cornelius Vanderbilt, W. K. Vanderbilt, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Chauncey M. Depew, Charles C. Clarke, Horace J. Hayden, William Bliss, Samuel D. Babcock, Samuel F. Barger, J. Pierpont Morgan, George S. Bowdoin, H. McK. Twombly and S. R. Callaway.

Inasmuch as W. H. Newman, the prospective President of the Lake Shore, will not be ready to enter upon the duties of that office for several weeks, it is undecided just when Mr. Callaway will leave the Lake Shore and the Nickel Plate, and take full charge of the New York Central. In the meantime, Mr. Depew will remain at the head of affairs, and there will be no change in policy. No provision has been made for filling the Third Vice Presidency, made vacant by the resignation of H. Walter Webb, and it is not expected that any successor to Mr. Webb will be appointed. Mr. Callaway, being a practical railroad man, will take active charge of the operation of the road. Most of the details heretofore attended to by the Third Vice President will be taken care of by General Manager Toucey and General Superintendent Edgar Van Etten.

May Buy Raritan River Road.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 21.—It is reported here that negotiations are under way between the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Raritan River Railroad Company with a view of the purchase of the smaller road by the Pennsylvania. It is known the Raritan River Road will sell. The Pennsylvania Railroad is said to be anxious to secure the Raritan River Road as a connecting link.

BIG BATCH OF NEW LAWS.

Bills Signed by Gov. Black, Including Many of Local Interest.

ALBANY, April 21.—Gov. Black to-day signed the following bills:

Mr. Ives—Authorizing loan associations to invest their deposits in the same securities as savings banks.

Mr. Fuller—Providing that when a town decides upon the money system of taxation for improving its highways the State shall pay 25 per cent. of the cost of such improvement.

Mr. Marshall—Authorizing cities of the first and second classes to spend $50,000 and $25,000 respectively each year for the purchase of works of art.

Mr. Burr—Prohibiting the entering of horses in pacing and trotting races under assumed names.

Mr. Degraw—Authorizing the Governor to appoint two persons to collect the tax levied on racing associations.

Mr. Armstrong—Exempting law books, law blanks, and office supplies and safes from attachments under liens.

Mr. Post—Compelling every dentist to display his full name upon his operating chair.

Mr. Kelsey—Giving the Craig Colony for Epileptics absolute custody and control of every patient admitted to the colony until properly discharged.

Mr. Perkins—Restoring the old system of loaning the United States deposit fund through the county loan commissioners.

Mr. Nixon—Authorizing Boards of Supervisors to decide whether biennial town meetings shall be held in the Spring or the Fall.

Senator Page—Bill limiting the salary of the Special Deputy Clerk appointed by the Justices of the Appellate Division, First Department, to $4,000.

Senator Burns—Amending the New York charter by providing that each police Captain placed on the roll of the police pension fund who received a salary of $2,750 at the time he was so placed, shall receive an annual pension of $1,373.

Senator Grady—Authorizing the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of New York City to invest surplus moneys accruing to any of the sinking funds subject to their control.

Senator Cantor—Authorizing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York City to audit and allow the claim of Rufus E. Beardslee for services as counsel to the Board of Education.

Senator Martin—Authorizing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York City to audit the claim of Louis W. Briggs for work done on Grammar School No. 8.

Mr. Brennan—Directing the Controller of New York City to pay the claims of the persons temporarily employed in the Department of Collection in Brooklyn in December, 1897.

Mr. Smith—Authorizing the Fire Commissioners of New York City to rehear the charges against James P. Reilly, formerly a fireman of the first grade, who claims to have been dismissed unlawfully from the force.

Mr. Collins—Giving all Commissioners of Deeds appointed in the various localities constituting the present City of New York prior to the enactment of the charter of the new city the same power which they formerly had during the remainder of the terms for which they were appointed.

Mr. Brennan—Increasing from eleven to thirteen the number of clerks to be appointed for the Second Division of the City Magistrates' Court in New York City.

Mr. Wallace—Providing that in Queens County Grand and Trial Jurors may be paid four cents a mile necessarily traveled in going to and from court each day.

Mr. Lowenthal—Authorizing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York City to pay all the just claims for labor and materials furnished in connection with alterations to the Tombs.

RACING AT BENNINGS.

General Maceo One of the Three Winning Favorites.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Gen. Maceo felt so encouraged at the international situation as to canter off with the Federal stakes at Bennings to-day. It was an easy win over a field of four and about the best event of a rather dull day. The favorites took three races out of five. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Purse, $300. Fingal, 110 pounds, (Scherrer,) 6 to 5, won; Sophomore, 93, (Stanhope,) 13 to 5 and 4 to 5, second; Duchess Annette, 91, (O'Connor,) 16 to 5, third. Time—1:26. Fiskal, Jim Chance, Olifred, and Inquisitor also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Four and a half furlongs. Clap Trap, 97 pounds, (O'Connor,) 6 to 5, won; Specialist, 97, (Gee,) 3 to 1 and even, second; General Mart Gary, 104, (O'Leary,) 2 to 1, third. Time 0:57¼. Extreme, Macieo, Merriness, Rex Light, and Brown Flirt also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling Stakes. Six and a half furlongs. Purse, $400. General Maceo, 95 pounds, (O'Connor,) 7 to 5, won; Plantin, 93, (Seaton,) 20 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Decanter, 103, (O'Leary,) 7 to 5, third. Time—1:24¼. Glenoine also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Purse, $300. The Manxman, 100 pounds, (Coylie,) 11 to 5, won; Wordsworth, 100, (Clay,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 4, second; Manassas, 100, (O'Leary,) 11 to 5, third. Time—1:32.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Purse, $300. Marsian, 100, (Coylie,) 10 to 1, won; Commercial Traveller, 102, (Clay,) 3 to 1, and even, second; South Africa, 109, (Irving,) 7 to 10, third. Time—1:18. Long Acre, Henry Chance, Tinkler, Princess India, Salust, and Bonnie Nell also ran.

Entries.

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; selling. Rose Heimdal, 104 pounds; Charantus, Louise N., 103 each; Sagacity, Lady Tenny, 99; Miss Casey, 95; First Fruit, 92; Festa, 97.

SECOND RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Miss Mark and Paise Partout, 107 pounds each; Holdon, 101; Boney Boy, 93; Cavalleria, 92; Subject, 89; Rhodymenia, 87.

THIRD RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Captain Russell, 107 pounds; Fiskal, 107; Nigger Baby, 100; Sophomore, 97; Ellerslie Belle and Bonnie Nell, 95 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Forum, 105 pounds; Charentus, Olifred, 102 each; Summer Sea, Bessie E., 100 each; Warrenton, 98; Vigenta, 95; Redd Gidd, Judge Wardell, 92.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile; selling. King T., 108 pounds; Alarum, 107; Lansdale, 103; Louise N., 98; Will Elliott, 94; Her Own and Ortoland, 93 each; Lucid, 89.

SIXTH RACE.—Steeplechase; two miles and a quarter. Vanity, 163 pounds; Black Clifford, Athlete, St. George, 152 each; Risque, 158; Undine, 150.

The Austrian Corvette Sails.

The Austrian corvette Donau sailed yesterday, passing Quarantine at 2:47 o'clock in the afternoon. She has been in port since March 29, lying at anchor in the North River. The Donau is in use as a training ship, and is on a cruise. The last port at which she stopped previous to her arrival here was Havana.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New York Lost Another Game to Philadelphia Through Seymour's Poor Pitching.

SENATORS WIN FROM BROOKLYN

It Required Eleven Innings to Decide the Game—Bostons Turn the Tables on the Baltimores—Cincinnati and Chicago Victorious.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Baltimore	3	1	.750
Chicago	3	1	.750
Philadelphia	3	1	.750
Cincinnati	3	1	.750
Pittsburg	3	2	.600
Boston	3	2	.600
Cleveland	2	2	.500
Washington	2	2	.500
Louisville	2	4	.333
Brooklyn	1	3	.250
New York	1	4	.200
St. Louis	0	3	.000

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Philadelphia, 13; New York, 4.
Washington, 7; Brooklyn, 5.
Boston, 10; Baltimore, 5.
Cincinnati, 11; Pittsburg, 6.
Chicago, 8; Louisville, 2.
Cleveland-St. Louis game postponed.

Games To-day.

New York in Philadelphia.
Boston in Baltimore.
Brooklyn in Washington.
Cleveland in St. Louis.
Chicago in Louisville.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21.—Seymour's delivery was very wild to-day, and in consequence Philadelphia again defeated the New Yorks. In the eighth inning he completely lost control of the ball, and after the Quakers had added a half dozen runs to their score he was relieved by Gettig. On the other hand, Duggleby pitched a fairly steady game. The fielding of both teams was poor. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	NEW YORK.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Cooley, cf.	1	1	1	0	0	V.Halt'n, cf.	2	3	0	0	1
Douglass, 1b.	1	1	9	0	1	Tiernan, lf.	1	1	1	0	0
Deleh'ty, lf.	1	0	2	0	0	Joyce, 1b.	1	1	6	0	0
Lajoie, 2b.	1	2	6	6	0	Davis, ss.	0	1	4	1	0
Thomp'n, rf.	2	1	1	2	0	Gleason, 2b.	0	2	2	3	1
Cross, ss.	2	0	4	2	2	Hart'an, 3b.	0	0	3	1	1
Abbat'io, 3b.	2	2	1	1	1	Wilmot, rf.	0	0	5	0	0
McFarl'd, c.	1	1	3	4	0	Grady, c.	0	0	6	3	0
Duggleby, p.	2	2	0	2	0	Seymour, p.	0	0	0	1	1
						Gettig, p.	0	1	0	0	0
Total.	13	10	27	17	4	Total.	4	9	27	9	4

Philadelphia.........0 4 0 0 0 1 0 8 0—13
New York.............3 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—4

Stolen bases—Douglass, Lajoie, Cross, Abbaticchio 2, and Van Haltren. Two-base hits—McFarland, Van Haltren, and Gleason. Home runs—Duggleby and Joyce. Double plays—Cross, Lajoie, and Douglass; Duggleby, McFarland, and Douglass. First base on balls—Off Duggleby, 8; off Seymour, 7. Hit by pitcher—By Duggleby, 1; by Seymour, 3. Struck out—By Duggleby, 1; by Seymour, 4. Passed ball—McFarland. Balk—Seymour, 1. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 9; New York, 7. Time—2.15. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Andrews.

BROOKLYNS LOSE ANOTHER GAME.

The Senators Required Eleven Innings to Defeat the Visitors.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Eleven innings were required by the Senators to win to-day's game. As in yesterday's game, the visitors made more hits, but the Senators won by bunching their hits and because of errors by the Brooklyn men. The feature of the game was the catch of a long fly by Selbach. Score:

WASHINGTON.	R	BH	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	BH	PO	A	E
Selbach, lf.	0	0	3	0	0	Scheck'd, cf.	0	1	5	1	1
Gettman, rf.	1	1	3	0	0	Jones, rf.	0	0	3	0	0
Leahey, 3b.	2	2	3	1	0	Lacha'e, ss.	0	1	1	1	0
Doyle, 2b.	3	3	2	4	0	Anderson, lf.	0	0	3	0	0
McGuire, c.	1	3	10	2	0	Shindle, 3b.	0	0	2	2	0
Farrell, 1b.	0	1	9	0	0	Tucker, 1b.	2	3	10	1	0
Brown, cf.	0	0	1	0	0	Hallman, 2b.	2	2	0	7	1
Wrigley, ss.	0	1	2	3	0	Smith, c.	1	3	7	1	0
Weyhing, p.	0	0	0	1	0	Dunn, p.	0	3	2	2	0
Total.	7	11	33	11	0	Total.	5	13	33	15	2

Washington..........3 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2—7
Brooklyn............0 0 0 0 0 2 0 3 0 0 0—5

Stolen bases—Leahey, McGuire, Scheckard. Two-base hits—Tucker, Smith, Doyle. Three-base hits—Wrigley, Smith. Home run—Gettman. First base on balls—Off Dunn, 5; off Weyhing, 1. Struck out—By Weyhing, 8; by Dunn, 3. Wild pitch—Dunn. Left on bases—Washington, 8; Brooklyn, 6. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

Boston, 10; Baltimore, 5.

BALTIMORE, April 21.—The Oriole batsmen could not hit the ball to-day when hits were needed and went down before Pitcher Klobedanz. In five innings he retired the side without a hit and only in the second were the home players able to solve his curves consecutively when they earned three runs. Score:

Baltimore.............0 3 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—5
Boston................3 0 1 2 0 0 2 0 2—10

Base hits—Baltimore, 7; Boston, 12. Errors—Baltimore, 4; Boston, 2. Batteries—Baltimore, Hoffer and Clarke; Boston, Klobedanz and Bergen. Umpire—Mr. Snyder. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Curry.

Chicago, 8; Louisville, 2.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 21.—The Colonels were off in both fielding and batting to-day, and the Colts had everything their own way. Score:

Chicago...............4 1 0 2 1 0 0 0 0—8
Louisville............0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—2

Base hits—Chicago, 9; Louisville, 2. Errors—Chicago, 3; Louisville, 7. Batteries—Chicago, Griffith and Donahue; Louisville, Cunningham and Wilson. Umpire—Mr. Heydler. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Cushman.

Cincinnati, 11; Pittsburg, 6.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 21.—The Reds hit Rhines in the first and last innings of to-day's game and carried off an easy victory. Dwyer was very wild, and retired in favor of Dammann in the sixth. His wildness was responsible for three of the visitors' runs. McPheen and Beckley carried off the batting honors. Score:

Cincinnati............4 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 6—11
Pittsburg.............1 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 2—6

Base hits—Cincinnati, 14; Pittsburg, 6. Errors—Cincinnati, 4; Pittsburg, 3. Batteries—Cincinnati, Dwyer, Dammann, and Peitz; Pittsburg, Rhines and Schriver. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Wood.

Other Games.

At Reading—Reading, 6; Toronto, 8.
At Princeton—Mercerburg Academy, 7; Princeton Freshmen, 5.
At Chestertown—Harvard, 26; Washington College, 4.
At Lancaster—Lancaster, 13; Montreal, 6.
At Wilkesbarre—Wilkesbarre, 7; Allentown, 6.
At Omaha—St. Paul, 7; Omaha, 6.
At Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 11; Detroit, 10.
At Columbus—Columbus, 8; Milwaukee, 2.

GOLFERS AT LAKEWOOD.

Over Eighty Players Start in the First Round of the Big Club Tournament.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., April 21.—To the lover of golf there is no war of such absorbing interest as that of the links, and the battle of the gutta percha balls was kept hot all day on the Lakewood Golf Club links. Over eighty players turned out this morning to take part in the opening round of the club's three days' tournament, and about seventy handed in scores.

Among the first sixteen players who qualified in the opening round to play at match play for the Lakewood Club Cup, the important trophy, were many of our ablest golfers. Walter J. Travis, champion of the Oakland Golf Club, carried off the honors by taking the prize for the lowest score of the day. He did the course in 81 strokes, and next to him came that popular golfer, Harry P. Toler of the Baltusrol Golf Club. Their scores, the best of the day, are:

Walter J. Travis, Oakland—
Out..........3 3 5 3 6 5 6 6 5—42
In...........3 3 3 4 5 4 5 7 5—39
Total..........81

H. P. Toler, Baltusrol—
Out..........4 7 3 3 5 6 4 6 5—43
In...........4 5 3 3 6 5 4 5 6—41
Total..........84

Next to Toler came his great rival, James A. Tyng, the Morris County champion; then came, all in a bunch, F. A. Bohlen, Philadelphia's celebrated cricket player; A. M. Robbins, one of St. Andrew's best men; W. Fairbanks, a member of old St. Andrews, in Scotland, and H. M. Harriman. Robbins acquired lasting glory by making the short fourth hole in one stroke, a most unusual feat on the golf links. The distance from the driving point is 139 yards, and Robbins's ball struck close to the hole and rolled in. As if this was not enough for the remarkable features of the day, W. W. Lowrey, a popular Staten Island golfer, also made the same hole in one, and this is the first time in the history of American golf that two men have made a hole in one stroke each in a single tournament.

W. D. Vanderpool, Captain of the Princeton team, tied for the last place with M. S. Barger of Newport, and won the tie-off. L. P. Bayard, Jr., the intercollegiate golf champion, did not play his best game, and had to be content with a place in the Consolation Cup sixteen. A strong wind blew over the links in the morning, making accurate driving somewhat difficult. The list of players will show how well represented our leading golf clubs were. The sixteen who qualified for the chief trophy:

	Out.	In.	Total.
Walter J. Travis, Oakland	42	39	81
Harry P. Toler, Baltusrol	43	41	84
James A. Tyng, Morris County	39	48	87
F. H. Bohlen, Philadelphia Cricket	37	51	88
A. M. Robbins, St. Andrew's	47	41	88
H. M. Harriman, Oakland	43	45	88
W. Fairbanks, Palmetto	43	45	88
Tiffany Richardson, Lakewood	45	44	89
W. M. McCawley, Merion Cricket	47	45	92
J. R. Chadwick, Richmond County	47	45	92
Cornelius Fellowes, Jr., Baltusrol	48	45	93
F. A. Walthew, Lakewood	46	47	93
F. F. J. de Raismes, Lakewood	46	47	93
Findlay Douglas, Fairfield	47	47	94
I. B. Tailer, Ardsley	44	50	94
W. D. Vanderpool, Princeton	50	45	95

The second sixteen who qualified to play for the Consolation Cup are:

	Out.	In.	Total.
M. S. Barger, Newport	52	43	95
James A. Park, Richmond Co.	52	44	96
L. P. Bayard, Jr., Princeton	51	45	96
James Converse, Ocean County	49	47	96
S. Allis, Milwaukee	46	50	96
Jasper Lynch, Lakewood	46	51	97
C. H. Seeley, Wee Burn	47	50	97
Edward Leavitt, Fairfield	47	50	97
A. W. Black, Lakewood	46	51	97
W. N. Murray, Allegheny	50	48	98
A. W. Biddle, Philadelphia	51	47	98
Daniel Chauncey, Dyker Meadow	45	53	98
Robert B. Kerr, Lakewood	48	51	99
Lawrence Waterbury, Jr., Westchester	51	49	100
H. R. Sweeny, Albany	50	50	100
H. A. Forrest, Philadelphia	52	48	100

The others who played, with scores, are:

	Out.	In.	Total.
W. H. Coles, Lakewood	50	50	100
F. W. Law, Lakewood	46	54	100
J. Borden Harriman, Lakewood	47	53	100
H. A. Colby, Essex County	53	48	101
W. W. Lowrey, Richmond Co.	55	46	101
W. H. Dixon, Rockaway	55	46	101
J. W. Biddle, Philadelphia	49	53	102
C. L. Tappin, Westbrook	52	50	102
C. R. Henderson, Newton C'tre	53	49	102
H. G. Leavitt, Baltusrol	52	52	104
Dr. Paul T. Kimball, Lakewood	58	46	104
Walter Stockly, Lakewood	54	50	104
George H. Barnes, Dyker Meadow	51	54	105
John I. Blair, Jr., Princeton	52	54	106
Paul D. Stockly, Lakewood	54	52	106
W. T. Gray, St. Andrew's	52	54	106
G. W. Stockly, Lakewood	53	53	106
A. W. Reed, Lakewood	49	58	107
F. C. Farwell, Onwentsia	54	53	107
Francis D. Beard, Lakewood	54	54	108
F. P. Sands, Newport	56	53	109
W. H. Davis, Lakewood	56	54	110
E. Robbins Walker, Ocean Co.	54	56	110
Prescott Metcalf, Lakewood	53	57	110
W. B. Cheney, Orford	56	54	110
A. J. McClure, Lakewood	57	54	111
R. W. Houghton, Milwaukee	58	55	113
H. W. Slocum, Staten Island	61	53	114
H. N. Tuttle, Chicago	56	58	114
Chauncey F. Kerr, St. Andrew's	60	56	116
S. Russell, Lenox	58	59	117
Frank M. Freeman, Fairfield	55	62	117
J. F. Ritchey, Waumbek	57	60	117
Thomas Laughlin, Pittsburg	60	59	119
H. M. Sill, Lakewood	62	60	122
W. L. Hodgman, St. Andrew's	67	59	126

In the afternoon the first match-play rounds for both the Lakewood and Consolation Cups were played, with the following results:

Lakewood Club Cup.—Chadwick beat Vanderpool, 4 up and 3 to play; Travis beat Bohlen, 3 up and 2 to play; Harriman beat Toler, 5 up and 4 to play; Richardson beat McCawley, 3 up and 2 to play; Walthew beat Fellowes, 4 up and 3 to play; Tailer beat Fairbanks, 1 up; Robbins beat Tyng, 1 up; Douglas beat De Raismes, 6 up and 4 to play.

Consolation Cup.—Park beat Bayard, 6 up and 5 to play; Barger beat Converse, 1 up; Waterbury beat Lynch, 8 up and 7 to play; Kerr beat Forrest, 1 up; Chauncey beat Bayard, 2 up and 1 to play; Leavitt beat Murray, 1 up; Allis beat Sweny, 1 up, (19 holes;) Biddle beat Seeley, 1 up, (19 holes.)

BIG HAILSTORM IN TEXAS.

Hail in Hunter Three Feet Deep—Cloudburst Follows—Much Damage.

FORT WORTH, Texas, April 21.—One of the most terrific hailstorms ever known in the history of Comal County occurred this morning. It began hailing about 3 o'clock, and lasted for a half hour or more, and was then followed by a cloudburst along the edge of the mountains, where the hail had fallen the heaviest. Then came a rush of water, hail, and brush cotton stalks through the little town of Hunter to a depth of four feet, overpouring the entire town and railroad track to Walteroper Brothers' store, in which water was about one and one-half feet deep.

The crops on the House Farm and some others near by are destroyed. The hail that drifted into the town and lodged against the railroad track and against the houses is now about three feet deep over all the streets of Hunter. Reports are meagre. No lives are reported lost. Quite a large herd of cattle that was feeding in the foothills of the mountains was caught in the mad rush of waters and carried into the valley, and it is supposed a number of them were lost. It will be some days before the extent of damage to property is fully known.

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FRENCH BULLDOGS A FEATURE

G. M. Carnochan Carries Off Eight First, One Second, and One Third Prize—Cairsmuir Kismet Wins in Every Class.

The first show of the Bull Terrier Club began at the American Horse Exchange, Broadway and Fiftieth Street, yesterday, and brought out a large crowd of persons who admire this particular breed of dog. The show brought together one of the finest class of bulldogs and bull terriers ever exhibited in this city. Nearly 250 dogs are entered in the various classes, and the judging, which began early in the day, was not completed until late last night.

The exhibit of French bulldogs was one of the features of the show. It brought out some of the best canines of this particular breed in this country, and James Mortimer, who acted as judge, had a great deal of difficulty deciding on the prize winners. There was also a good exhibit of dachshunds.

G. M. Carnochan was very fortunate with his exhibits in the wire-haired fox terrier class. His Cairsmuir Kismet, by Thornfield Knock-Rose, bred by himself, won in every class she was entered in. She won the blue ribbon in the puppy, novice, hunt, and winners' classes. Ringcraft, also the property of Mr. Carnochan, a dog of the wire-haired terrier class, was shown for the first time in this country, and will doubtless win honors for his owner in some of the big shows.

Ringcraft arrived from England two weeks ago, where he won honors in numerous bench shows. He was only beaten by Go Bang, the world-famous English terrier. He won prizes abroad at the shows at Ayr, Darlington, Earlscourt, Leamington, and Liverpool. G. M. Carnochan at yesterday's show won with his entries in the various classes for bulldogs, eight first, one second, and one third prizes.

In the winner's class for bull terrier bitches, J. Conway's Modesty easily captured the blue ribbon, while Princeton Monarch of the Thistlemere Kennels won in the winner's class for dogs. Volney L. Poore's Miss Phyllis won in the Boston terriers winners' class for bitches.

In the black and tan winners' class for dogs, C. Rogge's Raggle carried off the blue ribbon and in the same class for bitches Mr. Rogge won the blue ribbon with Queenie.

The blue ribbon in the smooth-coated fox terriers class for winning dogs was won by the Norfolk Kennels' Norfolk Hindercraft. Warren Sentence, owned by L. & W. Rutherford, won first prize in the winners' class for smooth-coated fox terrier bitches. In the winners' class for Irish terriers, dogs, the Laurelton Kennels' Leeds Muddler won the blue ribbon.

J. L. Arden won the special prize for the best kennel of four bull terriers entered, and Volney L. Poore's Miss Phyllis won the prize for the best Boston terrier entered. L'Ambassador, owned by Charles G. Hopton, was awarded the special prize for the best bulldog in the show. The handsome trophy for the best kennel of four bulldogs was won by C. G. Hopton.

Racing at Ingleside.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 21.—Results at Ingleside:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling, half mile. Buena Ventura won, Santello second, Winifred third. Time—0:49¼.

SECOND RACE.—Allowances, one mile. Bitter Root won, Ockturuck second, Twinkle Twink third. Time—1:43¾.

THIRD RACE.—Purse, mile and a half. Grady won, Twinkler second, Rel Paso II. third. Time—2:36¾.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling, one mile. Odds On won, Daisy F. second, Mistleton third. Time—1:42¼.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, mile and a sixteenth. Paul Dry won, Metaire second, Rapido third. Time—1.50.

SIXTH RACE.—Allowances, seven furlongs. Geyser won, May W. second, Widow Jones third. Time—1:27.

DROWNED WHILE IN A FIT.

Woman Fell Into a Tub Holding Only Three Inches of Water.

Mrs. James Diederich of 604 West Forty-ninth Street, while washing clothes in a small tub containing three inches of water yesterday morning, was seized with an epileptic fit, and falling forward into the tub was drowned.

She was found lying across the tub with her face and part of her neck in the water.

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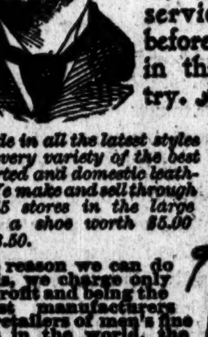

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1898.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK—
Publication..........Printing House Square
Up-Town..........1,269 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON..........515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Low's, 3 Northumberland Av.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy, Lysberg.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

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AMERICAN HORSE EXCHANGE—Dog Show—9:00 A. M. to 10:00 P. M.
BIJOU—My Friend from India—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Wedding Day—8:15.
BERKELEY LYCEUM—Dance Recital—3:00.
CASINO—In Gay New York—8:15.
COLUMBUS—Never Again—8:15.
DALY'S—La Poupee—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Love Finds the Way—A Bit of Old Chelsea—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Hoosier Doctor—8:15.
GARDEN—The Master—8:25.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Gettysburg—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—As You Like It—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—Monte Carlo—8:15.
IRVING PLACE—Lady Prize Swimmers—8:15.
KEITH'S UNION SQUARE—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Bride-Elect—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Vaudeville—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Moth and the Flame—8:30. Matinée—2:00.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show—2:00 and 8:15.
MANHATTAN—Way Down East—8:15.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Oil Paintings—Day and Evening.
OLYMPIA—Minstrelsy—8:15.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—3:30.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
WALLACK'S—Robin Hood—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

IT IS TIME.

We go to war with Spain, not for the accomplishment of an ambition, but in obedience to the laws of nature. It is time this thing were done and we do it, as the ripened fruit drops from the tree.

In the patient process of historical evolution the moment has arrived when the "opposing and enduring forces" of civilization and barbarism must meet in the Island of Cuba for one more engagement in their prolonged and irrepressible conflict. It is appropriate, not only through geographical relation, but by reason of National characteristics, that this progressive Nation should be the appointed instrument for inflicting upon Spain another penalty for her backwardness and her incapacity.

But although we go to war impelled by a high destiny, we must fight with a strictly carnal purpose to do the enemy the utmost possible harm in the shortest possible time. To force the fighting from the outset, to drive Spain from the seas, to uproot her in Cuba and make her desperately sorry she ever went to war with us is not only a wise but a humane way of conducting the hostilities.

THE BEGINNING OF WAR.

No formal declaration of war is necessary. Our intentions have been plainly announced to Spain and to all the world. The policy followed in our negotiations was a plain notice, and our warlike preparations said as plainly as words could say it that if our demands were not complied with we should enforce compliance. Moreover, we have met all the requirements of law and custom by handing to the representative of the Madrid Government our ultimatum verbum stating our demands and notifying Spain that if by noon of Saturday she has not communicated to our Government a full and satisfactory response "the President will proceed without further notice to use the power and authority enjoined and conferred upon him."

There have been but eleven declarations of war in the last two hundred years. France formally declared war against Prussia in 1870, and Russia made a formal declaration against Turkey in 1877, but there have been more than sixty wars begun without declaration in this century, our war of 1812 and the Crimean war being among them. As between the belligerent States due notice and such warning as fair play demands are invariably and fully given nowadays by reciprocal acts and behavior. A war begun by surprise is inconceivable in an age of electric communication.

It is of importance, however, that the moment when the state of war legally begins should be indicated with precision. Neutral nations ought to be specifically informed as to the day and hour when they ought to put in force such regulations as they choose to decree for the conduct of their people in preserving an impartial attitude toward the belligerents. The time when it ceases to be lawful to supply coal or other contraband to the public ships of the countries at war ought to be clearly made known. As commerce between the United States and Spain becomes illegal as soon as a state of war exists the merchants of the two countries are entitled to a warning which will enable them to avoid an unintentional violation of law. It is desirable, also, when the treaty of peace puts an end to hostilities, especially if provision is made for an indemnity, that all acts of aggression which were lawfully acts of war should be clearly distinguished from premature and unwarranted depredations for which a separate reparation might be asked.

Diplomatic relations between the two countries were ruptured by the act of Spain. She ignores our ultimatum, which is the same thing as rejecting our demands. She instructed Minister POLO to demand his passports. These acts are equivalent to a declaration of war, but it is a declaration too indeterminate in time and manner to serve as a point at which everybody would be agreed that the war began. Some other act or announcement would serve the general convenience. The firing of the first shot on either side would be conclusive, but if the first encounter took place at sea the fact that hostilities had actually begun might not become known to the world for several days. A manifesto or public declaration of the Government to our own people and to the world that on a certain day it should proceed to execute the command of Congress would meet all requirements.

The movement of our fleets, however, even if no other notification is given, will be accepted by everybody as a warning that the actual beginning of war is imminent. No American, Spaniard, or neutral can be in doubt as to his line of duty when the firing of the first gun is only a matter of hours.

THE SAFETY OF NEW YORK.

In the ignorance of war which a long period of absolute tranquillity has bred, it is not unnatural that there should be a vague fear in the minds of some of the people of New York that this city may be exposed to attack from the Spanish naval forces. This feeling has been fostered, very properly, by the Spanish press and some of the Spanish officials, by threats that were expected to arouse the fears of our people, deter our Government from decisive action, and give confidence to the Spanish themselves. It has also been fostered, very improperly, by the loose talk of journalists and others who have sought to prevent our Government from pursuing its policy to a logical result. Now that the efforts of both these classes have failed in their object and war is actually pending, it is well to state the exact truth, which is that the City of New York, including Brooklyn, is as safe from Spanish shells as is Chicago.

In order to do any damage whatever in this city, Spanish vessels would be obliged to find safe anchorage within six miles of the point intended to be reached. The heaviest guns with which these vessels are armed would be able, from land, to throw shot ten miles at most, and with any accuracy, not more than eight. But owing to the impossibility of getting the necessary elevation from on board ship, six miles is the utmost range that can be expected from them. In order to get this range, the Spanish vessels would be forced to reach a station in Long Island Sound below Throgg's Neck or in the upper bay, north of the Narrows, Throgg's Neck being eight miles from the mouth of the Harlem River, and the Narrows eight miles from the Battery. The chances of a Spanish fleet approaching New York from the Sound may at once be dismissed. Even with skilled pilots, able to guide them through the channels at the further end, the vessels would simply invite destruction from torpedoes and mines before they had passed Gardiner's Island and Sag Harbor.

In order to reach the upper bay, the vessels would be obliged to pass, first, the fortifications at Sandy Hook, where a heavy armament of guns and mortars exists, ready for use and capable of throwing shells up to 500 pounds weight a distance of from eight to ten miles. The mortar batteries, in groups of four, can drop shells with precision in an area of 200 feet square at a distance of at least eight miles and with such rapidity as to insure a practically continuous shower of these destructive missiles along the track which any vessel (and much more any fleet) would be obliged to traverse. If by any miracle an attacking squadron could pass through the fire not only of the mortars but of the guns at Sandy Hook, it would instantly pass within the range of the guns and mortars at Fort Hamilton and of those on Staten Island on the opposite side of the Narrows. Along the route thus taken the defensive explosives would be doing their deadly work. To use the expressive phrase of an officer familiar with the facts, "A Spanish Admiral could no more get within range of New York City than he could sail through the Lake of Fire on a cake of ice."

But it has been suggested that though the old City of New York could not be reached by the Spanish fire, a good deal of damage could be done in the Borough of Brooklyn. The souls to which the entertainment of this notion gives a thrill of either pain or pleasure may rest assured that it is wholly groundless. The nearest point to the thickly inhabited part of Brooklyn beyond the range of the fire from Fort Hamilton is off Coney Island, and at least eight miles distant. From this point the most powerful guns of the Spanish fleet would be harmless, even if we suppose that the fleet would be allowed to approach it. The latter supposition we regard as practically untenable.

We repeat that the people of Greater New York are as safe from Spanish shells as are those of Chicago.

THE MOVEMENTS OF THE FLEETS.

The "semi-official" announcement from Madrid that the Spanish fleet is on its way westward to meet that of the United States is an announcement of what all Americans, and particularly all American naval officers and seamen, hope to be the fact. For in that case, the encounter, with all its dreadful certainties of casualties to officers and men, and possibilities of disaster to whole ships and crews, ought to be decisive. And a speedy decision of the war is the event to be most desired.

But it seems unlikely that Spain has resolved to set her fortune upon the hazard of a single die. She has chosen the rendezvous nearest to Puerto Rico, but the Cape Verdes are still more than twice as far from that port as Key West and nearly twice as far as Hampton Roads. Our ships can be there long before hers. If they have reduced the defenses and taken possession of the Spanish stores of coal before the Spaniards arrive, the Spaniards will arrive with their stores of fuel nearly exhausted, unless they take coal at sea, which would involve a further delay and give us still more time. They cannot then supply themselves until they have defeated our fleet, and meanwhile their supply at Havana will have been endangered.

Even if Spain were clearly superior to us at sea her greater distance from her base would impose upon her a handicap sufficient to overcome a marked superiority. A resolution to engage our fleet at such a disadvantage would be a desperate resolution, but it is a necessary resolution, if she means to defend Cuba.

There is of course another supposition, which is that she will not undertake to defend either Cuba or Puerto Rico, but having lured our fleet into the Antilles in the hope of meeting hers, will steer northwest from the east of Puerto Rico with the intention of doing as much mischief as possible to the most defenseless towns on our coast. Such a design would at once surrender "the subject matter of the conflict" and leave at our mercy the garrison of Cuba, since we could, with the assistance of the insurgents, maintain an effective blockade of the island. But in the meanwhile there is the chance that the ravages she might commit would be accepted by Spanish pride as an equivalent for the loss of the prize of war. It is only a desperate resolution that Spain can take, but it is rather to be hoped for than expected that she should take the course announced in the note from Madrid.

THE WAR AND THE PEOPLE.

The last war in which the United States was engaged was a war which upon both sides was regarded, as, indeed, it was, a vital conflict. On the one side was the sentiment of nationality, reinforced by the opposition to slavery. On the other hand was the conviction of the Southern people that they were defending their homes.

These are the two most powerful motives for war. Neither of them is operative on either side in the present crisis. The Spaniards pretend in public to be fighting for national existence, upon the ground that Cuba is a part of Spain. But really intelligent Spaniards know better. They know that Cuba is no more a part of Spain in sentiment or in interest than it is in geography. Its native-born inhabitants unanimously hate Spain. Commercially, the natural relations of Cuba are far more with the United States than with Spain. Cuba is no more a part of Spain than was any one of the numerous dependencies which Spain has possessed and lost. Some she sold, some were taken away from her by other powers, many she has lost by the revolt of her misgoverned subjects. If the national honor of Spain is involved in keeping Cuba, the national honor of Spain was forfeited long ago. With Great Britain at Gibraltar, a part of the peninsula itself, it is mere nonsense for Spaniards to talk about the possession of an island 3,000 miles from home as a necessity of national existence.

Neither on our side is the issue involved felt to be vital to our National existence. The psychology of the war feeling in this country is not altogether simple. There is, in the first place, the general American conviction that instead of our having no business in Cuba, it is Spain that has no business in Cuba, and that it is Spain which has prevented the United States and Cuba from being as good neighbors and as good customers as nature meant them to be. Then there is the horror that has been excited in what an impartial foreign observer has called "the kindest people in the world" against the conduct of the cruelest, against a policy of extermination which has been so far successful as to put to death one-tenth part of the population of Cuba, all non-combatants. Finally, these diffused sentiments were undoubtedly precipitated and brought to the pitch of action by the destruction of the Maine, and the American people determined to purge this hemisphere of Spanish rule.

This cause of war is just and honorable. It fulfills BURKE's definition of justifiable war—"The blood of man is well shed when it is shed to redeem the blood of man. The rest is vanity: the rest is crime." But evidently the war is not one of those, on either side, which appeals to the national instinct of self-preservation. It is indeed "an irrepressible conflict between opposing and enduring forces." But all sensible and disinterested Spaniards know that Spain would be better off without Cuba, as all Americans feel that Spain has become intolerable in Cuba.

It is impossible that such a war should elicit on either side that spirit of self-sacrifice which is natural to a people whose national existence is at stake, or to a people suffering from intolerable oppression. It is only the unhappy natives of Cuba who are possessed by that spirit. Happily there is on our side no occasion for its exercise. The sudden leap to arms of the whole Nation and of the whole Confederacy in 1861 would far overleap the present exigency. The war is for us one of the "little wars" in which civilized nations have to engage from time to time to abate nuisances that have become intolerable. The Government is perfectly capable of carrying it on with such an augmentation of the National forces as can be made without trouble. All that it demands of the masses of its citizens with ties and business is the loyal support which is already assured to it. Suppose that 150,000 men have to be withdrawn from peaceful pursuits to fight the Spanish. That is one in 500 of our population, whereas on a peace footing Germany keeps one citizen in 90 under arms, France one in 70, Spain herself one in 130. We have seventy-five millions; ions; Spain has seventeen. Still more to the purpose, our credit is almost three times and a half as good as that of Spain, for that is the meaning of the quotation of Spanish fours at 34 and United States fours at 118. Why should American citizens excite themselves over the fancied necessity of assisting the Government in an emergency with which the Government is so abundantly able to cope with no other help than that for which it specifically asks. Until it makes specific demands, people in general can do no more patriotic service than a strict attention to their private business.

NOT OUR "GREED."

The hapless Queen Regent of Spain, in her letter to the Pope, alludes to the dangers to which her throne is exposed from the "greed" of the United States. Doubtless she has been persuaded by her Ministers that this is the motive of the American Government. They have themselves over and again made the charge, and in the heat and excitement of their situation it is quite likely that they believe it. It is, however, the reverse of the truth. Even those who have in our own country opposed the war have frankly admitted that there would and could be no material immediate compensation for the immense cost to which we subject ourselves and the great indirect sacrifices that we must make. The ultimate compensation is only the advantage we shall derive from suppressing the chronic anarchy and despotism at our doors, and opening Cuba to the development which Spain has made impossible there. In that all the world, including Spain, will share.

The real "greed" from which Spain and the dynasty of the Queen Regent have suffered is that of the Spanish officials, who have for more than a generation plundered the colony and the mother country alike with impartial persistency. It is this which has made repeated insurrection in Cuba inevitable, and equally has made its suppression impossible. It is this which has wasted over 100,000 Spanish troops in pretended operations against the insurgents. It is this that has stripped the Treasury of Spain, loaded its people with debt and taxation, and reduced its Government, in the opinion of so calm an observer as Sir CHARLES DILKE, below the level of Greece. From this the unfortunate Queen Regent may well ask the prayers of the Holy Father that she and her boy and their kingdom may be delivered.

MILITIAMEN AND THEIR EMPLOYERS

The members of the militia in this and other States are mostly young men in the employ of business houses. Some of these employers have announced that if their employés volunteer for service in the war with Spain their places will be retained for them, and some have offered to insure their lives. Others have said that if the militia were called into service the places of members would be reserved for them, but if the latter volunteered for foreign service, involving a possibly long absence, this would be impracticable. It cannot be expected that all employers shall be as liberal in this matter as some of the larger and wealthier houses, but it is to be hoped that every employer will give to his employés who volunteer the best terms that he can afford. It is not an extravagant demand on patriotism, and will be indirectly repaid in the aid given to the Government to make the war short.

On the other hand, the Government should itself be specially generous with volunteers from the militia, and for two reasons. One is that they have already made considerable sacrifices to fit themselves for military service, and these should be recognized. The other is that they are actually worth much more than raw recruits. A payment of say $1,000 to an acceptable trained volunteer from the militia conditioned on a service of say one year, or of $500 for a shorter period, would be amply justified. It would cost that to train a new recruit, and the time gained would be of incalculable value. The Government could make no better investment.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Those sentimentalists whose tears flow fast at the prospect that an amiable woman of royal birth may soon be forced to betake herself and her little son from a country to which neither of them is bound by a single tie of blood or unselfish interest, and to live on her colossal fortune in one of several other countries where they will be at least as much at home as where they are—those sentimentalists also suffer much at the thought of a rich nation's going to war with a nation that is very poor. But if Spain is poverty-stricken, the fault is distinctly and wholly her own, and therefore it is hard to see why she deserves on that score either pity or consideration. In all Europe there is not a people whose land is as rich in natural resources as that of the Spaniards, or one that could have obtained a greater reward for intelligent industry. There is no foundation at all for the idea that Spain is a sterile country, unless it be the fact that during the Summer heats and droughts the hillsides and plains are brown and bare. In reality, 80 per cent. of the Kingdom is productive land, from the farmer's point of view, while under the rest of it lies an amount of mineral wealth probably exceeding in value that to be found in the entire remainder of Europe. The Carthaginians and their immediate successors exhausted the gold deposits that made Spain the California of antiquity, but they hardly touched the coal, iron, copper, argentiferous lead, marble, rock salt, plaster, and mineral fertilizers that were and are almost everywhere abundant. Then there are the apparently inexhaustible cinnabar deposits at Almaden, still considered of enormous value, though they have been worked with few interruptions ever since Roman times. Spain's poverty is that of the freebooter in his old age. If she had developed her own enormous resources, instead of devoting the energies of her prime to seizing the goods of helpless barbarians, she would now be passing her declining days in something more than comfort.

—As long ago as April 9, The Spectator hit upon the one argument which, all the delicate questions of law and international policy aside, fully justified refusal to give immediate recognition to the Provisional Government of Cuba. "People who do not stop to consider," said The Spectator, "may be inclined to hold that this resolve shows that America is bent on 'grabbing' Cuba; but in reality it only shows that American statesmen do not want, if the war is carried into Cuba, to have their Generals suffer the intolerable things suffered by WELLINGTON at the hands of the Spanish and Portuguese Juntas." All who have read the story of the Peninsular War know what those "intolerable things" were, while others can get an idea of them from the fact that the Spaniards are now boasting of how they overcame the hitherto unconquerable armies of NAPOLEON.

—Ohio has a new primary law something like that of New York, and the members of others than the two regular parties are worried lest its effect should be to prevent them from making nominations. With a view to meeting this danger a convention has just been held at Columbus for the purpose of combining all of the irregulars into a single new party. The idea is to make this organization the home of the silver forces in 1900 in case the gold element gets possession of the Democracy. The alliance—it contains at least five elements—is to have a platform with only two planks. These will be the referendum—which, judging by the tendency of the present Legislature, they think is becoming more and more a principle of government—and the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 without the aid or consent of any other nation. It is confidently expected by the leaders who have been at work combining the little parties that the next Democratic National convention will declare for silver, but will do it in a half-hearted way by simply reaffirming faith in it without mentioning the ratio. If they do this then these minor party silver men say that all believers in the cause of silver will forsake the Democratic Party and join in the movement started at Columbus.

PERSONAL.

—While it is only natural that the veterans of the civil war, both Union and Confederate, should feel again the martial thrill in these exciting days, and while their offers of well-worn swords evidence a spirit of most commendable patriotism, rumor has it that the authorities at Washington are embarrassed rather than aided by this generous ardor. Gen. T. L. ROSSER took occasion recently to speak on this subject more plainly than would be gracious in members of the generation that has not seen active service. "If we really have war with Spain," he said, "young men for officers, soldiers, and seamen are what we shall need, and not rheumatic, deaf, and blind Major Generals who know nothing of modern tactics or modern weapons, who cannot drill a squad without a prompter or mount a horse without a ladder." With the exception of FITZHUGH LEE, it is unlikely that any veterans not now in the army or navy will be allowed to occupy the stations of honor and danger which younger men are eager to fill, and even in his case no official statement has yet been made. There are several reasons, however, why Gen. LEE could properly be intrusted with an important command. Irrespective of the fact that he is still in possession of robust health, he has, it is understood, kept himself well up in modern military knowledge and tactics, and his residence in Havana and the advantage it gave him for acquiring information would make his appointment a particularly fit one. Furthermore, there seems to be a general expression from all over the country that LEE should go back to Cuba under different auspices from those attending his recent departure.

—When that singular representative of American interests and ideas, Mr. OWEN McGARR, came back from Cienfuegos, the other day, he informed every questioner that Spanish rule was about the best thing of its kind on earth, that few of the reconcentrados had suffered from anything except overeating, and that the rebels were at once non-existent and criminal. These statements, which practically charged every other American Consul on the island with being either a fool or a liar, were regarded by all who saw them as absurd or worse, and they would never have received any further consideration were it not for the fact that Americans now arriving from Cienfuegos say that Mr. McGARR abandoned them with hardly a moment's warning, leaving them amid an intensely hostile population, and, so far as he knew, without any means of escape from massacre. Mr. McGARR's reports and Mr. McGARR's acts are entirely consistent, and both will be remembered.

—What one of the Philadelphia papers well describes as "a startling claim" was made by WILLIAM F. ROBERTS in an address delivered at the last meeting of the Franklin Institute. The claim made by Mr. ROBERTS was that an engine invented by him utilized as much of the theoretical energy of fuel as the ordinary steam engine wastes—that is, something over 90 per cent. This, of course, is vastly important—if true. In support of his contention Mr. ROBERTS exhibited a machine consisting of a steel cylinder containing liquid carbonic dioxide and connected by a coiled tube with a piston arranged after the usual fashion in connection with a fly wheel. A lamp, placed under the coiled tube, heated and expanded the carbonic dioxide as it escaped from its receptacle, and the gas, acting on the piston, set it in vigorous motion. The queer part of the proceeding was this: Mr. ROBERTS had the courage to tell his hearers that the gas acted only as a medium for conducting the heat produced by the lamp. He figured out very carefully that the difference in the temperature of the gas when it entered the piston cylinder and when it left it almost equaled the heat units which the lamp supplied, and he triumphantly concluded that the work done represented 98 per cent. of the energy applied. There is nothing in the published report to indicate that Mr. ROBERTS said a word about the energy used in liquefying his carbonic dioxide and released when it resumed the gaseous state. That is evidently a most important factor in the operation, and to ignore it makes any computations of cost or power simply grotesque.

PROTECT THE SONGBIRDS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The songbirds having had premonition of an unusually early Spring, have been gathering for some time in our parks and gardens, and the note of preparation for their Summer housekeeping is heard wherever promise of convenient shelter and a hospitable landlord are to be found. It seems an appropriate time to call the attention of your readers, but more particularly those that dwell within the precinct of the enlarged city, to the provisions contained in the new charter, Section 1,493, Title 3, Chapter 21, for the protection of the songbirds, wherein the intention of the law is clearly defined to guard these welcome visitors against interference of any kind under penalties which make the killing, maiming, or trapping of our feathered songsters a serious matter to the thoughtless violator of the law. Any bird of song is protected, but these are especially enumerated: The linnet, bluebird, yellowhammer, yellow bird, thrush, woodpecker, catbird, peewee, swallow, martin, blue jay, oriole, kildee, snowbird, grassbird, grosbeck, phoebe bird, humming bird, blackbird, wren, robin, meadow lark, and starling.

Many of these may be found here or in near-by territories during the season, and in response to any expression of solicitude for their welfare, develop a wonderful trustfulness in man. Birds are full of curiosity, too, and this, added to the desire for food, lead them to venture among our more artificial surroundings, provided the friendly shelter of a tree, a mass of shrubbery, or some more formal birdhouse or convenient nook in an outbuilding is at hand. If food and water are placed where they can get it, the birds are inclined to remain in or come often to the neighborhood. Of this acquired tractableness, one should read again Thoreau's experiences in the woods of Walden.

The Tree Planting Association believes that, were there no other reason for planting street trees, that of affording possibly a shelter for our songbirds would be a sufficient one. The disturbance of nests and the robbing of birds' eggs are naturally included in the interdictions of the law referred to.

Those of our citizens who have country places should provide for birds shelters or covers within their estates. There are many varieties of shrubs and small trees available for that purpose, a list of which will be furnished by this association. If these were more generally planted, our birds and smaller wild animals would greatly increase in number, especially if during the year the lawless pothunter is kept under needed surveillance.

The sympathies and interest of the children should be cultivated in behalf of the birds. The too-prevalent and quite formidable beanshooter and other weapons of destruction in the hands of the small boy should be discouraged, and the study of birds, their habits, &c., inculcated. Parents and teachers are urged to deal with this phase of the subject, for which they have such ample opportunity. For some reason the destruction of life seems to have a strange fascination for the small boy. This tendency seems to have been thoughtlessly permitted, if not fostered, by many parents, by a process akin to indifference or want of thought.

The interest of this association is the same as that of every lover of nature and of the songbird, whose morning carol and vesper song remind him of youth and of woods and green fields.

JOHN Y. CULYER.

A Suggestion for "Charter Day."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Although the proposed plan for a Charter Day celebration has been abandoned, there still remains the legal holiday which the Legislature decreed for May 4. I would suggest as a fitting method of celebrating the day the holding of religious services in all the churches on that day to ask the Divine blessing on our efforts to redeem Cuba from a satanic rule. H. L.

New York, April 21, 1898.

Exempt from Military Service.

From The Boston Globe.

According to the law in Maine no Quakers, Shakers, Governors, Representatives, Justices of the Supreme Court, clergymen, idiots, drunkards, or persons who have been convicted of infamous crimes can be drafted for military service in case of war. In one respect, therefore, Justices of the Supreme Court and idiots stand on the same footing.

NUGGETS.

In Favor.

"Any news?"

"Yes; the Goddess of Liberty is going to be Queen of the May this year."—Chicago Record.

Her Test.

"And what did she say when you asked her to put your love to the test?"

"She suggested that I might act as her brother 'Bill's' substitute in case we have war with Spain."—Chicago News.

The Bicycle Did It.

Miss Countrycousin—What are all those badges that woman wears?

Mr. Wheeler—Each one represents a century.

Miss Countrycousin—Gracious! She doesn't look to be forty!—The Jewelers' Weekly.

Achieved.

"Ah!" joyfully cried the young man who had got employment at painting the Union Station, "the prophesies of my family are now being fulfilled. They often said that I would adorn some great station before I died."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

War into Africa.

"Your wife is somewhat strong-minded, isn't she, Littlejohn?"

"Strong-minded? A furniture polish peddler came here yesterday, and in five minutes' talk she sold him some polish she had made herself."—Detroit Free Press.

MY COUNTRY.

Land of my love, O land of mine!
Mine not by right of birth but choice—
A dearer sonship—let my voice
Lisp its allegiance in this line.

From where the purple islands rear
Their sunlit sides above the sea,
I came, a stripling soul, to thee,
O motherland of mine, most dear!

Came—and beneath thy shelter found
Room for a larger manhood; place
And opportunity to trace
Life's purpose to its utmost bound.

Found—not the wealth of miser-hoard,
But greater riches: wife and child—
Twin guerdon for desert most mild—
And love and home and heaven outpoured.

These were thy gifts, O motherland!
These are my gods, O land of mine!
I consecrate them. I consign
Them to the keeping of His hand

Who keepeth thee. His purpose vast
Nor war nor peace alone fulfill,
But each and both, obedient, still
Masketh His love, as in the past.

The old Armada sailed afar
'Gainst kinsmen common to our race;
And with the same old dragon-face
A new Armada sails anear!

So be it, then. The royal breed
That met the old will meet the new
And lay its sacrificial due
Upon the altar of thy need.

O motherland! Thy loyal sons,
Or native-born or born of law,
With courage firm that knows no flaw,
Serenely stand behind thy guns,

And wait thy summons to a fight
For justice and humanity.
Beneath thy flag, on land or sea,
May the Lord God defend the right!

GEORGE HAWTHORNE SMITH.
Montclair, N. J., April 20, 1898.

TEXT OF THE ULTIMATUM.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The following statement relating to the ultimatum to Spain and the action of the Spanish Government in breaking off diplomatic relations with this country was issued to-day by the State Department:

"On yesterday, April 20, 1898, about 11 o'clock A. M., the Department of State served notice of the purposes of this Government by delivering to Minister Polo a copy of an instruction to Minister Woodford, and also a copy of the resolutions passed by the Congress of the United States on the 19th inst.

"After the receipt of this notice the Spanish Minister forwarded to the State Department a request for his passports, which were furnished to him on yesterday afternoon.

"Copy of the instruction to Woodford is herewith appended.

"The United States Minister at Madrid was at the same time instructed to make a like communication to the Government of Spain. This morning the department received from Gen. Woodford a telegram, a copy of which is hereunto attached, showing that the Spanish Government had broken off diplomatic relations with this Government.

"This course renders unnecessary any further diplomatic action on the part of the United States.

The Ultimatum.

"The instruction to Minister Woodford was as follows:

"'April 20, 1898.

"'Woodford, Minister, Madrid:

"'You have been furnished with the text of a joint resolution voted by the Congress of the United States on the 19th inst.—approved to-day—in relation to the pacification of the Island of Cuba.

"'In obedience to that act, the President directs you to immediately communicate to the Government of Spain said resolution, with the formal demand of the Government of the United States that the Government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the Island of Cuba and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters.

"'In taking this step the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction, or control over said island, except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination when that is accomplished to leave the government and control of the island to its people, under such free and independent government as they may establish.

"'If by the hour of noon on Saturday next, the 23d day of April, instant, there be not communicated to this Government by that of Spain a full and satisfactory response to this demand and resolution whereby the ends of peace in Cuba shall be assured, the President will proceed without further notice to use the power and authority enjoined and conferred upon him by the said joint resolution to such extent as may be necessary to carry the same into effect. SHERMAN.'

Telegram from Mr. Woodford.

"The following telegram was received from Minister Woodford at 9:02 o'clock this morning:

"'Madrid, April 21, 1898.

"'Sherman, Washington:

"'Early this morning, immediately after the receipt of your open telegram, and before I had communicated same to Spanish Government, Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs notified me that diplomatic relations are broken between the two countries, and that all official communications between their respective representatives have ceased.

"'I accordingly asked for safe passports.

"'Turn legation over to British Embassy, and leave for Paris this afternoon.

"'Have notified Consuls.

"'WOODFORD.'"

GULLON'S NOTE TO WOODFORD.

MADRID, April 21.—The following is the text of a note received this morning by Gen. Woodford from Señor Gullon, Minister of Foreign Affairs:

Dear Sir: In compliance with a painful duty, I have the honor to inform you that there has been sanctioned by the President of the Republic a resolution of both chambers of the United States, which denies the legitimate sovereignty of Spain and threatens armed intervention in Cuba, which is equivalent to a declaration of war.

The Government of her Majesty has ordered her Minister to return without loss of time from North American territory, together with all the personnel of the legation.

By this act the diplomatic relations hitherto existing between the two countries and all official communications between their respective representatives cease.

I am obliged thus to inform you, so that you may make such arrangements as you think fit. I beg your Excellency to acknowledge receipt of this note at such time as you deem proper. Taking this opportunity to reiterate to you the assurances of my distinguished consideration,

P. GULLON.

SPANISH PRESS BELLICOSE.

MADRID, April 21.—The newspapers here to-day applaud the energy of the Government and the enthusiasm of the public at the advent of war.

The Liberal says the Government will make no reply whatever to the ultimatum.

The semi-official Correspondencia says:

"Spain's feelings have been outraged to the highest point by the injustice, coarseness, infamy, bad faith, and insults of all kinds heaped upon her by a vile people with the most ignoble passions and basest feelings. We could easily return blow for blow; but Spaniards never use such weapons, which are forbidden in any civilized country."

In conclusion, the Correspondencia expresses confidence in the "eventual triumph of justice."

SPAIN TO CALL OUT 80,000 MEN.

LONDON, April 22.—A special dispatch from Madrid says the Government has authorized Lieut. Gen. Correa, Minister of War, to call out 80,000 reserves.

Three vessels loaded with troops left Cadiz yesterday (Thursday) for a destination not disclosed.

GREAT BRITAIN'S BUDGET

Prosperity of the Country Shown by the Chancellor of the Exchequer's Statement.

TOTAL REVENUE £116,016,000

Surplus £3,678,000, Although Expenditure Exceeded the Record and Debt Was Reduced by £6,605,000—Proposed Cut in Taxes.

LONDON, April 21.—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, presented the budget statement in the House of Commons to-day. He said the country was prosperous, and that the apex of prosperity had not yet been reached. The surplus, he added, amounted to £3,678,000, ($18,390,000,) of which sum £2,550,000 ($12,750,000) had been appropriated for public buildings. The Chancellor of the Exchequer also informed the House that the national debt had been reduced by £6,605,000, ($33,025,000.)

The revenue, he continued, reached the gigantic total of £116,016,000, ($580,080,000.) The customs revenues had increased £532,000, ($2,660,000,) of which tobacco represented £419,000, ($2,095,000.) The excise duties showed an increase of £840,000, ($4,200,000,) of which sum the beer increase was £487,000, ($2,435,000.) In addition, the death duties had increased £1,365,000, ($6,825,000,) stamps had increased £300,000, ($1,500,000,) the income tax had increased £600,000, ($3,000,000,) and the Post Office and telegraph receipts had increased £410,000, ($2,050,000.)

Sir Michael then pointed out that the total expenditure exceeded the record, being £115,089,000, ($575,445,000,) or £395,000 ($1,975,000) above the estimate, "yet," he added, "the Treasury is not depleted, and could still meet an unforeseen call."

He estimated the expenditure for the coming year at £106,829,000 ($534,145,000) and the revenue at £108,615,000, ($543,075,000.) He proposed as reductions in taxation abatements of the income tax upon incomes up to £700, ($3,500,) instead of £400, ($2,000,) a reduction of 1 per cent. in the death duties where a legacy duty is also paid, a reduction of 6d. per pound on unmanufactured tobacco, and other classes of tobacco proportionately, except cigars. He also announced that it was proposed to reduce the legal percentage of moisture in tobacco in favor of the consumer, adding that after these changes the net surplus would be £281,000, ($1,405,000.)

In conclusion, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said:

"Such an event, so important toward us, as a probable war between members of the great family of civilized nations must cause anxiety to us, however remote it might seem from anything connected with our own immediate interest. If war comes, we must all pray that it will be brief. [Cheers.] I have carefully considered the matter, but I can see no reason to consider that we need anticipate anything which will injuriously affect materially our revenue or our expenditure.

"In any case, our resources and the soundness of our financial policy will enable us to bear successfully any strain, however great, that might be put upon the endurance or patriotism of our country."

THE POPE AS ARBITRATOR.

Will Settle Boundary Dispute Between Haiti and San Domingo.

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, April 21.—Although the matter is still regarded as an official secret, it is known that President Simon Sam of the Haitian Republic, and President Ulises Heureaux of the Republic of San Domingo agreed at their recent conference at Jacmel to submit to the Pope the entire boundary dispute between the countries. The Papal Nuncio, who was present, accepted, in behalf of the Pope, the task of arbitrating the questions at issue.

Haiti is willing to pay an indemnity in order to gain the desired boundary, and San Domingo acquiesces on this basis.

South Africa Co. and Cecil Rhodes.

LONDON, April 21.—At a meeting to-day of the shareholders of the British Chartered South Africa Company, Cecil Rhodes, who was Chairman of the company until 1896, when he resigned, was unanimously re-elected a Director. The charter of the company, which was granted in 1889, was mainly secured through the efforts of Mr. Rhodes, who was formerly Premier of Cape Colony.

The Britannic Passes Queenstown.

QUEENSTOWN, April 21. — The White Star Line steamer Britannic, Capt. Haddock, which left New York on April 13 for Liverpool, via this port, passed here to-day, but she did not communicate with Queenstown, owing to the density of the fog which prevailed.

Anglo-American Commercial Board.

BRUSSELS, April 21.—The Anglo-American Chamber of Commerce was definitely formed here to-day. The Honorary Presidents are the Consul Generals of the two countries.

Saccharine Excluded from Austria.

VIENNA, April 21.—From to-morrow the Austrian Government prohibits the importation of saccharine, with a view to the protection of the sugar manufacturers.

Universal Male Suffrage in Norway.

CHRISTIANIA, April 21.—The Storthing by a vote of 78 to 36, to-day adopted universal suffrage.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Josef Hofmann's last piano recital will be given in Carnegie Hall to-morrow afternoon.

Liddy Berger Pancritius, the harp-zither virtuoso, will give a soirée musicale in Carnegie Chamber Music Hall to-morrow evening.

Master Edwin H. Grasse, the violinist, will give a concert at Mendelssohn Hall to-morrow evening. He will be assisted by Miss Shannah Cummings.

Miss Virginia Earl, having recovered from the illness which caused her to retire from the cast of "La Poupee" in the early part of the week, will make her reappearance as Allesia Monday evening.

Elizabeth Bioren Duncan and Isadora Duncan, who have made a success with their philosophical lectures and dances, will give the last "dance-recital" of this season this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Berkeley Lyceum. This is the first recital to which the public could obtain invitations, as the others have been given exclusively at private residences. The programme will include "dance scenes and stories."

According to some of the newspapers, Marguerite Hall has been ubiquitous this week. She certainly sang the mezzo-soprano part in Miss Lehman's "In a Persian Garden" at the Astoria Monday night. She also, according to veracious correspondents, sang an air from "Samson and Delilah" in Mr. Mansfield's production of "The First Violin" in Boston the same night. Miss Hall will give a concert, with the assistance of David Bispham and other artists, at Mendelssohn Hall next Wednesday evening, April 27.

Miss Neville's Readings.

Mrs. Sara Neville, orator and elocutionist, who took a prominent part in the political campaign of 1896 as a speaker, will give a series of character representations at the Olympia Theatre this evening. Her repertory includes selections from almost every branch of literature, and the programme for the entertainment will be interspersed with vocal and instrumental music.

Melba's Triumph in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 21.—Melba repeated her triumph to-night in "Le Barbier de Seville." The other members of the company were well received. Bimboni handled the orchestra in a masterly manner.

Spain Incensed at England.

LONDON, April 22.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"General disgust is felt here at Great Britain's conduct in selling vessels to the United States after refusing them to Spain and in opposing privateering, while going so far as to regard provisions as contraband, in this way greatly favoring the United States. These facts occasion considerable popular bitterness."

LONDON EDITORIAL OPINION.

The Graphic Justifies the Action of President McKinley—The Neutrality Question.

LONDON, April 22.—The Daily Graphic says editorially this morning:

"The idea of ridding Cuba of Spaniards has been threatened by American statesmen during the last half century, but the merit of acting upon it, with all its tremendous responsibilities and risks—for it is a merit—belongs to President McKinley. The adequacy of his justification cannot be doubted in England and every voice is raised to wish the United States success."

The Times says:

"No exception can be taken to the course pursued by the Spanish Government in avoiding the formal presentation of a document which Spain's previous decisions, irrevocably formed thereupon, had rendered practically superfluous. The two nations are at war. There is no special responsibility attaching to firing the first shot, seeing that both are clearly committed to the arbitrament of war.

"The announcement that the United States will adhere strictly to the principles of the Treaty of Paris is an expression of a genuine desire to conform to the more humane views of warfare accepted by the powers. The sympathy for the United States felt by Great Britain cannot but be strengthened, especially among the commercial community, by the sense of relief thus afforded.

"It is to be hoped that in the interests of both countries and the world at large the better understanding now being arrived at may be permanent. The Americans will observe, no doubt, that there is little sympathy and even little toleration for them anywhere but in this country, her colonies, and dependencies."

Referring to The Daily Chronicle's suggestions regarding coaling facilities, "which," The Westminster Gazette says, "put in plain terms, mean that we ought not to permit the Spaniards to coal in the West Indies, if the war is in American waters, but that we ought to permit the Americans to coal at Portsmouth or Gibraltar if the war is in European waters," The Westminster Gazette remarks:

"With full sympathy for the cause which it is intended to promote, this is impossible. It would be an unjust decision. If our sympathies with the United States are so strong as to constrain us to render assistance, we ought to join her and take the full consequences as belligerents. If our sympathies are not strong enough for that, or if we are not invited to assist her, our neutrality must be impartial."

GERMANY BLAMES AMERICA.

Prediction of a Worse War Than the Cuban Rebellion.

BERLIN, April 22.—The German press continues to blame America. The Kölnische Zeitung declares that the American plea of humanity is put out of court by the declaration of war. It believes that "a conflict between the United States and Spain will probably involve greater bloodshed than has been caused by the Cuban rebellion." It says:

"To expel Satan by Beelzebub can hardly be described as a result of genuine philanthropy. But if the other powers witness the struggle with apathy, surely a disinterested power like Germany has no reason to take sides in the conflict."

America Without Friends in France.

LONDON, April 22.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says:

"There is not a single French paper, nor even, I believe, a single Frenchman, who supports the United States."

PARIS, April 21.—The Temps is much exercised over the Anglo-American relations, and asks if Great Britain "is going to separate herself from the rest of Europe in order to contract an alliance with the United States."

Portugal Sides with Spain.

LONDON, April 22.—The Lisbon correspondent of The Times says:

"The Portuguese press has shown remarkable forbearance in its comments hitherto, but now it displays great sympathy with Spain. Las Novidades calls the action of the United States 'deceitful, perfidious, unscrupulous, and repugnant.' The price of bread is rapidly rising."

Rome Press Talks of Interference.

LONDON, April 22.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The leading papers publish violent articles against the 'brutal high-handedness and commercial greed of the United States in wishing to annex Cuba.' The Ministerial Opinione affirms that 'the powers will find an early opportunity to interfere for the protection of their interests.'"

Spanish Press Discreet.

LONDON, April 22.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"An interesting feature of the esprit de corps is shown by all the papers in abstaining even now from publishing information concerning military and naval preparations, the movement of war vessels, and the mobilization of the reserves, which might be serviceable to the enemy."

FOR A TAMMANY BRIGADE.

Col. Asa Bird Gardiner Supposed to be Organizing It.

District Attorney Gardiner was in Washington yesterday to argue a case before the United States Supreme Court, but it was understood that he intended to call upon the Secretary of War and offer his services and those of a brigade of Tammany men to the Government.

The District Attorney is a retired officer of the army. In 1873 he was promoted from the First Regular Artillery to be a Judge Advocate in the army. In the following year he was assigned to be Professor of Law at the United States Military Academy at West Point, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. It is understood that the plan to organize the brigade is not so much one of individuals as of the Tammany organization, with the leaders of which Col. Gardiner has consulted. Col. Gardiner would command the brigade, and Gov. Black has offered to grant him a furlough to go to the front. It is a matter only of conjecture who would be in charge of the District Attorney's office. The place would naturally fall to Assistant District Attorney McIntyre, the senior assistant, but if Col. Gardiner goes to the front with a Tammany brigade, Mr. McIntyre intends to go with him as Judge Advocate. Deputy Assistant Honey, who is a graduate of West Point, would probably go with the Colonel, too. It would be Mr. McIntyre's first military experience.

71ST REGIMENT VETERANS DINE.

Anniversary of Their Departure for the Last War Celebrated.

The Veteran Association of the Seventy-first Regiment, in commemoration of the departure of the regiment for the seat of war thirty-seven years ago, held its twenty-seventh annual dinner last night in the Colonial Room of the St. Denis Hotel. American flags were wrought into attractive designs to form the wall decorations. Gen. E. A. McAlpin presided. Displays of patriotic spirit were frequent and intense, and when William Bushnell sang the "Starry Banner" and "Marching Through Georgia" the cheering lasted several minutes.

The responses to toasts were as follows: Job E. Hedges, "The President of the United States"; Col. Charles F. Howard, "The Day We Celebrate"; Col. W. P. Martin, "Our Old Commander"; Col. F. V. Greene, "The Seventy-first Regiment." The toast "Our Departed Dead" was drunk in silence, and the veterans separated after singing "My Country, 'Tis of Thee."

CHICAGO MARKET BRISK.

Provisions Lead the Way in Anticipation of War Orders—Wheat Erratic.

CHICAGO, April 21. — Provisions, not grain, led the way to-day on 'Change. The excellent cash demand for hog products and the expected call to supply the army and navy influenced speculators to load up with pork, lard, and ribs. Outside buying orders were more numerous than at any other time since 1896. At the end July pork showed an advance of 67 cents per barrel. Lard and ribs gained 27½ and 30 cents each.

Wheat was very erratic, but recovered an early break of 1¼ cents, and closed with a net gain for the day of 1@1¼ cents, the latter in September.

Corn and oats sympathized with the other markets, closing ½@⅝ cents higher than yesterday.

TO GUARD THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The Post to-morrow will say:

"A military guard will be placed at the White House in a few days. This has been definitely settled, but none of the details of the arrangement is known. Col. Bingham, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, will have charge of the guard, and such others as may be placed at the public buildings. A conference was held to-day between Major Moore, Superintendent of Police, and Chief Wilkie of the United States Secret Service, in regard to a civil guard at the White House. The force around the grounds will be largely increased, and many detectives in citizens' clothes will be placed on duty. Every precaution will be taken to protect the President from any possible danger.

"Torpedoes and mines are being planted in the Potomac River below Washington. They are being put there as a safeguard in case of an emergency, and the exact locations of the mines are being kept secret. The majority of the work is being done by night and is being pushed forward with an eye to the possible contingency of a hostile fleet attempting to shell the Capitol."

RENE DOUMIC LECTURES.

René Doumic, the French literary critic, gave his farewell lecture yesterday, in the large lecture room of the American Museum of Natural History, before an audience of 500 persons, principally women. He seemed to have gained considerably in bodily strength since his arrival in this country, as he delivered his address with more than usual vigor and emphasis. He did not sit while speaking, as on previous occasions.

Prof. Adolphe Cohn of Columbia University, in introducing the speaker, expressed the hope that this would not be M. Doumic's farewell lecture here. He also announced that next Thursday's French lecture, on "The Coming Elections in France," to be delivered by himself in Schermerhorn Hall, would close the season's course.

The subject of M. Doumic's address was "Le Rôle Social de l'Ecrivain," (the social rôle of the writer.) "Literature," he declared, "plays a most important part in the lives of coming generations, for the reason that while formerly men's destinies were shaped largely through the influences which surrounded them in their family life and which were exercised upon them through religion, now the book has become so great a factor that often people make resolutions solely because they have seen them taken by the hero of a novel. A young man's life sometimes assumes an entirely different character because he has read Taine and Renan. A young woman's life is only too frequently disturbed by the ideas which she absorbs in the literature which she herself selects or which is selected for her.

"Because of all this the writer of literature should realize his responsibilities. He must go to the public with the best that he is capable of producing. In addition to this, however, there are certain duties which the public has toward the writer and which should not be forgotten. It is its duty to encourage those who work for the good and to disarm those who have an evil influence by withholding its patronage. For instance, there are, it is true, bad novels in France to-day, but there would not be so many of them if people were not anxious to buy them. When you speak of this lamentable fact to the writers and upbraid them for the harm they are causing, they simply point to the cargoes of those very books bound for foreign shores. Other countries like to have them and pay for them, and the writer who regards his profession as a trade, and most of them do, has no hesitancy in profiting by these circumstances."

In conclusion M. Doumic expressed the hope that a wholesome change would become evident in the character of literature produced, and then both writers and readers would reap the benefits.

WOMEN REPUBLICANS MEET.

The West End Woman's Republican Association met yesterday afternoon at their headquarters, 477 Boulevard. Mrs. C. S. Robinson was in the chair. The club adopted resolutions in memory of the late Charles W. Hackett, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, which will be forwarded to Mrs. Hackett at Utica, N. Y. Mrs. Clarence Burns and Miss Helen Varick Boswell both spoke of Mr. Hackett's worth and his aid to the association in its work.

Mrs. Bertha Welby delivered the paper of the day, on "Current Political Topics." She said in part: "I am glad to note that the papers all over the country are beginning to appreciate the attitude of the President in this great crisis, and the cool and rational way he has avoided precipitating war until the plans of the country were thoroughly and well advanced, so that there could be no danger of America's being accused of precipitancy in declaring a great war. Fools rush in where angels fear to tread, and war, a serious matter at any time, is doubly so when rashly entered into. Our President has behaved like a statesman."

A MAINE SURVIVOR A GUEST.

The Thursday Evening Dancing Class of Brooklyn indulged in a demonstration of patriotism last night at its last meeting of the season, held in the Pierrepont Assembly Rooms, Brooklyn. Cadet James Brownson, one of the survivors of the battleship Maine, was announced to be the guest of the evening, and before the hour set for the reception nearly every member of the class was present.

The decorations of the reception room were red, white, and blue, and during the evening a number of patriotic airs were played. A small American flag of silk was given to each member as he entered. Campbell Hamilton led the cotillion with Miss Gertrude Green as his partner, and the patronesses were Mrs. J. B. F. Herreshoff, Mrs. T. L. Hoppenstedt, Mrs. Edward Tasker Howard, Mrs. Charles E. Rogers, Mrs. L. P. Tower, Mrs. Campbell Cox Broun, and Mrs. Edward Barr. A collation was served at midnight.

RUBENSTEIN CLUB CONCERT.

The third and last private concert of the Rubenstein Club of this, its eleventh season, took place in the large ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria last night, William R. Chapman, as usual, acting as musical director. The club scored a decided success.

Two noteworthy features of the programme were pieces composed by Mr. Chapman for the club. One of these, Thomas Moore's "Thy Song Has Taught My Heart to Feel," set to music, was given as an alto solo by Mrs. A. C. Bridges, with humming accompaniment by the club. The other was Adelaide Proctor's "The Message," set to music, which included a chorus by the club, and two soprano and two alto solos. Miss Mae Cressey, Mrs. Jessie A. Orcutt, Miss Babetta Huss, and Miss Helen L. Niebuhr were the soloists.

There were also solos by Mrs. A. Lansing Baird, soprano; Mrs. S. Baron Anderson, contralto; Mrs. Minnie Methol, and Mrs. A. C. Taylor, by request. Max Karger, violinist, played.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mrs. Adele Laeis Baldwin, the contralto, gave a musicale at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Ogden, 36 West Fifty-eighth Street, yesterday. Tom Karl, the tenor, sang, and Miss Geraldine Morgan, violinist, and Orton Bradley, pianist, were heard.

At the Waldorf-Astoria to-day Henry Holden Huss and David Bispham will give a piano and song recital at 4 P. M. Miss Agnes Crawford will lecture in the East Room, and Mrs. E. G. Love will give a concert in the small ballroom, both at 3 P. M.

Mrs. Peter C. Baker of 39 East Thirty-eighth Street, gave a luncheon yesterday. The decorations were white lilacs and maidenhair fern. Mrs. S. Fisher Johnson, Mrs. E. Ellery Anderson, Mrs. William Havemeyer, and Mrs. G. G. Williams were among the guests.

Walter Baylis Crabtree, tenor, gave a concert in the small ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon. Miss Marie Kieckhoefer, 'cellist; Miss Bernardina Kieckhoefer, pianist, and Miss Anna Kieckhoefer, violinist, assisted him. Miss Leila M. Brownell was accompanist.

A large subscription dance was held in the old Mendelssohn rooms, 108 West Fifty-fifth Street, last night, under the auspices of Miss Eloise H. Brown of 139 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. Her mother, Mrs. Wilbur H. Brown; Mrs. W. M. K. Olcott, and Mrs. Alfred M. Snedeker were the patronesses.

Portrait of Col. Cockerill.

The members of the Press Club and the friends of the late Col. John A. Cockerill presented the club last night with a life-size portrait of Col. Cockerill, which was painted by J. Redding Kelly. The presentation speech was made by George F. H. McVay, and accepted for the club in a brief speech by Joseph Howard, Jr. Addresses were also made by James B. Townsend, Charles H. McMurran, Charles W. Price, George F. Williams, and Andrew H. Green. A musical programme followed.

MRS. McKINLEY ARRIVES.

Mrs. William McKinley, wife of the President, arrived in New York yesterday afternoon on a visit promised for several months to Mr. and Mrs. Abner McKinley, at the Windsor. She was accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Marshall Barber, of Canton, Ohio, who has been visiting her in Washington; her niece, Miss Mary Barber, who has come to visit Miss Mabel McKinley; a maid, and a manservant.

The party came in the private car of President Thomson of the Pennsylvania Road, which was beautifully decorated with flowers and made cheerful with an open fire. The President did not accompany the party to the station in Washington, but Mrs. McKinley received a telegram from him upon her arrival.

Mr. and Mrs. Abner McKinley, with Warren F. Leland, proprietor of the Windsor, met Mrs. McKinley in Jersey City. She will occupy a Fifth Avenue suite of four rooms in the hotel. Her sleeping room, which is finished in blue, one of her favorite colors, was filled with plants and flowers, the latter chiefly white, to gratify another predilection.

She received a few relatives who chanced to be passing through the city and stopped to call upon her immediately after her arrival. No special plans have been made to entertain her during her stay in the city beyond general arrangements for theatregoing. The visit to New York is entirely a family affair. It is expected that she will remain till Monday.

Mrs. McKinley was looking very well when she arrived, not at all tired by the journey. Her health is better than it has been for years. She wore a gown of gray, the front panel of the skirt outlined with embroidery of gray silk and steel beads, which passed down the front and around the entire bottom of the skirt. Her bonnet was of gray velvet and white lace, trimmed with violets and lilies of the valley. Mrs. Barber was in black, and Miss Barber in tan.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Miss Frances Thorley Is Married to Augustus Franklin Goodwin at Her Parents' Home.

The wedding of Miss Frances Thorley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Thorley of 330 West Seventy-second Street, and Augustus Franklin Goodwin of this city took place at 8:30 o'clock P. M. yesterday at the home of the bride's parents. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. Dr. Jacob S. Shipman, rector of Christ Church.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a white satin gown, with court train, and bodice and sleeves of Brussels point lace. Her diamond necklace was the gift of her father. She wore a veil of point lace and tulle, fastened with a pearl and ruby ornament, the gift of her mother, and carried a bouquet of gardenias and white sweet peas, made in the shape of an ostrich feather, fringed with lace, and tied with white chiffon. The bride's sister, Miss Lulu Kathryn Thorley, who acted as maid of honor, wore a gown of turquoise blue silk folds, held together with cobweb lace of the same color, over white satin. Her bouquet was of Farleyense ferns and giant mignonette, fringed with silk, and tied with chiffon of color to match the gown. Mrs. Thorley was in white silk, embroidered, and wore emerald and diamond ornaments. Horace F. Brown was best man.

There was a large gathering at the reception following, for which some 800 invitations had been issued.

Lax—Strauss.

Miss Rebecca Strauss, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Strauss of 128 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, and Jacob William Lax of this city were married at 5 P. M. yesterday at Sherry's. The ceremony was performed in the parlors adjoining the large ballroom, by the Rev. Dr. M. H. Harris, pastor of Temple Israel of Harlem, and his associate, the Rev. Dr. Newmark. The bride was given away by her father. Miss Belle Strauss, her sister, was maid of honor, and Miss Miriam Strauss and Miss Aimee Strauss, also her sisters, and Miss Ida Lax and Miss Sophy Lax, sisters of the bridegroom, were bridesmaids. The bridegroom's brother, William Lax, was best man, and the ushers were Harry Strauss, Joseph Strauss, and Max Strauss, the bride's brothers; Leo Lowenberg, and David Leerburger. There were 210 at the wedding supper. A dance followed.

Schuhle—Hunkel.

The first wedding in St. John's German Lutheran Church of New Utrecht took place at noon yesterday. The contracting parties were William Joseph Schühle and Miss Freda Elva Hunkel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Hunkel of New Utrecht. The maid of honor was Miss Mamie Hunkel. The bridesmaids were Miss Elva Pengel and Miss Lottie Rheinbrank. The best man was Frank Schühle, a brother of the bridegroom, and the ushers were William Pengel, Edward Muller, and Amos Pengel. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Louis Happ, the rector of the church, and was conducted in the German language. A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents.

Hurd—Ware.

Miss Grace Hall Ware, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James E. Ware, was married last evening at the home of her parents, 1,285 Madison Avenue, to Egbert S. Hurd. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. John E. Bushnell. The maid of honor was Miss Jennie G. Foster, and the best man Charles V. V. Hurd. The ushers were Franklin B. Ware, James Ashley, Arthur Ware, and Howard Foster. After the ceremony a reception was held and supper was served by Clark.

Loesch—Clark.

Miss Mabel Clark, daughter of Mrs. A. M. Clark of 43 Albemarle Road, Flatbush, and Otto E. Loech were married on Wednesday evening at the home of the bride's mother by the Rev. Cornelius L. Woelfkin. The bride was attended by her two nieces, Jennie Hutchings and Ethel Clark, as flower girls, and the bridegroom was accompanied by John Lawler.

Case—Doubler.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., April 21.—The marriage of Rufus I. Case of this city and Miss Elizabeth H. Doubler of Philadelphia took place at the home of Rufus K. Case, father of the bridegroom, last night. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. W. Richardson. The couple will live in Philadelphia.

CHURCHMEN HAVE A BANQUET.

The members of the Open and Institutional Church League gave a banquet last evening at Clark's, in West Twenty-third Street. About fifty members were present.

Dr. Charles L. Thompson presided, and speeches were made by the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, on "The Fellowship of the Churches; What It Can Do for Us"; by William E. Dodge, on "The Work of the Churches from a Layman's Standpoint," and by the Rev. Dr. E. Walpole Warren, on "Some Practical Suggestions in the Interest of Common Service." Speeches were also made by C. A. Stoddard, Henry M. Field, Dr. Henry Mottett, and the Rev. Dr. W. H. P. Faunce.

The keynote sounded by all the speakers was the necessity for a general co-operation of all the denominations for the betterment and upbuilding of the human race, morally, intellectually, and socially.

Dr. Faunce, at the close of his remarks, introduced a resolution, which was adopted, calling for meetings of the league to be held several times a year to further the work undertaken.

POPE PROFOUNDLY GRIEVED.

LONDON, April 22.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says:

"The Pope has thanked Archbishop Ireland and Cardinal Gibbons for their efforts in the cause of peace. In view of the war the Vatican has cabled instructions to Mgr. Martinelli at Washington, enjoining him to preserve the utmost prudence and strict neutrality. The Pope is deeply disappointed that his efforts during the last few days to secure from Spain a renunciation of Cuba have not succeeded.

"His Holiness, who loves and esteems the United States as well as Spain, is profoundly grieved at the prospect of war. He said yesterday to one of his confidants: 'This war is an inexpressible grief for my old age.'

"The departure of Don Carlos is attributed to official representations by the Spanish Government, which demanded from the Italian Government that he should be required to leave. Carlist agents are very numerous in Italy, and they declare that a Carlist insurrection in Spain is certain in the event of that country's defeat."

VETERANS OF THE TWELFTH.

The Old Guard Association Banquets at the Savoy—Gen. Merritt Toasts the President.

No mention was made at the annual banquet of the Old Guard Association of the Twelfth Regiment last evening of the attack upon President McKinley recently made by its Secretary, Capt. William H. Schwalbe. But indirect notice of it was taken by giving to the toast to "The President" the first place and asking Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., to respond to it. It was said that Capt. Schwalbe had apologized and been forgiven.

The banquet was given at the Hotel Savoy and was presided over by Gen. Daniel Butterfield. Covers were laid for 125 persons, including a few ladies, and the banquet room was beautifully decorated with flags and flowers.

In proposing the toast, "The President," Gen. Butterfield spoke of Mr. McKinley as a patriot, soldier, and statesman, who is admired, loved, and respected by his countrymen for the dignity, prudence, and good judgment he has displayed in his efforts to avoid the horrors of war.

After the company had risen and cheered the President, Gen. Merritt responded to the toast. He said the American people had crowned President McKinley as one eminently fitted to succeed our war Presidents. He had tried to walk as a Christian gentleman in the ways of peace, and had exhausted all the resources of diplomacy. They should laugh at war who never bore a scar. Gen. Merritt said the President should be and is honored for his course, for now the country can go to war feeling that its cause is just and counting on the approval of the civilized world. The President has done his duty well and nobly. While never a jingo, he has been ever resolved to maintain the country's dignity and honor. Gen. Merritt concluded by saying that he believed the United States had little to fear from the issue of the war.

Other toasts were responded to as follows: "The Flag," John W. Vrooman; "The Army," Lieut. Hale of Gen. Merritt's staff; "The Twelfth Regiment," Col. Robert Leonard; "The Veteran Volunteer," Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, and "The Veterans of the Grand Army," Col. A. G. Mills.

In addition to those whose names have been mentioned, there were present Gen. Paul Oliver, Col. Henry W. Ryder, Col. John D. Ottiwell, Gen. William G. Ward, Gen. McCoskry Butt, Gen. Robert Avery, Col. E. M. L. Ehlers, Col. Charles E. Sprague, Simeon E. Ford, and Thomas R. Proctor of Utica.

GEN. WALTHALL DEAD.

The Senior Senator for Mississippi Passed Away in Washington—Sketch of His Active Career.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Senator Walthall of Mississippi, died at 5:35 this afternoon.

Gen. Edward Cary Walthall, senior Senator of Mississippi earned his military title by service with the army of the Confederacy during the civil war, rising from a Lieutenancy, in which office he began service at the outbreak of hostilities. He was the only soldier to reach the rank he held at the end of the war who had entered the army from civil life and with no previous military training of any sort. His cleverest bit of generalship was when he covered the retreat of Hood's army from Nashville on that bleak December day when he commanded the rear guard of the Army of the Tennessee, and enabled Hood's smitten force to cross the river in safety. In the rout at Missionary Ridge, though wounded in the foot, he remained in the saddle and, throwing his brigade across the ridge, held the enemy in check until he was able, under cover of darkness, to get his men across Chickamauga Creek to the Confederate camp.

A native of Richmond, Va., where he was born April 4, 1831, he went to Holly Springs, Miss., when but seven years of age with his father's family. In that place he received his academic education, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1852. Thence he removed to Coffeeville, where he became active in politics, and five years later was made District Attorney, which place he held until he entered the army. After the war he returned to Coffeeville, but removed to Grenada in 1871, where he had liver ever since. He represented the State at five National Democratic Conventions, being on four of these occasions Chairman of the State delegation. When L. Q. C. Lamar was made Secretary of the Interior in President Cleveland's Cabinet in 1885 Gen. Walthall was appointed to succeed him in the Senate. He was elected to fill the unexpired term in January, 1886, and was re-elected in 1888 for a short term, and in 1892 for a full term. He retired in 1894 on account of ill-health, but re-entered the Senate in 1895 for a term which would have expired in 1901.

MR. CLEVELAND ON PATRIOTISM

PRINCETON, N. J., April 21.—The greatest student demonstration since the civil war took place on Princeton Campus to-night. One thousand students paraded through the town and about the campus. They finally drew up in front of ex-President Cleveland's home, and with ringing cheers induced him to come out. The enthusiasm was unbounded, and Mr. Cleveland made a speech, every sentence of which was loudly cheered. He said, in part:

"I suppose that this demonstration is an evidence of your patriotism in this critical hour of our Nation's history. I am glad to see it. Stand by the country when she is right, and I am not so sure that we should not stand by her when she is wrong. Let us hope that in this crisis which is upon us our arms may sustain their prowess and that it may be demonstrated in after years that we were right. Stern duties face the American people to-day, and let us hope that these duties may be performed in the same high way that our duties were performed in the preliminary stages of this trouble, and in the days to come let us prepare ourselves for the proper performance on all occasions of these duties. But so far as in us lies, let us be conservative and righteous to the end."

Loud hurrahs were given for the ex-President before the crowd of enthusiastic students took up their march again.

MANUFACTURERS AT DINNER.

The Manufacturers' Association of Kings and Queens Counties held its annual dinner at the Union League, in Brooklyn, last night, and much patriotic enthusiasm was manifest in the proceedings and the speeches. An interesting incident of the dinner was the presentation by the association of a handsome figure, typifying "Aurora," to the retiring President, Henry B. Haigh. Ludwig Nissen presided at the banquet, which was served to 175 guests.

Just before the speechmaking President Nissen arose and said that his patriotism had been stirred by the announcement that Brooklyn's pride, the Twenty-third Regiment, had started for the South. The guests were at once thrown into great excitement and a rush was made for a telephone to call up the armory and find out if it was so. But it was discovered that some one had played a joke on Mr. Nissen. No peace was given him the rest of the evening. Mr. Nissen blushingly said he had made the announcement in good faith.

Some of those present were Col. Henry T. Chapman, ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren, Justice Augustice Van Wyck, the Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters, ex-Congressman William D. Bynum, Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, Henry B. Haigh, the Rev. Dr. Robert McDonald, Prof. W. L. Felter, Justice Samuel T. Maddox, ex-Mayor Wurster, and Police Commissioner B. J. York.

REED AND BAILEY MAKE UP.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The differences which have existed for several days between Speaker Reed and Representative Bailey of Texas have been satisfactorily adjusted. The trouble grew out of a remark made by the Speaker last Monday, although the relations between the respective leaders of the majority and minority parties in the House have been strained since April 13. Mr. Bailey believed that the Speaker deliberately insulted him Monday, and has been seeking a disclaimer or personal satisfaction for the insult ever since.

The matter has been in the hands of one of the Texan's friends, (Mr. Reed having declined to appoint an intermediary on his side,) and the result was that the Speaker yesterday wrote a letter to Mr. Bailey, in which he disclaimed any intentions to insult that gentleman, and declared that the remark which had been construed as offensive was really intended to be jocular. This disclaimer was accepted as sufficient, and no further trouble is expected.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Robert Minturn Grinnell.

Robert Minturn Grinnell, son of Henry Grinnell, the old New York merchant who organized at his own expense the Grinnell expedition to the arctic regions in search of Sir John Franklin, died at Nice, France, on Sunday.

Mr. Grinnell, who inherited a fortune, had led a life of leisure for many years. He married Miss Sophia Van Alen, sister of James J. Van Alen. His sister, Mrs. Ridley Watts, has a handsome villa at Nice, and it was to visit her that Mr. and Mrs. Grinnell and their daughter, Miss Daisy Grinnell, went abroad in February. Just before they sailed announcement was made here of the engagement of Miss Grinnell to Harold Van Rensselaer, second son of John King Van Rensselaer of this city. Mr. Van Rensselaer sailed suddenly for France on April 2 on receipt of a cablegram from his fiancée informing him of her father's illness. It is understood that the marriage of the young couple will take place abroad. Mr. Grinnell was a member of the New York Yacht Club and Historical and Geographical Societies.

William H. Rowe.

Col. William H. Rowe, one of the best-known men in the knitting mill industry in the country, and President of the Wayside Knitting Mill Company of Troy, N. Y., died at Atlantic City, N. J., yesterday, of heart failure. He was the prime mover in the organization of the Knitting Trust formed in this city last week. He was a leading citizen of Troy and widely known as a philanthropist. He built and gave to the Salvation Army of Troy a fine barracks. He also constructed the Lucy Wood Rowe Memorial Building, and also a fine structure for the Humane Society. He had of late been in poor health. Col. Rowe was about sixty-five years of age, and leaves a widow and one son.

Jesse B. Burdett.

Jesse B. Burdett, a member of the Stock Exchange, who was fifty-three years old, died yesterday at Englewood, N. J. He was ten days ago stricken with pleurisy, but died of brain fever. Mr. Burdett was born in this city, received a public school education, and began life as an office boy in Wall Street. He became a member of the Stock Exchange in 1866. He was a member of Coleman, Benedict & Co., and Knapp & Burdett, but of late he had been a floor broker, with no partner. He had a desk in the office of Tillinghast & Benedict, 11 Wall Street. Mr. Burdett is survived by his widow and eight children.

Obituary Notes.

THOMAS JENNINGS, aged sixty-eight years, one of the best-known citizens of Plainfield, N. J., died Wednesday. During his life he was greatly interested in Fire Department matters and was one of the first volunteer firemen of Plainfield. He was unmarried.

HORACE N. CONGAR, who was private secretary under Mayor Lebkuecher of Newark, during the reform administration two years ago, and who was also secretary to Congressman Lehebach when the latter was in Washington, died of Bright's disease yesterday, at the residence of his mother in Newark. Mr. Congar was born at Hong Kong, China. He was for several years in the newspaper business.

D. LEAYCRAFT, who died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. C. F. Benedict, at 310 West One Hundred and Second Street, yesterday of pneumonia, was born in this city seventy-four years ago. He retired from active business six months ago. He held a responsible position with the Adams Express Company for forty years. He leaves a widow and four children. The funeral will be held at his daughter's home to-morrow afternoon.

Mrs. **ERNESTINE SCHAEFER** died, after a long illness, Wednesday morning at her home, 16 East Fifty-fifth Street. She was sixty-six years old. Her husband, Max Schaefer, the well-known brewer, and four children survive her. The funeral will take place at 9:30 A. M. Sunday, at the house. The Rev. Edward F. Moldehnke, pastor of St. Peter's Lutheran Church, 474 Lexington Avenue, will officiate. The burial will be in Woodlawn.

FIELDING LEWIS WILLIAMS, who died at his home, 15 West Twenty-second Street, Wednesday, was born in Lynchburg, Va., Dec. 10, 1832. When a young man he went to Philadelphia, where he entered the sugar refining business under the firm name of Ficken & Williams. He retired in 1876, when he moved to this city, and resided here up to the time of his death. He was a nephew of the late Howell L. Williams, a well known commission merchant in this city for many years. A widow and several children survive him. The funeral service will be held at his late residence this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

CHARLES L. POPE, youngest son of Col. Albert A. Pope of Boston, the bicycle manufacturer, died yesterday at the Peekskill Military Academy at the age of eighteen years. Young Pope was taken suddenly ill on Sunday evening, and his death came unexpectedly. His mother arrived at the academy early yesterday morning, and was with him when he died. Col. Pope was summoned, but did not arrive from Boston until last night, several hours after his son's death. Pope was a member of the Scientific Department, having entered September, 1896. His body will be taken to Boston to-day.

MASS MEETING BROKEN UP.

Bronx Citizens Prevented from Protesting Against the Eldridge Bill.

An effort was made by a number of citizens in the Bronx last night to hold a mass meeting in a hall at Willis Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street to protest against Gov. Black signing the Eldridge bill.

Owing to the presence of about 300 men, mostly employes of the Third Avenue elevated and the Union trolley companies, who prevented the speech making, the police were forced to turn the lights out at 11 o'clock to prevent a riot.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Wedding Gifts.

See what we have in useful, beautiful, and artistic Glassware. C. DORFLINGER & SONS, No. 915 Broadway, near 21st St., and 36 Murray St., New York.

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E. & W. ELK. E. & W.
A new roll collar.

MARRIED.

BELKNAP—HUTCHINGS.—On Thursday, April 21, 1898, at Galveston, Texas, by the Rev. Charles M. Beckwith, Rey Sealy, daughter of John Henry Hutchings, Esq., of Galveston, to Waldron Phoenix Belknap.

DIED.

BANGS.—Entered into rest, April 20, Emilie Kellogg, widow of James S. Bangs, M. D., of Brooklyn, and daughter of the late James Tompkins of Cincinnati, Ohio, in the 72d year of her age.

Funeral service at her late home, 46 West 47th St., on Friday afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock.

BISHOP.—At Bridgeport, Conn., Tuesday, April 19, 1898, Helen Staples, beloved wife of Sydney Bishop.

Funeral services from residence, Friday, April 22, at 3 P. M.

BURDETT.—At Englewood, N. J., on Thursday, April 21, Jesse Benedict Burdett.

Funeral service at St. Paul's Church, Englewood, Saturday, 3:30 P. M. Train leaves foot of Chambers St. at 2:30 P. M.

CRESSWELL.—On Tuesday, April 19, 1898, Laura A. Elsworth, wife of Matthew Cresswell, Jr., and daughter of the late Edward Elsworth.

Funeral services at her late residence, 1,019 Pine Street, Philadelphia. Services and interment private.

GRINNELL.—Robert Minturn Grinnell, at Nice, April 17.

HERTER.—On April 20, at Neslev-la-Valée, France, Robert Johnston, youngest son of Gustave and Anna F. Herter.

JONES.—At Perth Amboy, N. J., April 19, in her eighty-eighth year, Ann Hude, daughter of the late James Hude Kearny, and widow of the Rev. Alexander Jones, D. D.

Funeral services at St. Peter's Church, Perth Amboy, at 1:45 P. M., on Friday, April 22. Pennsylvania Railroad train leaves New York, foot of Cortlandt Street, at 12:10 P. M.

LATHROP.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, April 19, George Parsons Lathrop, in his 47th year.

Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Paulist Fathers, 60th St. and Columbus Av., on Friday morning, April 22, at 10 o'clock. Interment private.

REYNOLDS.—On April 21, Eliza M., widow of Orlando J. Reynolds, aged 84 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from The Home, 104th St. and Amsterdam Av., on Saturday, April 23, at 11 A. M.

TAYLOR.—On April 21, at her home in Worcester, Mass., Henrietta Emilie, wife of Marvin M. Taylor and daughter of the late Frederick and Henrietta B. Reuter of New York City.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.
Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad. Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

DEATHS REPORTED APRIL 21.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one yea

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Apr.
ANSZELINI, Giuseppina, 108 Mulberry	24	19
ABRAMOVITZ, Siskind, 224 Clinton	1	20
ADEZA, Caterina, 224 E. 111th St.	3	20
ALBERT, Anna, 31 E. 118th St.	26	20
BRUCK, Joseph, 104 Bradhurst Av.	21	19
BROLLES, Albert, 381 E. 81st St.	34	20
BEISIEGEL, Jacob, 172 Tinton Av.	58	20
BANGS, Emily K., 43 W. 47th St.	71	20
CRUMMINS, W., 493 W. 130th St.	4	20
COYNE, Bridget, 615 1st Av.	3	20
COOK, Jervis D., 17 W. 83d St.	59	20
CAMERON, Anna E., 1,869 Amsterdam Av.	1	20
CARR, Maggie, St. Jacob's Hosp.	34	18
CONSIDINE, John, 19 E. 7th St.	52	20
DUNN, James, Putnam House	24	19
DUFFY, Edward, 435 W. 41st St.	31	20
DEDON, Elizabeth, 302 Eagle Av.	33	20
DONOHUE, J., 1,334 Amsterdam Av.	53	20
EDMUNDS, Martha B., 134 E. 45th.	72	19
FRUCHTHANDLER, Dora, 54 Sheriff.	2	21
FICKEN, W. G., 319 W. 47th St.	1	21
FREDE, Giuseppe, St. Joseph's Hosp.	7	19
GRANTZOW, Benjamin, 1,349 Amsterdam Av.	34	19
GAVENDA, Schlome, 172 Delancey St.	1	20
GLETCH, Francis, 627 5th St.	69	19
GOTTSCHLING, Conradina A., 220 E. 40th St.	57	19
GROSS, Abraham, 97 E. 8th St.	2	21
HALL, David, White Plains, N. Y.	9	19
HYLAND, Thomas, 420 Broome St.	48	19
HAYES, Patrick, William's Bridge	59	19
JOHNSON, John, 336 E. 117th St.	1	20
KELLY, John, 517 W. 131st St.	2	20
KERWEN, John, 49 Greenwich St.	40	18
KELLOGG, M. A., 177 Alexander Av.	68	20
KRAUS, John, 547 Brook Av.	2	20
LONDON, Frieda, 124 Allen St.	1	20
LYNCH, Thomas, 235 E. 78d St.	1	20
LUEBBECK, Golda, 546 E. 89th St.	65	20
LEUCINGER, Alfred, Bellevue Hosp.	32	19
LANGTON, Catharine, 595 Greenwich	58	20
LIMAS, W. H., 225 W. 32d St.	34	19
MILLEN, W., 509 W. 51st St.	36	20
MANSON, Philip B., 67 E. 110th St.	20	20
MEYER, Amelia, 184 E. 70th St.	75	20
MILLEG, Albert, 368 Water St.	66	19
MALONEY, John, Randall's Island	36	17
MALLIN, Jennie, Manh. State Hosp.	31	19
MULROY, Walter, 230 W. 144th St.	1	21
MEHLIG, Henry, 443 W. 53d St.	47	19
MILNE, Edward, 205 W. 63d St.	37	20
MASSAKER, Ethel S., 677 E. 147th.	1	20
McLAUGHLIN, Mabel, 8 Broome St.	2	19
McCLENNAN, Lucy E., 72 E. 122d.	61	19
McHUGH, Celia, 2,029 2d Av.	80	19
NEWMAN, Adolph M., 116 W. 16th.	49	19
ONDERDONK, B. F., Jr., 828 Amsterdam Av.	34	20
PLOCK, Fritz, 214 E. 82d St.	47	19
PILLEN, Rose, Willard Parker Hosp.	3	20
PATRESSO, Nicolo, 235 E. 108th St.	38	21
PETTY, Sarah J., 415 W. 35th St.	46	19
QUINN, William H., 742 E. 134th St.	64	19
QUINN, Mary, 480 E. 74th St.	68	19
RYAN, John J., 307 E. 87th St.	28	18
ROGERS, Joseph, 243 W. 61st St.	22	20
RESANKOPF, Sophie, Manh. State Hosp.	21	20
RUE, Gonzalo O., 255 W. 129th St.	67	20
SCHULTZE, Bernard, 687 6th Av.	1	20
SCHAUB, Kate, 19 W. 99th St.	38	19
SCULLY, Dennis, 2,093 3d Av.	33	20
SHEA, James, 6 Bond St.	24	21
SMITH, Charlotte T. C., 341 W. 11th.	42	19
STACK, Richard, 344 E. 29th St.	68	20
SCHMIDT, Charles, 532 Bergen Av.	65	17
SMITH, C. T., Home for Incurables	59	20
SCHAEFER, Ernestine, 16 E. 55th St.	66	20
TOOHEY, Nelson J., 334 W. 17th St.	30	19
THOMPSON, Edmund P., 256 E. 89th.	68	19
VAN BRIESEN, Elizabeth, 534 E. 16th St.	38	20
VERDE, Giovan, 350 E. 109th St.	2	20
WILHELM, Cecilia, 27 Bond St.	52	19
WUNDER, Josephine L., 441 W. 38th.	3	19
WARNER, Rebecca, 128 E. 85th St.	67	19
WALLENSTEIN, Samuel, 22 W. 134th	88	20
WOLFF, Fredericka, 445 E. 88th St.	64	19
WILLIAMS, Charles J., 241 E. 106th.	12	19
WILLIAMS, F. L., 15 W. 22d St.	65	20

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Apr.
APEL, John, 378 17th St.	79	20
BEHRMAN, John H., Jr., 235 5th Av.	1	19
BROME, Annie, 108 Magenta St.	49	19
BRINCK, Charles F., 135 Ryerson St.	6	19
BUENKLE, Catherine, 117 Hart St.	72	19
CLAUS, Christian, 272 Bushwick Av.	55	20
CORCORAN, Peter, 42 Reid Av.	32	20
COSGROVE, Lizzie, 59 W. 9th St.	34	18
CALLIGAN, Thomas, 100 Ellery St.	52	19
DOUGHERTY, Mary E., 90 Baltic St.	1	20
DONNELLY, Martha, 662 4th Av.	1	21
DALLAS, Gilberta A., 759 President.	48	20
DUGGER, Frederick, K. C. Hosp.	1	16
FINNEGAN, John E., 817 Myrtle Av.	27	20
FILLEY, Adele P., 241 Emerson Pl.	44	18
FLANNIGAN, Frank, 215 Adams St.	25	20
GROSSO, Rosa, 62 Main St.	75	20
GAIMAN, Dominick, 359 Metropolitan Av.	2	20
GOLDSTEIN, Jacob, 17 Moore St.	1	21
GRADY, Bessie, 315 Franklin Av.	1	20
HEUSS, John J. F., 140 Lorimer St.	1	19
HIEBERGER, Sophia, 260 Navy St.	54	20
HUGHES, Jennie, 698 Manhattan Av.	1	20
HYER, Elizabeth, 628 Quincy St.	64	20
KINNEY, Annie, 414 Union St.	57	20
KENNEDY, Edward, St. Peter's Hos.	37	20
KIRKWOOD, Elizabeth, 511 4th St.	78	19
LUTHER, Charles E., 1,237 Gates Av.	36	19
LANDY, Moses, St. John's Hospital	40	20
LINOW, Concordia A., 230 S. 2d St.	1	20
MARTIN, Domino, St. Mary's Hosp.	27	18
MAHR, Anna F., 841 Willoughby Av.	1	20
MILLER, Garrett, 18th St. and 2d Av.	45	18
MURPHY, Jessie, 206 29th St.	38	19
MURPHY, Margaret, 161 W. 9th St.	3	20
MULLOY, Walter, 465 Clermont Av.	9	19
MORGENSTEN, Bertha, 556 McDonough St.	69	20
NAYLOR, Elizabeth G., 490 3d St.	87	20
O'DONNELL, Bridget, 8th Av. and 16th St.	84	20
PALMER, Melissa D., 831A De Kalb Av.	79	19
RAFFERTY, Joseph F., 59 S. 4th St.	29	19
ROESSLER, Fred, 909 De Kalb Av.	1	21
RENART, Helena, 162 Metropolitan Av.	2	20
SAVARESE, Bernardo, 214 Union St.	17	19
STIENLE, Lina, 346 Atlantic Av.	4	20
SPIEL, Marie E., 442 Grand St.	1	19
SMYTH, Maria, 383 Sumner Av.	63	19
STEEN, Jessie, 973 Gates Av.	8	20
TOUWSMA, Tessie, 48 Union Av.	21	19
VENEZIA, Salvatore, 132 Hudson Av.	1	20
WASSNER, Charles, 46 Beaver St.	10	18
WHITTINGTON, Ada, 410 Atlantic Av.	48	20
ZAHN, Anthony, 342 19th St.	24	20

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New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.

3½% Gold Bonds, 1997.

New York and London,
February 19, 1898.

Referring to our circular of January 1, 1898, offering to exchange various New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. Bonds for the new 3 1-2 per cent. Gold Bonds, 1997, of the same Company, we hereby announce that the holders of $20,000,000 of such bonds have availed of the offer of conversion therein contained. We are now prepared to receive $20,000,000 additional of the various issues enumerated in our circular above mentioned for conversion on the same terms, except that the price for the new 3 1-2 per cent. Mortgage Gold Bonds will be 103 1-2 and interest. We reserve to ourselves the right, however, to further advance this price without notice.

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ATCHISON AND PIKE'S PEAK FIRST MORTGAGE 6% BONDS AND CENTRAL BRANCH UNION PACIFIC FUNDED COUPON 7% BONDS.

Notice is hereby given that the Bondholders' Agreement, bearing date March 9th, 1896, has become operative, as provided in Section II. thereof.

The time for the holders of the above bonds to deposit their securities with the Union Trust Company of New York under the terms of said Bondholders' Agreement has been extended to May 14th, 1898, after which date no bonds will be received on deposit except upon such terms as the Committee may then impose.

Copies of said agreement may be obtained from the Union Trust Company or from the undersigned.

Dated New York, April 20th, 1898.

SIMON BORG,
JAMES M. HAM,
EDWARD H. LADD, Jr., } Committee.
GILMER CLAPP,

SAINT LOUIS, VANDALIA AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY SECOND MORTGAGE 7% BONDS MATURING MAY 1ST, 1898.

The above bonds will be paid, principal and interest, at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York City, at maturity, on May 1, 1898. Interest will cease at that date.
T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

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a specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

A GENTLEMAN FORMERLY IN A MERCANtile line, who has a large circle of acquaintances, would like to connect himself with a commission stock broker. Address M. R., Box 191 Times Office.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market weak.

Under the influence of heavy London selling and of a more general realisation in Wall Street of the fact that actual warfare with Spain is practically assured, the stock market showed decided weakness yesterday, nearly all of the active issues making substantial losses. The hitherto optimists of the Street at last seemed to recognize the fact that war is very, very near, and they gave way to fears which they have been bravely fighting off for some time past. Undoubtedly much of yesterday's selling came from quarters where heretofore there has been an abiding faith in the ultimate peaceful settlement of the Spanish trouble.

⁂

Again London showed that it had a better appreciation of the gravity of the international situation than Wall Street, and early London quotations were considerably below the New York closing of Wednesday night. Foreign houses were heavy sellers of all of the international shares, and these sales were largely responsible for the early weakness of the market. For some time past London has been persistently bearish on American stocks in spite of the continued opposition of the New York market, but not until yesterday has the wisdom of London's course been proved by the appearance of actual profits from such of its sales as may have been for the short account.

⁂

But the stock market was weakest after London had closed and after the arbitrage houses had ceased to be active. In the afternoon there was liquidation, accompanied by some bear manipulation and some short selling by the traders. The market, lacking support, broke sharply, particularly in the last hour, and closing prices were in nearly every instance the lowest of the day. Washington supplied many selling orders, and the traders followed Washington's lead, but the selling was by no means confined to the professional element. Well connected commission houses appeared as liquidators of standard stocks, such as St. Paul and Burlington and New York Central—houses who have all along been bullish because of a faith in peace. These houses sold long stock—the stock of people who have only just become convinced that war is at hand.

⁂

While there was what Wall Street calls good selling yesterday, there was also good buying. Scale orders were in evidence, and some of these appeared to come from important interests. The buying was not aggressive; it did not take the form of planned support; there was not enough of it to keep the market from breaking. Nevertheless it was there.

⁂

Much of the stock thrown overboard was beyond doubt bought recently in anticipation of an amicable settlement of the Cuban question. As has been heretofore pointed out, Wall Street has persistently refused to believe that there is to be any actual war with Spain. And, not believing, it has made no calculations of what war may mean. But yesterday many doubters became convinced—and hence the liquidation.

⁂

Government bonds were weak. There were sales of $100,000 4s, 1925, registered, at 117½, and $32,000 do., coupon, at 118½@118.

⁂

In State bonds $5,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 65¼.

⁂

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. were:

Stock Advanced.

Cleveland, C., C. & St. L. ½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sugar Refs	2¾	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	⅝
Am. Sug. Refs. pf	1½	Missouri Pacific	1¼
Am. Tobacco	4	National Lead	1½
Ann Arbor	1	N. J. Central	2⅛
At., T. & S. F. pf	1⅜	N. Y. Air Brake	2
Balt. & Ohio	1⅜	N. Y. Central	2⅞
Brooklyn Rapid Tr	1⅜	Norf. & Western	1
Canadian Pacific	4	Norf. & Western pf	1¼
Central Pacific	½	Northern Pacific	⅞
Ches. & Ohio	⅞	Northern Pacific pf	2½
Chi., B. & Q	3⅜	Ontario & Western	⅜
Chi. Gt. West. pf	2½	Oregon Short Line	⅞
Chi., M. & St. P	3¼	Pacific Mail	⅞
Chicago & N. W	1½	Pennsylvania R. R	1⅜
Chi., R. I. & Pac	2	People's Gas, Chi	2
Consolidated Gas	3¼	Reading	⅝
Delaware & Hudson	¾	Reading 1st pf	⅞
Del., L. & West	6¼	St. Louis & S. F	½
Denver & Rio Gr	1¼	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	1⅜
Den. & Rio Gr. pf	1⅜	Southern Pacific	⅞
Des Moines & Ft. D	⅝	Southern Railway pf	1⅝
Erie	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1¼
Erie 1st pf	1½	Texas Pacific	⅞
General Electric	1	Third Avenue	3
Illinois Central	2	Union Pacific	1½
Louis. & Nash	3½	Union Pacific pf	2⅝
Manhattan Cons	2½	U. P., D. & G., t. r	⅝
Met. Street Railway	4	Wabash pf	⅞
Michigan Central	¾	Western Union Tel	1

⁂

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

At. & Danville 1st	1½	Louis. & N. unif. 4s	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac. 6s	1		

Bonds Declined.

At., T. & S. F. gen	1	Ore. Imp., con. 5s	1¾
At., T. & S. F. adj	1⅛	Ore. S. L., Inc. A	2½
B. & O. 1st, P. B	1	Pennsylvania 4½s	2
Chi. & Erie 1st	1½	Pitts. & West. 1st	3
Col. & 9th Av. 5s	1⅜	Reading 4s	1⅜
Int. & Gt. Nor. 2d	1½	St. L. S. W. 1st	1
Mo., K. & T. 2d	1	South Car. & Ga. 1st	1½
N. Y. Cent. 1st, C	1½	Union Pac. 4s	1½
N. Y. Cent. deb. 5s	1½	U. P., D. & G. 1st, t. r	1½
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st	2	West Shore 4s	1½
Norf. & West. 4s	1	West. U. coll. tr. 5s	4
Nor. Pac. gen. 3s	1	Wis. Central 1st	1½
Ore. Imp. 1st, t. r	1		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2@3 per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for all periods. Commercial paper rates, 6 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 6 per cent. for choice single names, and 7 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $107,757,133; balances, $6,285,308; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,184,340.

Money on call in London, 2@2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 3 15-16 @4 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was quiet and steady. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.80½ for sixty days and $4.84 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.79¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.83½ for demand, $4.84¼ for cable transfers, and $4.78¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.25⅝ for long and 5.24⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 93 and 94¼, and guilders at 39⅞ and 40.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—10c discount. Boston—15@20c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c discount; over counter, par. St. Louis—12½c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were weak in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—New York Central, 2½, to 110; Canadian Pacific, 2⅝, to 76⅝; St. Paul, 1⅝, to 87⅜; Louisville and Nashville, 1⅜, to 47¼; Pennsylvania, 1⅜, to 57¼; Erie first preferred, 1, to 31; Illinois Central, ⅝, to 100½; Reading, ⅝, to 8¼; Atchison, ¼, to 10⅝, and Erie, ⅛, to 11⅞. British consols declined ⅛, to 109⅝, for money, and 109⅞ for the account.

The Bank of England gained £231,000 bullion on balance. In Paris, rentes sold at 101f 87½c. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 163.80, in Lisbon at 60, and in Madrid at 55.90.

The Bank of England rate of discount remains unchanged at 4 per cent. The weekly statement shows the following changes: Total reserve increased £1,254,000; circulation decreased £421,000, bullion increased £833,610, other securities increased £152,000, other deposits increased £714,000, public deposits increased £679,000, notes reserve increased £1,370,000, Government securities decreased £6,000. The proportion of reserve to liability is 39.85 per cent., as compared with 38.49 per cent. last week, against an advance from 50.75 to 50.98 per cent. last year. The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 4,822,500f, Treasury accounts current increased 16,450,000f, gold on hand increased 3,875,000f, bills discounted increased 7,100,000f, silver on hand increased 1,825,000f.

GOLD IMPORTS AND EXCHANGE.

Gold engagements for importation announced yesterday amounted to $1,275,000. Of this $750,000 is for J. & W. Seligman & Co., $175,000 for Lazard Frères, $200,000 for Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and $150,000 for Blair & Co. The amount of gold engaged or imported since Feb. 25 now aggregates about $66,000,000, inclusive of that imported from Australia by the San Francisco banks.

The sterling exchange market yesterday was dull but steady, with no change in rates.

LONDON SOLD AMERICANS.

London sold between 30,000 and 40,000 shares in the New York market yesterday. Much of it was undoubtedly long stock. Before the New York market opened quotations from abroad were from ¼ to 1½ per cent. lower than the New York closing on Wednesday, and as long as the London market was open American stocks there were weak. This led to persistent selling by the arbitrage brokers. The weakness abroad was not attributed to any particular development, but rather to the general belief at London and on the foreign Bourses that war between the United States and Spain is past averting. This feeling was reflected in the further decline of Spanish 4s, which sold down to and closed at 31⅞, their lowest price in this movement.

All of the international stocks suffered from the London selling. The foreign houses were especially heavy sellers of St. Paul and Louisville. Both of these stocks made declines of over 3 points for the day. The room traders of the Stock Exchange were quick to anticipate the effects of the London selling on the international stocks, and they helped along things by raiding them whenever there was a lull in the activity of the arbitrage brokers.

THE EFFECTS OF WAR.

In discussing the effects of a declaration of war between the United States and Spain upon the American and European stock markets, The London Statist says:

"The effect of the declaration of hostilities will be less serious than it would have been a few weeks ago, as in the interval a good deal of the speculation in New York has been liquidated. It is true that a considerable amount of American stocks has been bought by London, but the speculation for the rise cannot be considered large. Still, the first effect of the announcement of hostilities would undoubtedly be to cause a serious fall in prices.

"The effect of a declaration of war upon the American railway market will, of course, be greater than in other directions, in view of the considerable speculation that still exists in New York. The extent of liquidation will, however, depend upon whether or not the drain of cash from New York is considerable. If there is general alarm throughout the States and desire to obtain possession of money, the sales of American stocks must be very heavy, and the fall in prices will be serious. After the first fall a temporary recovery will probably be witnessed as a result of 'bear' covering, but no permanent rise can be expected until the cost of the war and its effect upon American trade can be determined.

"The effect upon British securities may also be considerable, as the value of money may appreciably advance. The Bank of England's reserve, at £20,000,000, is smaller than it has been for several years; and, bearing in mind the active condition of trade, it should not be permitted to further decline. Hence a rise in the bank rate is to be expected should the gold drain to the States continue. With money dear, and possibly the necessity for bankers to call in loans, there may be considerable pressure to sell stocks of all descriptions. The selling would probably be most pronounced in Canadian and home railway stocks and Argentine issues, but it would also extend to high-class investment stocks, as well as to industrials."

GOVERNMENT BONDS LOWER.

Government bonds declined again yesterday. The new fours, coupon, sold at 118, and the registered bonds of the same issue at 117½. At the close the bid for the coupons was ⅜ of 1 per cent. lower than on Wednesday. Other issues closed unchanged. Government bond brokers report a continued large counter business, and a heavy supply of the new bonds. Among the bond houses there is a general expectation of a large Government issue and on this belief lower prices are generally predicted.

NORTHERN PACIFIC EARNINGS.

Northern Pacific's officially estimated gross earnings for the second week of April were made public last night. The total for the week is put at $403,645, an increase over the corresponding period of last year of $128,838, or about 47 per cent. Freight earnings increased over 51 per cent. and passenger earnings over 50 per cent. Including this estimate the road has earned gross, since the beginning of its fiscal year, over $19,000,000, an increase of $4,220,000, or 28.5 per cent.

STILL ABOVE THE LOW LEVEL.

Of twenty-one representative stocks, St. Paul and Louisville are the only ones now selling at the lowest prices since Maine disaster day. The others, although down from 6 to 35 points as compared with their quotations on Feb. 15, are still above the prices made on the subsequent panic days. In most instances, the low figures were reached about March 26.

In the case of St. Paul, the low price made yesterday is really higher than that made March 26. On the latter date St. Paul sold at 85½, but since then it has paid a dividend of 2½ per cent. Yesterday it sold at 83¼, which, with the dividend on, is equal to 85¾.

The following table affords some interesting comparisons, showing prices a year ago, on Feb. 15, (Maine disaster day,) the lowest since, and at the close yesterday. Tobacco Trust is the only stock now higher than on Feb. 15.

A Year Ago.		Feb. 15.	Low Since.	Close Yesterday.
18	Atchison pf	31⅝	22⅜	23⅛
20¼	Brook. Rap. Tran	41¼	35	35⅜
73¼	Burlington	102⅞	85⅝	88⅞
163	Consolidated Gas	193⅛	167	171½
41	Louis. & Nash	60	44	44
84	Manhattan	117⅛	91	91¾
25	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	38⅝	28⅜	30
13⅜	Missouri Pacific	33⅞	22	25
82½	New Jersey Central	96⅞	86½	88⅞
97	New York Central	118⅞	105	106⅞
35	Northern Pacific pf	66⅝	56⅝	57½
102	Northwest	128⅞	113⅛	115
56	Omaha	77⅛	65	68
80	People's Gas	96⅛	86½	88¼
39	Reading 1st pf	51⅞	36	37⅞
61	Rock Island	91⅞	80	82
70	St. Paul	95⅞	83¼	83¼
23	Southern pf	32⅝	23¼	24⅛
112	Sugar	138⅞	107⅞	113⅞
68¾	Tobacco	92	86	97
78⅜	Western Union	92⅞	82¼	84⅞

UNDISTURBED BY WAR FEARS.

In an article on the iron trade prospects of those districts contiguous to Chicago the following encouraging remarks are made by The Tribune of that city:

"With a near prospect of war with Spain the iron and steel interests have been unusually active during the last week. While it is true some of the large producers are withholding contracts pending a settlement of the present international difficulty, yet the volume of business in most of the lines connected with iron and steel compares favorably with the last few weeks, and shows a general increase over a corresponding period for last year. Fear of interrupted trade and diminished business does not show itself strongly in Chicago and neighborhood, however it may be next year. In fact, this section is practically free from any bad effects caused by the fear of war, and manufacturers and producers of all kinds are going serenely on their way, without that perturbation evidenced by some of their more timorous seaboard brethren.

"While the effect of the war talk has been in some instances in the direction of causing a suspension of the placing of orders, in another way it has acted as a stimulus to trade. There seems to be quite a strong inclination on the part of buyers to ask sellers to name terms and prices for next year's stocks of material. This tendency may, of course, be explained by the unusual activity at the consumers' plants, or it may be due to the desire on the part of the manufacturers to stock up for next year at the existing prices, in the belief that rates will be higher then."

ONE ACTIVE CORPORATION.

Friends of Cramps' shipyard stock are finding consolation in the fact that the war preparations have largely increased the business of the company. They say that the profits on the work already under way for the Government will be enormous, and claim that with the beginning of actual hostilities the company is to receive a big emergency order for torpedo boats and torpedo-boat destroyers. In addition to this the Cramp Company is understood to have practically received from the Russian Government a contract to build six war vessels, two of which are to be armored cruisers, two battleships, and two torpedo boats.

EDISON ELECTRIC OF NEW YORK.

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York reports for March gross earnings of $263,975, an increase of $56,105. Net earnings for the month were $113,224, an increase of $18,805. For the first three months of the company's fiscal year gross earnings are $819,164, an increase of $158,190; net earnings for the period are $378,186, an increase of $53,216.

RAILROADS IN WAR TIMES.

President Frank Thomson of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company said yesterday that the statements published in several newspapers that he had been made an Assistant Secretary of War, in charge of military transportation, had no foundation in fact. The Government officials were, however, cognizant of the fact that they could call upon him at any time for any service he could render. He said there was nothing in the railroad situation which in any way corresponded to the conditions existing during the civil war or that would require the Government to assume any direct control over the railroads of the country. Then the railroads were of prime necessity in conducting military operations. Large bodies of troops and immense amounts of supplies had to be expeditiously moved, and it was essential that the Government should have supreme control of any road which it might wish to use.

A military railroad organization was absolutely necessary, however, to operate the lines in such portions of the Confederate States as were held by Union troops. The captured roads had to be put in order, the burned bridges rebuilt, and in most cases new rolling stock supplied; and the exigencies of such a service demanded an organization entirely unique in the history of railroads. The war with Spain would not probably interfere with the running of a single train.

Those who are familiar with Mr. Thomson's early railroad experience will remember that Col. Thomas A. Scott, who had been put in charge of the military roads by President Lincoln at the breaking out of the war, sent at once for Mr. Thomson, then about attaining his majority, to leave Altoona, where he was engaged in emergency duties, and assist him in reorganizing the roads south of the Potomac. In the three years that followed, during which his field of operations extended through Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee, including the roads south of Nashville, the increasing responsibility of his position and the unexpected problems presented served to strengthen the facility of resource of the young railroad manager, and he left the service with an enviable record and an invaluable fund of experience.

One of the most brilliant transportation movements of the war was carried out by Mr. Thomson after he had returned to service on the Pennsylvania Railroad and had been in his new position only a month. Col. Scott telegraphed for him to come back to Washington, and he was specially detailed by the Secretary of War to take charge of the transportation of two entire army corps, the Eleventh and Twelfth, with their equipment of artillery, horses, wagons, camp equipage, hospital supplies, and baggage, from the Army of the Potomac, near Washington, to the Army of the Cumberland, at Chattanooga. It was a movement absolutely necessary for the preservation of the latter army and it was a herculean task, but it was fully accomplished in fourteen days. It was regarded then as little short of miraculous, in view of the conditions and the facilities, and would be a remarkable movement even now.

The present war is not likely to offer any opportunities to young men for such experience in emergency railroad service; but there are plenty of unsolved problems for Uncle Sam's boys in the United States Navy which some unfledged genius may work out.—Philadelphia Ledger.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

⁂

Advance in gold premiums at all important centres where currency is depreciated. Premium in Madrid, 55.90 against 50¼ on Tuesday.

Gold amounting to $1,000,000 coming from Havana, Cuba.

Advance of 1-16c. by American Sugar Company in price of domestic refined sugars.

No change in the Bank of England rate of discount.

Several Chicago banks said to be asking 6½ per cent. on new loans.

Delay in consummation of Great Northern financial scheme, including the call of the collateral trusts for redemption attributed to war scare.

Reports again current of an impending increase in insurance rates on gold, due to war risks. No increase so far reported by gold shipping houses.

First meeting of the Directors of the New Amsterdam Gas Company. Affairs of company informally discussed.

Burlington to spend more than $1,000,000 in elevating its tracks in City of Chicago.

Receivers of Union Pacific to issue no report covering operations for fiscal year ended Dec. 31.

Dispatches from Chicago stating that it is reported that the Vanderbilts are negotiating for purchase of Chicago and Alton.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday's gross earnings for the second week in April showed increases:

Canadian Pacific, $62,000; Chicago and West Michigan, $4,951; Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, $18,738; Detroit, Grand Rapids and Western, $2,978; Georgia and Alabama, $1,815; Norfolk and Western, $60,175; Northern Pacific, $128,838; Western New York and Pennsylvania, $5,400.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	350	Irving	147½
Central National	160	Lincoln National	750
City	900	Merchants' Exch	116
Columbia	150	New Amsterdam	245
Garfield National	850	Pacific	290
German-American	112	Seaboard National	175
Hanover	390	Seventh National	108

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Dividends will be paid as follows:

By the German Exchange Bank, May 2, 10 per cent., annual.

By the Germania Bank of the City of New York, a 5 per cent. semi-annual dividend, free of tax, on May 2.

The Committee of Reorganization for the holders of Atchison and Pike's Peak first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds and Central Branch Union Pacific funded coupon 7 per cent. bonds, of which Simon Borg is the Chairman, announces that the bondholders' agreement of March 9, 1896, has become operative. The time for deposit of the bonds with the Union Trust Company has been extended to May 14, after which no bonds will be received on deposit except on such terms as the committee may then impose.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 55¾@56¼. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London nominal at 25 15-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 56c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 340,030.04 ounces of silver bullion.

⁂

On the Consolidated Exchange 100 shares of Anaconda sold at .30, 500 Breece at .40 seller 3, 200 Best and Belcher at .35, 50 Consolidated California and Virginia at .70, 300 Utah at .08, 500 Yellow Jacket at .15.

On the Mining Exchange 20,000 shares of Alamo sold at .02@.02⅛, 12,000 Anaconda at .36½@.37, 32,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .08½@.08⅝, 500 Garfield Grouse at .05⅝, 1,000 Golden Fleece at .26½@.27, 22,000 Gold Magnet at .004, 400 Havana at .75, 20,000 Jefferson at .03½@.03⅝, 1,000 Justine at .03, 200 Lillie at .82, 30,000 Old Gold at .003 seller 30@.003¼, 600 Portland at .79½@79¾, 14,000 Sentinel at .009⅛@.007@.008 cash, 20,000 Union at .10@.10½.

⁂

The closing quotations for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday compared as follows with those of Wednesday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.
Alice	.80	..	.80	..
Alta	.14	..	.14	..
Belcher	.14	..	.14	..
Best & Belcher	.35	..	.35	..
Breece	.35	.45	.35	.43
Brunswick	.11	..	.11	..
Chollar	.25	..	.25	..
Chrysolite	.10	.13	.10	.13
Comstock Tunnel Co	.02	.04	.02	.04
Con. Cal. & Va	.76	..	.76	..
Crown Point	.12	..	.12	..
Deadwood	.70	1.00	.70	1.00
El Cristo	..	.10	..	.10
Enterprise Mining Co	.35	..	.35	..
Father De Smet	.17	.22	.17	.22
Gould & Curry	.25	..	.25	..
Hale & Norcross	.65	..	.65	..
Horn Silver	1.25	1.50	1.25	1.50
Iron Silver	..	.50	..	.50
Kingston & Pem. Iron	.15	.21	.15	.21
La Crosse	.11	..	.11	..
Leadville	.07	..	.07	..
Little Chief	.13	..	.13	..
Mexican	.17	..	.17	..
Phoenix Gold	..	.09	..	.09
Potosi	.40	..	.40	..
Savage	.18	..	.18	..
Sierra Nevada	.75	..	.75	..
Standard Cons	1.60	1.85	1.60	1.85
Union Cons	.06	..	.08	..
Utah	.25	..	.25	..
Yellow Jacket	.13	..	.13	..

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.
Alice	.85	..	.85	..
Belcher	..	..	.10	..
Best & Belcher	.30	..	.30	..
Breece	.30	.40	.40	..
Brunswick Cons	.12	..	.10	..
Caledonia B. H.	.50	..	.50	..
Chollar	.25	..	.25	..
Crown Point	.10	..	..	..
Chrysolite	.09	..	.08	..
Con. Cal. & Va	.75	..	.70	..
Comstock T. Co. stock	.03	..	.03	..
Comstock T. Co. bonds	.03	..	.03	..
Comstock T. Co. scrip	.03	..	.03	..
Crescent	..	..	.04	..
Catalpa	.07	..	.06	..
Deadwood Terra	.73	..	.75	..
Eureka Cons	.15	..	.10	..
Father De Smet	.17	..	.17	..
Gould & Curry	.20	..	.18	..
Hale & Norcross	.60	..	.57	..
Homestake	37.00	..	37.00	..
Horn Silver	1.15	..	1.16	..
Iron Silver	.44	.45	.40	.50
Kingston & Pembroke	.17	..	.17	..
La Crosse	.16	..	.16	..
Leadville Cons	.08	..	.08	..
Little Chief	.14	.16	.14	.16
Mexican	.15	..	.15	..
Moulton	.20	..	.20	..
Ontario	2.50	..	2.50	..
Ophir	.50	..	.50	..
Occidental	.50	..	2.50	..
Potosi	.35	..	.30	..
Quicksilver	1.00	..	1.00	..
Quicksilver pf	2.00	..	2.00	..
Savage	.15	..	.12	..
Sierra Nevada	.80	..	.70	..
Standard	1.60	..	1.55	..
Small Hopes	.85	1.05	.80	..
Union Cons	.25	..	.20	..
Victor	1.00	..	1.00	..
Yellow Jacket	.10	..	.10	..
Argentum Juanita	.16	..	.16	..
Alamo	..	.08	..	.08
Anaconda	.20	..	.25	..
Cripple Creek Cons	.08	.10	.08	.10
Creede & Cripple Creek	.03	.05	.03	.05
Golden Fleece	..	..	.18	..
Isabella	.18	..	.18	..
Mollie Gibson	.18	.22	.18	.22
Mount Rosa	.10	..	.10	..
Pharmacist	.06	.08	.05	..
Portland	.75	..	.73	..
Specimen	..	..	.02	..
Union	.09	..	.09	..
Work	..	..	.02	..

MINING EXCHANGE.

	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.
American Flag	..	..	.05	.20
Alamo	.01⅞	.02	.01⅞	.02¼
Anaconda	..	..	.30	.39
Cripple Creek Cons	.08½	.09½	.08	.09
Cannon Ball	.004	.007	.003	..
Elkton	.55	.59	.45	.54¼
Gold Magnet	.004½	.004¾	.003½	.004
Garfield Grouse	..	..	.05½	.06
Golden Fleece	.19¼	.22	.25	.29
Havana	.75	.76	.74½	.76
Jefferson	.02¾	.03¼	.02½	.03¼
Justine	.02½	.04	.02½	.03¾
Lillie	.70	.80	.80	.84
Mollie Gibson	.19¼	.22	..	..
Old Gold	.003	.008	.008	.003½
Pilgrim	..	.006	.003	.006
Portland	.73	.79	.78	.81
Rocky Mountain	..	.16	..	.16
Sentinel	.008	.009	.007¾	.009½
St. F. Cariboo	2.62½	2.75	2.62½	3.00
Union	.10½	.12	.10	.12
Work	.02½	.03½	..	..
Yukon	.10	.12	.10	.12

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	6,547	6,444	6,444
2d week April	$451,000	$389,000	$363,000
From Jan. 1	6,116,225	4,862,018	4,681,898
CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	581	581	576
2d week April	$34,183	$29,232	$28,112
From Jan. 1	449,121	380,713	408,999
C., C., C. & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,838	1,838	1,850
2d week April	$265,425	$246,687	$289,101
From July 1	11,290,398	10,356,590	10,924,066
DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	334	334	334
2d week April	$27,463	$24,485	$21,359
From Jan. 1	354,805	310,408	279,663
GEORGIA & ALABAMA—			
Mileage	458	450	265
2d week April	$18,130	$16,315	$12,700
From July 1	990,928	825,004	......
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,570	1,570	1,570
2d week April	$265,441	$205,266	$249,819
From July 1	8,991,115	8,343,148	......
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,830	4,367	4,497
2d week April	$403,645	$274,807	$317,601
From July 1	19,012,436	14,792,978	16,661,320
WESTERN NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA—			
Mileage	651	651	651
2d week April	$55,500	$50,100	$46,900
From July 1	2,626,669	2,385,266	2,550,115
BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA for March—	1898.	1897.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	$45,729	$48,858	$3,129
Op. ex. and taxes	26,754	25,467	*1,287
Net earnings	18,975	23,891	4,416
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	479,420	430,591	*48,829
Op. ex. and taxes	273,245	209,310	*63,935
Net earnings	206,175	221,281	15,106

*Increase.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 21.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.18	.17
Alpha Con	.08	..
Andes	.10	.11
Belcher	.13	.14
Best & Belcher	.31	.32
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.19	.21
Challenge Con	.16	..
Chollar	.28	.26
Con. Cal. & Va	.74	.73
Crown Point	.14	.13
Gould & Curry	.22	.33
Hale & Norcross	.47	..
Justice	.14	.14
Kentuck Con	.01	.01
Mexican	.16	.15
Occidental Con	2.65	2.75
Ophir	..	.52
Overman	.04	.04
Potosi	.38	.35
Savage	.15	.16
Scorpion	.02	..
Sierra Nevada	.81	.78
Standard	..	1.65
Union Con	.22	.24
Utah Con	.07	.07
Yellow Jacket	.12	.13

Silver bars, 56⅜; Mexican dollars, 45½@46; drafts—Sight, 15; telegraph, 17½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, April 21.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
Alamo	1½	2¾	1½	2½
Anaconda	30	38	31¼	38
Anchoria	61	63	62	64
Argentum	18¾	19¼	18¾	19¼
Consolidated	8	8¾	8¼	9
Elkton	54¼	54¾	53¾	54¼
El Paso	7¼	7¾	7¼	7¾
Gibson	19½	21	19	21
Gold Coin	80	88	80	88
Gold King	50	52	47	52
Golden Fleece	21	30	21	30
Grouse	5¼	5¾	5¼	5¾
Isabella	20¼	20¾	20¼	20¾
Jefferson	2½	3¼	2½	3¼
Lillie	81	82	80	82¼
Matoa	13¼	14¼	13½	14¼
Moon Anchor	67¼	67¾	70¼	71¼
Pharmacist	5	6	5	6
Portland	80¼	82	79	79¾
Rawling	16¼	17¼	17	18¼
Rosa	11¼	11½	11¼	11½
Union	10	10¾	10	10¾
Work	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div	205	212
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	108	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	198	201
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	84	87
Brook. El. tr. recta. 2d asst. pd	10	12½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	108
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	78	80
Buffalo Street Railway Cons	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	43	48
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	99
Eighth Avenue Railroad	310	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	57	62
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	80	85
Kings County Elevated	1¼	2½
Nassau 1st 5s (Brooklyn Trolley)	99	101
New Orleans Traction common	2	3
New Orleans Traction pf	8	11
Ninth Avenue Railroad	192	194
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	107½	108½
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195	210
Union Railway 1st 5s (Huckleberry)	111½	114
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	15	17
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf., ex div	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	86	88
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	94	96
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	55	56
Union Ferry bonds	102	104

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	78	81
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	89	91
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	90	91
Lafayette Gas Company stock	78	83
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	57	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	70	74
Ohio & Indiana stock	56	59
Ohio & Indiana bonds	66	69

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	22	25
Amsterdam preferred	60	62
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	24½	26½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	89	90½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	101	102
Columbus Gas	85	87
Consolidated Gas Bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual Gas Company of New York	290	300
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	104	106
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	100	104
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	104	104¾
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	40
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	85	90
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	125	130
Standard Gas, New York, pf	145	150
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	19
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Western Gas Company	78½	80
Western Gas Company bonds	100	101

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42	44
American Typefounders'	38	41
Barney & Smith common	14	17
Cramps' Shipyard stock	70	76
Glucose common	36	36½
Glucose preferred	90	91
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¾	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	45	50
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	91	92½
Lorillard Company pf	110	113
Malt common	21	22
Malt preferred	66	68½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	12
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit common	22	24
National Biscuit pf	78	80
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	6	8
Pennsylvania Coal	330	360
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pf	55	59
Standard Oil Trust	342	343
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf	48	51
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf	81	82½
Wagner Car Company	153	155
Worthington Pump pf., ex div	83	85

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	96	100
Anderson Tobacco Company	7	15
Central & South American Tel	104	107
Commercial Cable stock	183	188
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1¼	1½
Hudson River Telephone stock	72	75
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	48	50
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	140	145
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf	35	40
Wool Exchange	110	120

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21.—Local stocks all yielded, but the changes, except in those which also are listed in New York, were slight. Pennsylvania Railroad shares fell only ⅜, and the traction group about the same. Marsden made a new low record, 5⅛, a loss of ⅞ from yesterday. United Gas Improvement receded two points, to 102½. Many stocks were not quoted, but whenever there were sales they were made at prices slightly below yesterday's final level. Trading was light throughout. The close was weak at the lowest figures of the day. Closing bid and asked prices:

Lehigh Valley	20	21
Northern Pacific common, t. c.	21	21¼
Northern Pacific pf	57½	58
Pennsylvania	55½	55⅝
Reading t. c.	7⅝	7⅞
Reading 1st pf	18	..
Reading 2d pf	9½	10
St. Paul	83⅜	83⅝
Western N. Y. & Penn	2⅜	2⅝
Metropolitan Railway	133	134
Philadelphia Traction	78	78¼
Baltimore Cons	22	22¼
Union Traction	14⅛	14⅜
Electric Storage	18½	19½
Electric Storage pf	21	23
United Gas Imp	102½	103
Welsbach Light	42	42½
New Jersey Traction	44	44½
Am. R. R. E	3¼	4
Marsden	5	5¼
Choctaw	10	10½
Choctaw pf	30¾	31½
Reading g. 4s	78	78¼
Electric & P. 4s	78¼	79½
Equitable G. 5s	102½	103
Cons. T. Pitts	13¼	13⅝
Cons. T. Pitts. pf	46½	47

FINANCIAL.

DRAWING NO. 7.

Mexican National Railroad Co.

Six per cent. Forty Years First Mortgage Bonds.

(PRIOR LIEN BONDS.)

Issue of $12,500,000.

Trustee:
Captain WILLIAM G. RAOUL.

Notice is hereby given that the following are the numbers of 106 bonds of $1,000 each of the above issue, amounting together to the sum of $106,000, this day drawn for payment at par in the presence of Mr. Charles Joseph Watts, Notary Public of the City of London, in accordance with the conditions of the first mortgage or deed of trust, dated June 1, 1887, and a further indenture of same date, pledging certain subsidy moneys. These bonds are redeemable on the 1st day of June next, at the Agency of the Mexican National Railroad Company, in New York, where the holders are required to present them for redemption, after which date interest on the said bonds will cease.

NUMBERS OF THE BONDS.

38	2638	4867	7646	9525	11116
59	2800	5294	7666	9532	11190
570	2931	5477	7736	9599	11216
620	3140	5708	7767	9851	11284
1013	3226	5715	7841	9938	11418
1087	3340	6082	8323	10127	11443
1146	3639	6112	8357	10190	11519
1234	3721	6300	8392	10196	11616
1570	3931	6476	8508	10327	11851
1619	3999	6541	8517	10351	11948
1754	4102	6663	8560	10405	12044
1770	4184	6789	8666	10421	12158
1867	4195	6941	8886	10589	12211
1938	4392	6995	8972	10832	12248
2022	4425	7185	9024	10851	12259
2314	4444	7303	9102	10900	12358
2340	4525	7383	9190	11088	
2570	4544	7517	9384	11093	

WILLIAM G. RAOUL,
Trustee for the Bondholders, by his attorney,
J. M. Macdonald.
LONDON, 22d March, 1898.
Present:
CHARLES JOSEPH WATTS,
Notary Public,
Of the firm of DUFF, BRIDGES & WATTS,
5, Nicholas Lane, Lombard St., London.

NOTE.—Holders of drawn bonds may for their convenience obtain payment in London on 1st day of June, at the counting house of Messrs. Matheson & Co., No. 3 Lombard St., at a rate to be hereafter announced.

BOND No. 605, DRAWN FOR PAYMENT ON 23D MARCH, 1897, HAS NOT YET BEEN PRESENTED.

FINANCIAL.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,500,000.
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V. P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V. P.;
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE

Northern Pacific Railway Company.

Mills Building,
New York, April 13, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of 1 per cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending June 1st, 1898, same to be paid June 3d, 1898, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on May 10th, 1898.

For the purpose of such dividend, the transfer books of this Company will be closed at 3 P. M. on May 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on May 20th, 1898.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, April 13, 1898.

The above dividend of 1 per cent. will be payable on June 3d, 1898, to holders of record at the close of business on May 10th, 1898, on the books of the Voting Trustees for certificates of Preferred Stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for certificates for Preferred Stock will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on May 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on May 20th, 1898.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GEN'L First Mortgage 4 Per Cent. registered bonds of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago R'y Co. and of the First Collateral Trust Mtge. 4 per cent. St. Louis Division registered bonds of the C., C., C. & St. L. R'y Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Monday, April 25, 1898, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the respective quarterly and semi-annual interest thereon due May 1, 1898, and will open May 2 at 10 A. M.

E. F. OSBORN, Sec'y.
Cincinnati, Ohio, April 16th, 1898.

The National Starch Mfg. Co.,
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER.
No. 1 Broadway, New York.

A dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the first preferred stock of the National Starch Manufacturing Company will be paid at this office May 2, 1898, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books April 22, 1898.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. April 22, and reopened at 10 o'clock May 3, 1898.

CHARLES C. BURNS, Treasurer.

CINCINNATI AND MUSKINGUM VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY,
Pittsburg, Penn., April 16th, 1898.

Coupon No. 36, for six months' interest due January 1st, 1889, upon the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the banking house of Winslow, Lanier & Company, No. 17 Nassau Street, New York City, on presentation, on and after May 1st, 1898.

T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad Co.,
April 11th, 1898.

The semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on May 2d, 1898, at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. April 21st, 1898, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. May 3d, 1898.

C. F. COX, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE CONSOLIdated First Mtge. 5 Per Cent. Registered Bonds of the East Tenn., Va. and Ga. Ry. Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, Monday, April 25, 1898, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due May 1, 1898, and will open May 2 at 10 A. M.

JOSIAH F. HILL, Secy.
New York, April 17, 1898. Southern R'y Co.

New York Security and Trust Co.,
46 Wall St.

The Board of Trustees of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent. upon the capital stock of the company, payable May 2d, 1898, to the Stockholders of record at the closing of the Transfer Books on April 22, 1898.

OSBORN W. BRIGHT, Secretary.
April 6, 1898.

The Greenwich Bank of the City of New York,
New York, April 21st, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on and after May 2 next.

The transfer books will be closed until after that date.

WILLIAM A. HAWES,
Cashier.

The Germania Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
April 19th, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after May 2d next. The transfer books will remain closed to May 3d.

J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

The National Starch Mfg. Co.,
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER.
No. 1 Broadway, New York.

The coupons due May 1, 1898, on the bonds of the National Starch Manufacturing Company will be paid on Monday, May 2, 1898, upon presentation at the Chase National Bank, New York.

CHARLES C. BURNS, Treasurer.

German Exchange Bank,
New York, April 15th, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared an annual dividend of 10%, payable on and after May 2d.

The transfer books will be closed until May 2d.

CHAS. L. ADRIAN,
Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company,
Cleveland, Ohio, April 2nd, 1898.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 4th day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

The poll will continue open for one hour thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER,
Secretary.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company,
Detroit, Mich., April 2nd, 1898.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Detroit, Mich., on the first THURSDAY after the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 5th day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER,
Secretary.

United States Rubber Company,
New Brunswick, N. J., April 14th, 1898.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the United States Rubber Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of any other business which may properly be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in New Brunswick, New Jersey, on Tuesday, May 17th, 1898, at 12 o'clock M.

The Transfer Books will be closed at the close of business on Friday, April 22d, 1898, and will reopen May 18th, 1898.

By order of the Board of Directors.
SAMUEL P. COLT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA RAILWAY CO.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business will be held at the Company's office, in Hudson, Wis., on Saturday, June 4th, 1898, at 9 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will close on Tuesday, May 3d, and reopen on Monday, June 6th, 1898.

E. E. WOODMAN, Secretary.
Hudson, Wis., April 15th, 1898.

New York and Harlem Railroad Co.
New York, April 20th, 1898.

The sixty-eighth annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for election of Directors, will be held at the office of the company, Grand Central Depot, New York City, on Tuesday, the 17th day of May next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock noon and continue open for two hours thereafter. The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, April 27th, and reopened on Wednesday, May 18th.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Secretary.

The Germania Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
April 19th, 1898.

The annual meeting of stockholders for the election of fifteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, 215 Bowery, on TUESDAY, May 3d, 1898. The polls will open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

The Bank of New Amsterdam,
New York, April 22, 1898.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF this bank for an election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house on WEDNESDAY, May 4th, prox. The polls will be open from 9:45 to 10:45 o'clock A. M. Transfer books will close this 22d day of April and reopen May 6th, 1898.

G. J. BAUMANN, Cashier.

The Bank of America,
New York, April 21st, 1898.

The annual election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this bank will be held at the banking house on MONDAY, May 2d, 1898. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M. and will close at 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from April 30th to May 3d.

W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., 52 Wall Street, New York, April 15th, 1898.—For the purposes of the annual meeting, which will be held at the Company's office, in Chicago, on Thursday, June 2d, at 12 M., the stock transfer books will be closed on Saturday, April 30th, at noon, and reopen on Friday, June 3d, 1898.

M. L. SYKES, Secretary.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, April 21, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
98	100	5	Adams Express	99½	99½	99½	99½	......
120	127	20	American Express	121	121	121	121	—1
8⅞	9	420	American Spirits Mfg.	9½	9½	9¼	9¼	+ ½
19½	22¾	330	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	22	22½	22	22½	+ ½
113¾	114	42,147	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	115½	115⅝	113⅜	113⅞	—2¼
105	105½	270	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	106	106	105	105	—1½
97¼	98	42,479	American Tobacco	100¼	101⅜	97	97	—4
113	117	185	American Tobacco pf.	116½	116½	116½	116½	......
10	12	100	Ann Arbor	11	11	11	11	—1
10¼	10½	610	At., T. & S. F.	10¼	10½	10¼	10¼	— ½
23	23½	3,162	At., T. & S. F. pf.	24½	24½	23½	23½	—1½
15½	17½	200	Baltimore & Ohio	15½	15½	15½	15½	—1½
2⅝	2⅞	300	Bay State Gas	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
35½	35⅝	5,090	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	36½	36⅝	35¼	35½	—1⅝
110½	113	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	110½	110½	110½	110½	+ ½
45	46	20	Canada Southern	45	46	45	46	......
72	78½	1,400	Canadian Pacific	75½	75½	72	72	—4
11	12	100	Central Pacific	11½	11½	11½	11½	— ½
17⅛	17½	1,910	Chesapeake & Ohio	17⅝	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	— ¾
88½	88¾	31,282	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	90⅝	90⅝	88	88½	—2⅜
10⅛	10⅜	440	Chicago Great West.	10⅝	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ¾
18	23	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	20	20	20	20	—2
83⅝	83½	30,505	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	85½	85⅝	83¼	83½	—2⅝
140	141	191	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	140½	140½	140½	140½	......
115	115½	1,860	Chi. & Northw.	116½	116½	115	115	—1½
81½	82½	7,870	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	83½	83⅝	82	82	—3
7½	8½	80	Chi. Term. Trans.	7⅝	7⅝	7¼	7¼	......
27½	29	200	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ¼
25½	25¾	160	C., C., C. & St. L.	26	26	26	26	+ ½
11⅝	11½	300	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	11⅝	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
16	25	100	Col., H. V. & Tol. pf.	17	17	17	17	......
171¼	173	202	Consolidated Gas	172	172	171½	171½	—3½
28½	29	100	Consolidated Ice	29	29	29	29	+ ½
85	85½	35	Consolidated Ice pf.	85½	85½	85½	85½	......
104½	106	1,395	Del. & Hudson	104⅞	106	104	105½	— ⅜
..	..	222	Del., Lack. & West.	145	145	144¼	144¼	—3¾
10	10⅝	200	Denver & R. G.	10½	10½	10½	10½	—1½
40	40½	700	Denver & R. G. pf.	41	41	40	40	—1½
8½	10	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
10⅞	11⅛	750	Erie	11⅜	11⅜	11	11	— ½
29¼	30	940	Erie 1st pf.	30⅝	30⅝	29¼	29¼	—1⅛
30⅛	30⅝	1,260	General Electric	30⅝	31	30⅝	30⅝	—1
16	18	100	Hawaiian Sugar	17	17	17	17	— ¼
96	97	546	Illinois Central	97	97	96	96	—2
7¼	7¾	100	Iowa Central	7½	7½	7½	7½	+ ¼
16	17¾	100	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	17	17	17	17	......
39	40	100	Laclede Gas	40	40	40	40	......
68	71	8	Lake Erie & West. pf.	68½	68½	68½	68½	......
44	44½	12,420	Louisville & Nashville	46½	46½	44	44	—3½
91½	92½	7,270	Manhattan Con.	93¼	93¼	91⅞	91⅞	—2⅛
133½	134½	8,490	Metropolitan St. Ry.	136	136¼	133½	133½	—4
100¼	102	523	Michigan Central	101	101	100½	100½	— ⅜
10	11	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	10	10	10	10	— ½
30	30⅜	940	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	30⅝	30⅝	30	30	— ⅝
25	25¼	1,520	Missouri Pacific	25⅝	25⅝	25	25	—1¼
24	26½	100	Mobile & Ohio	25	25	25	25	+ ¼
27¾	28½	450	National Lead Co.	28½	28½	28	28	—1½
97⅝	100	520	National Lead Co. pf.	100	100	99⅝	99⅝	— ¼
88¼	88¾	1,570	New Jersey Central	90⅝	90⅝	88½	88½	—2⅛
13	..	300	New York Air Brake	14	14	14	14	—2
106¼	106½	6,230	New York Central	108	108¼	106¼	106⅜	—2⅞
11½	13	10	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	......
10½	12	200	Norfolk & West.	11½	11½	11½	11½	—1
42	42½	812	Norfolk & West. pf.	43⅝	43⅝	43	43⅝	—1⅛
5⅛	5⅜	500	North American	5½	5½	5⅛	5⅛	......
21	21⅛	4,962	Northern Pacific	21⅝	21⅝	21	21	—1⅛
57½	57⅝	12,826	Northern Pacific pf.	59⅝	59⅝	57¼	57½	—2⅛
13½	13⅝	3,005	Ontario & West.	13⅞	13⅞	13½	13½	— ⅜
26	30	250	Oregon Short Line	28	28	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
21	21⅜	930	Pacific Mail	22½	22⅜	21	21½	— ⅞
111	111¼	2,600	Pennsylvania R. R.	111⅞	112	111	111	—1⅜
88	88½	1,950	People's Gas, Chicago	88⅝	89	88⅛	88⅛	—2
169	173	205	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	170	170	170	170	......
15½	15⅝	540	Reading	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅝
36	37	800	Reading 1st pf.	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼	— ⅜
19	19½	100	Reading 2d pf.	19½	19½	19½	19½	— ½
43	46	555	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	46	46	46	46	+ ½
13⅞	15	12	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	......
6	6¼	550	St. L. & San Fran.	6¼	6¼	6	6	— ½
55	55½	10	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	55½	55½	55½	55½	......
24	24½	410	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	24½	24½	24	24	—1⅛
67½	70	100	St. Paul & Omaha	68	68	68	68	......
12	13	600	Southern Pacific	12⅜	12⅜	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
7	7¼	1,580	Southern Railway	7⅜	7⅜	7	7	— ⅜
24⅛	24¼	1,130	Southern Railway pf.	24½	24½	24⅛	24⅛	—1⅛
18¼	18½	1,685	Tenn. Coal & Iron	19	19	18⅝	18⅝	—1½
9	9⅛	1,510	Texas Pacific	9½	9½	9	9	— ⅜
154	160	315	Third Avenue	156	156	155	155	—3
18	18¼	1,695	Union Pacific	19	19	18	18	—1½
48⅜	49	28,979	Union Pacific pf.	50¼	50⅝	48⅞	48⅞	—2⅝
5¼	5⅝	1,375	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅜
5½	5⅝	200	United States Leather	5½	5½	5½	5½	......
56	56½	370	U. S. Leather pf.	56¼	56¼	56	56	......
15½	17	125	United States Rubber	15½	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
64	67	70	U. S. Rubber pf.	64⅝	67⅞	64⅝	67⅞	......
6⅛	7	10	Wabash	6	6	6	6	......
14½	14⅝	345	Wabash pf.	15	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ½
84¼	84½	3,046	Western Union Tel.	85¼	85¼	84⅝	84⅝	—1
1⅞	2	10	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	......
Sales.....		302,599						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Tobacco Co Scrip
200.................. 85
Albany & Sus Con 6s
2,000.................110
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
1,000.................. 83
Atch, Top & S F Gen 4s
5,000.................. 86¼
500.................. 86⅝
96,000.................. 86
Adjustment 4s
26,000.................. 57
2,000.................. 56⅞
20,000.................. 56¾
15,000.................. 56⅞
10,000.................. 56¾
10,000.................. 56⅞
20,000.................. 56½
20,000.................. 56⅝
3,500.................. 56¾
3,000.................. 56⅝
10,000.................. 56¾
31,000.................. 56½
3,000.................. 56⅜
22,000.................. 56⅝
55,000.................. 56¼
5,000.................. 56⅛
Atlantic & Danv 1st
2,000.................. 97
Austin & Nwn 1st
10,000.................. 82
Baltimore & Ohio 1st,
Parkersburg Branch
2,000.................100
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s
3,000.................110⅝
Cen R & B Co of Ga,
Collat Gold 5s
2,000.................. 87
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s
1,000.................. 76
8,000.................. 76¼
1,000c.................. 76⅞
10,000.................. 76⅛
1,000.................. 76
2,000.................. 76¼
23,000.................. 76
Ches & Ohio Con 5s
3,000s20f.................113½
Chic & Alton S F
7,000.................113½
3,000.................113⅞
Chic, B & Q Deb 5s
2,000.................105
Chicago & Erie 1st
8,000.................109½
Chic & Northwestern,
S F Deb 5s, 1933
10,000s20f.................114
Chic, R I & Pac 6s
4,000.................132
Chic, R I & P Ext 5s
1,000.................106½
Chic Term Tran 4s
6,000.................. 80
Col, H Val & Tol 5s,
J P M & Co Certfs,
$65 Paid
5,000.................. 71
1,000.................. 70½
Col & Ninth Av 1st
3,000.................116
East Tenn, Va & Ga
Con 5s
1,000.................108¾
Erie 4s Prior Bds
4,000.................. 85
Escan & L Sup 1st
7,000.................106
Int & Gt N 2d Mtge
2,000.................. 78½
Keokuk & D M 1st
1,000.................103

Gal, Har & San An,
Mex & Pac Div 5s
10,000.................. 96
L S & M So 1st Coup
5,000.................107
L S & M So 2d Coup
5,000.................116½
Long Island G M 4s
1,000.................. 88
Louisville & Nashville
Genl Mtge 6s
4,000.................116½
Pens & Atl 1st
2,000.................. 99
Louisville & Nashville,
S & N Ala Gtd 5s
3,000.................. 94¼
Unified Gold 4s
5,000.................. 85
Met St Ry Gen 5s
5,000.................109
Mex Inter 1st 4s
10,000.................. 73
8,000.................. 72¾
6,000.................. 72½
Mich Cen 5s, 1902
1,000.................103½
Mil, L S & Wn 1st
1,000.................133¼
Mil, L S & Wn Inc
5,000.................113
Milwaukee & St Paul,
Chic & L Sup Div
2,000.................112
Southn Minn Div
1,000.................115
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s
7,500.................. 85½
1,000.................. 85½
5,000.................. 85
Mo, Kans & Tex 2d
2,000.................. 58½
8,000.................. 58
Morris & Essex 7s, '71
2,000.................107
N Y Central 1st Coupon
2,000.................113¼
5,000.................113½
4,000s20f.................114
N Y Cent Deb 5s
2,000.................106
N Y, Chic & St L 4s
2,000.................101⅝
1,000.................101½
20,000.................100⅝
24,000.................100
Registered
1,000s3.................104
N Y, Ontario & Wn
Refunding 4s
5,000s20f.................. 97
Norf & W Ry Con 4s
3,000.................. 74¾
4,000.................. 75
Nor Pac Gen Lien 3s
13,000.................. 57
Nor Pac Ry Pr Ln 4s
8,000.................. 91
5,000.................. 90⅝
3,000.................. 90⅞
2,000.................. 90½
5,000.................. 90⅝
Oregon Improvement 1st,
Trust Co Certfs
5,000.................105
Oregon Imp Co Con 5s,
Trust Co Certfs,
All Instlmts Paid
2,000.................. 51¼
Oregon Short Line
Inc A 5s
5,000.................. 60
2,000.................. 59½

Oregon R & Nav 4s
3,000.................. 90¼
Penn Cos Gtd 4½s
2,000.................108
Peo & Eastern 1st
1,000.................. 75
Pitts, C, C & St L 4½s
Series B
3,000.................109
Pittsbg & Wn 1st
5,000.................. 77
Reading Co Gen 4s
5,000.................. 79¼
10,000.................. 79
2,000.................. 78⅞
24,000.................. 78¾
6,000.................. 78⅞
28,000.................. 78
St L & San Fran 4s
15,000.................. 70
2,000.................. 69¾
St L & S F G M 5s
2,000.................100¾
St L Southwn 1st
10,000.................. 72
San An & Ar P 4s
3,000.................. 56⅛
Scioto Val & N E 4s
2,000.................. 82½
So Car & Ga 1st 5s
5,000.................. 93
So Pac N Mex 1st
10,000.................107
Southern Ry 1st 5s
12,000.................. 88
2,000.................. 87¾
1,000.................. 88
1,000.................. 88⅛
Standard R & T 6s
4,000.................. 56
Tol & Ohio Cent 1st
5,000.................104
Ulster & Del 1st 5s
1,000.................100
Union Pacific 4s
7,000.................. 89¾
500.................. 90
19,000.................. 89¼
5,000.................. 89¼
10,000s3.................. 89
30,000.................. 89
500.................. 89½
25,000.................. 89
5,000s3.................. 89
2,000.................. 89
16,000.................. 88⅞
4,000.................. 88¾
33,000.................. 88⅞
500.................. 88¾
17,000.................. 88½
10,000.................. 88⅝
U P, Den & Gulf 1st,
Trust Co Certfs
7,000.................. 50¾
2,000.................. 50⅞
5,000.................. 50½
48,000.................. 50
2,000.................. 49½
Wabash 1st 5s
1,000.................106½
Wabash 2d 5s
8,000.................. 75½
3,000.................. 75¼
West Shore Gtd 4s
13,000.................104¼
11,000.................104
Wn U Col Trust 5s
4,000.................105
Wisconsin Cen Co 1st,
Trust Co Certfs
3,000.................. 37
10,000.................. 36½

Total sales $1,176,200

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	95	..	Consol. Coal	40	45	Nat. St. 1st pf.	60	83
4s, r., 1907	107	108	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	70	..	Nat. St. 2d pf.	15	30
4s, c., 1907	108	109	Dul., S. S. & A.	2	4	New Cent. C.	6	7½
4s, r., 1925	117½	117⅞	D., S. S. & A. pf.	4	5½	N. Y. & N. H.	183	186
4s, c., 1925	118	118½	Eighth Avenue	300	330	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	60	73
5s, r., 1904	109½	110½	Erie 2d pf.	15⅛	16	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	28	31
5s, c., 1904	110½	111½	Ev. & T. H.	18	22	N. Y., S. & W.	10	14
Currency 6s, 1899	102½	..	Ev. & T. H. pf.	37	42	Ont. Mining	3	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..	Ft. W. & R. G.	5	12	Oregon Imp., all in. paid	26	29
Dist. Col. 3-65s	112	..	Gt. Nor. pf., ex. div.	144	154	Ore. R. & N.	42	46
Alb. & Sus.	180	..	Green Bay & W.	30	40	Ore. R. & N. pf.	65	68
American Coal	100	140	Homestake	42	..	Penn. Coal	325	..
Am. Cotton Oil	16	16½	Ill. Cent. l. l.	91	98	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	¾	1¼
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	67	68	Ill. Steel Co.	44½	46	Peo. & Eastern	3	6
Am. Dist. Tel.	23	..	Iowa Central pf.	24	26	P., C., C. & St. L.	43	..
Am. T. & C.	..	91	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	58	63
Ann Arbor pf.	30	32	Kanawha & Mich.	4	6	P., Ft. W. & C.	167	..
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	6	6½	Keokuk & D. M.	3	4½	Quicksilver	1½	2½
Boston A. L. pf.	102	105	K. & D. M. pf.	12	15	Quicksilver pf.	2½	7
Brunswick Co., 3d in. paid	3⅝	4½	Keokuk & West.	32	35	Rens. & Saratoga	180	..
Buff., R. & P.	20	30½	Kingston & Pem.	1	10	R., W. & O.	118	120
Buff., R. & P. pf.	..	65	Laclede Gas pf.	78	88	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	5¾	6¼
Chi. & Alton	154	160	L. E. & W.	12⅝	13⅝	St. L. S. W.	4	4½
Chi. & Alton pf.	166	..	Lake Shore	176	190	St. L. S. W. pf.	8	8½
Chi. & E. Ill.	48½	52	Lake Shore ctfs.	178	180½	St. P. & Duluth	..	24
Chi. & East Ill. pf.	104½	107	Long Island	40	50	St. P., M. & M.	180	185
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	..	32	Manhattan Beach	5	7	St. P. & O. pf.	141	150
Chi., Ind. & L.	7	8	Md. Coal pf.	40	55	Sil. bullion certfs.	55¾	56¼
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	23	25	Mexican Central	4	5	Sixth Avenue	200	220
Chi. & N. W. pf.	172	..	Mex. Nat. certfs.	..	2	Standard Gas	125	..
Clev., L. & W. pf.	40	49	Minn. & St. L.	22	25½	Standard R. & T.	3¼	4
Cleve. & Pitts.	167	..	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	79	84	Tol. & O. C.	..	25
Col. C. & I. Dev.	¼	1	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	48	50½	Tol. & O. C. pf.	..	45
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	3	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	5	..	U. S. Express	37	41
Col. F. & I.	17	19	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	14	..	Wells-Fargo Ex.	114	118
Col. F. & I. pf.	..	90	Minn. Iron	59	63¾	West. Union Beef	2½	5
C. & H. Coal, all in. paid	5	6	Morris & Essex	170	174	W. & L. E. pf., $1 as. paid	8⅝	10⅝
Col., H. V. & T.	5¼	6½	Nat. Lin. Oil	14	18			
Com. Cable	150	180	Nat. Starch	5½	7			

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CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
29,530	Am. Sug. Refg.	115½	115⅝	113⅝	113⅞
1,670	Am. Tobacco	100¼	102	97	97
80	A. T. & S. F. pf.	24½	24½	23½	23½
10	Am. Sp. Mfg.	9	9	9	9
250	Brook. R. T.	36	36⅝	35¼	35½
20,470	C. B. & Q.	90⅝	90⅝	88	88½
21,280	Chi. M. & St. P.	85⅝	85⅝	83¼	83½
1,290	C. R. I. & Pac.	83½	83½	81⅞	82
[illegible]	Chi. Gt. West.	10½	10½	10¼	10¼
[illegible]	Ches. & Ohio	17⅝	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛
[illegible]	Central of N. J.	90⅝	90⅝	88½	88½
[illegible]	Louis. & Nash.	46½	46½	44	44
[illegible]	Manhattan	93¼	93¼	92	92
[illegible]	Mo. Pacific	25⅝	25⅝	25	25
[illegible]	Met. Street	135	135	135	135
[illegible]	N. Y. Central	107⅞	108	106⅜	106⅜
210	Nor. Pacific	21½	21½	21	21
[illegible]	Nor. Pac. pf.	59⅝	59⅝	57½	57½
10	N. Y. Ont. & W.	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
30	Pacific Mail	22½	22½	22½	22½
[illegible]	People's Gas	89	89	89	89
[illegible]	Reading	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
140	Tenn. C. & I.	19	19	19	19
10	Union Pacific	19	19	19	19
2,150	Union Pac. pf.	50⅝	50⅝	48⅞	48⅞
[illegible]	Wabash pf.	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
50	West. Union	85	85	84⅝	84⅝
[illegible]					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$27,000	Mo., K. & T. 2d.	58⅛	58⅛	58	58
5,000	Met. Street 5s	110	110	108⅞	108⅞
17,000	Or. Imp. 5s	52	52	50⅞	50⅞
5,000	Rock Is. 5s, c.	107	107	106⅞	106⅞
20,000	U.P., D. & G. 1st	50½	50½	50	50
$74,000					

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, April 21. — Boston specialties were somewhat weak to-day. Business was spread over more stocks and bonds than heretofore this week, but the volume of trading was small.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

Boston & Albany	219	220
Boston & Lowell	218	..
Boston & Maine	160	..
Boston & Providence	..	276
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	105	107
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	112½	..
Fitchburg, pf	98	98½
Maine Central	..	127
Old Colony	188	..
West End	79½	80

Mining Companies.

Allouez	1½	2
Arnold	10½	11
Atlantic	..	27
Boston & Cripple Creek	..	.12½
Boston & Montana	170¼	..
Butte & Boston	23½	..
Calumet & Hecla	517	525
Centennial	11½	12½
Franklin	10	11
Gold Coin Mines	..	1¼
Napa, (quicksilver)	6½	..
Osceola	39	40
Pioneer, (gold)	4½	5¼
Quincy	104	107
Santa Ysabel	5	6
Tamarack	148	148
Tecumseh	2	2½
Wolverine	19½	20

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	247	..
Dominion Coal	16	..
Dominion Coal pf.	91	..
Edison Electric Illuminating	160	170
Erie Telephone	61	64
General Electric	30⅝	31½
General Electric pf.	80	90
Illinois Steel	45	46
Lamson Cons. Store Service	20½	21
Mexican Telephone	..	65
New England Telephone	125	128
Philadelphia Company	80	81
Pullman Palace Car	170	..
United States Oil	13½	14
United States Rubber	15	16
Westinghouse Electric	20½	21½
Westinghouse Electric pf	51½	53

Unlisted Securities.

Merced Gold Mining	4½	5
Old Dominion Copper Mining	24	24½

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, April 21. — North Chicago opened at 202, sold to 203, and fell off to 200, but closed at 202. West Chicago opened lower at 88, and sold down to 86, closing at 87½, with very little business. Diamond Match opened a half point off at 129½, and closed at 128½. Biscuit sold from 22 to 22¼, closing at 22. The preferred advanced from 78½ to 79, but closed at the opening price. Chicago Edison was off to 182.

Clearing House settlements:

American Strawboard	21
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	60½
Diamond Match Co. of Ill.	127
National Biscuit Co., com.	22½
National Biscuit Co. pf.	78
Brew. & Malt. Co.	5½
Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	29
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co.	6
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co. pf.	30
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co.	32
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co. pf.	49½
Int. Pkg. & P.	17½
Int. Pkg. & P. pf.	40
Chi. City Ry.	225
N. Chi. St. R. R.	200
W. Chi. St. R. R.	88
South Side El. R. R.	58
Lake St. Elevated	10½
Lake St. El. t. ctfs.	8
Street's W. S. C. Line	20

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$220,479,165
Gold reserve	180,015,560
Net silver	6,445,606
United States notes in the Treasury	34,225,235
Treasury notes of 1890	3,247,710
Total receipts this day	1,215,347
Total receipts this month	22,973,538
Total receipts this year	330,490,251
Total expenditures this day	2,300,000
Total expenditures this month	33,151,000
Total expenditures this year	336,521,270
Deposits in National banks	29,309,176
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	216,015
Government receipts from internal revenue	780,028
Customs	416,136
Miscellaneous	19,181

REAPPRAISEMENTS OF IMPORTS

President Charles H. Ham of the Board of United States General Appraisers announced yesterday the following reappraisements of merchandise:

17,579-80, &c.—Alcoholic toilet articles, from Victor Klotz, Paris, Feb. 1 to March 17, 1898. Vegetal ixora, C 2,673, and vegetal violette reine, C 2,609, entered at 18f., advanced to 19.50f. per dozen. Eau toilette violette panne, C, entered at 27f., advanced to 28.50f. per dozen. Vinaigre violette, entered at 12f., advanced to 18f. per dozen. Eau de toilette violette parme, C, entered at 27f., advanced to 28.20f. per dozen. Similar goods, similar prices. Discount 20 per cent. Add cases and packing.

17,349.—Alcoholic perfumery, from George St. Amant, Paris, Feb. 3, 1898. 3,185, eau de toilette, entered at 27f., advanced to 30f. per dozen. 1,151, ditto, entered at 21f., advanced to 24f. per dozen. 1,068, ditto, entered at 24f., advanced to 27f. per dozen. 1,345, ditto, entered at 12f., advanced to 15f. per dozen. 1,150, ditto, entered at 36f., advanced to 42f. per dozen. 7,709, ditto, entered at 10f., advanced to 12f. per dozen. 895, vinaigre toilette, entered at 12f., advanced to 12.60f. per dozen. 1 Bis. eau de cologne, entered at 10f., advanced to 12f. per dozen. 3,186, eau de toilette, entered at 39f., advanced to 42f. per dozen. 77, eau de cologne, entered at 48f., advanced to 60f. per dozen. 69 Bis., ditto, entered at 66f., advanced to 75f. per dozen. Similar goods, similar prices. Discounts, 15, 2, and 5 per cent. Add cases.

17,750.—Hides of cattle, from ——, Azua, April 1, 1898. Entered at .08 U. S. dollar per pound; no advance.

17,749, 17,768.—Hides of cattle, from M. Polan & Co., Santo Domingo, March 17, 1898. Cueros de res, entered at .08 U. S. dollar per pound; no advance.

17,698-9, 17,786.—Bleached cotton, from J. D. Einstein & Co., St. Gall, March 1-15, 1898. 31-inch dotted Swiss woven over 100, under 150 threads. 5,215, entered at .73f. per yard; no advance. 5,213, entered at .59f. per yard; no advance. 1,588, entered at .43½f. per yard; no advance. 2,479, entered at .50f. per yard; no advance. 1,173 and 1,174, entered at .57f. per yard; no advance. 1,251, entered at .48f. per yard; no advance. 1,409, entered at .69f. per yard; no advance. Similar goods, similar prices. Add tickets, boxes, and cases.

17,495.—Dec. china, from Schmidt & Co., Altrohlau, Jan. 17, 1898. Dinner sets, 1,229, 100-1,131, green, entered at 10.55, advanced to 11.45 florins per set. Dinner sets, 100-5,663, violet and pink, entered at 11.80 florins per set; no advance. Add cases and crates.

17,752.—Glass lenses, ground edges, from Merzbach, Langen & Co., London, March 22, 1898. Entered at 26s 6d, advanced to 31s per gross.

17,721.—Colored cotton velvet, from J. L. de Ball & Co., Lobberich, March 1, 1898. Black velvet for hats and bonnets, quality 591 50 c-m. entered at 1.30, advanced to 1.45 marks per meter. Packing, cases, &c., included in price.

17,717.—Precious stones, from Fabre & Hahn, Idar, March 21, 1898. Opals, entered at 5, advanced to 5.50 marks per karat.

4,489, O. P. Boston.—Polished granite, from Alexander Milne, Aberdeen, Feb. 12, 1898. 1 Hill o'Fare tablet, entered at £3 12s, advanced to £3 17s, packed. Deduct cartage.

4,525 O. P., Boston.—Polished granite, from Thomas Findlater, Aberdeen, Jan. 22, 1898. 1 carnation monument, 7,557, entered at £7 15s, advanced to £8 4s, packed. 1 Red Swede monument, 7,490, entered at £10 10s, advanced to £11 8s, packed. Deduct cartage.

The following reappraisements were made by boards on appeal:

4,875-17,343, 4,876-17,344.—Cotton knit shirts, &c., from Schatzmann & Co., Zofingen, Jan. 13 and 27, 1898. Ladies' lisle vests LNNS ol. 272, 2x2, III, IV, V, VI, white, ecrue, pink, and sky, entered at 10, advanced to 13.50 francs per dozen. Discount, 10 per cent. Further advanced by addition for cases, boxes, and packing, claimed to be included in entered price.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

WILLIAM S. BRADLEY.—William S. Bradley, dealer in hay, feed, and grain at 31 Ninth Avenue, has given a bill of sale to Eugene Bergeri and has assigned book accounts to Elizabeth Bradley and others. Frank & Levi, attorneys for Mr. Bradley, said that the trouble was due to dull trade and poor collections, and they estimate the total liabilities at $15,000, assets $8,000. The business was started thirteen years ago by Van Blarcom & Bradley, the former died in February, 1894, and on Jan. 1, 1897, Mr. Bradley became sole owner of the business.

WHITTIER ELEVATOR COMPANY.—The Whittier Elevator Company, manufacturers of passenger and freight elevators at 306 to 310 Eleventh Avenue, made an assignment yesterday to Frederick L. Huber of West Hoboken, who is the Secretary and Treasurer of the company. Charles R. Whittier is the President. The business was started in 1886 and was incorporated in November, 1887 under New York State laws with a capital stock of $20,000. Adams & Hyde, attorneys, said that the assignment was due to poor collections, and to two creditors pressing the company. The liabilities are from $8,000 to $10,000, and nominal assets about $25,000, a large part of which consists of machinery, the actual value of which remains to be determined.

Out of Town.

JAIME F. CARRILLO.—The Sheriff has received an attachment against Jaime F. Carrillo of Maracaibo, for $5,000, in favor of Van Dissel & Co., also of Maracaibo, for money lent him on May 1, 1896, at 12 per cent. interest. It was stated that Mr. Carrillo had been in New York lately, and an agent of the firm had been negotiating with him for a settlement. The Sheriff served it on two parties here, and levied on twenty-six shares of stock which are supposed to belong to Mr. Carrillo.

F. M. BROWN & CO.—Deputy Sheriff Radley received an attachment yesterday against F. M. Brown & Co., dealers in dry goods, at New Haven, for $19,350, in favor of the National Shoe & Leather Bank, for balance due for money lent to the firm in January, February, and March, on notes of the firm. To obtain credit at the bank the firm made a statement on Jan. 28, 1897, showing assets, $318,134; liabilities, $135,453; net worth, $182,681. On Feb. 26, 1898, the liabilities had increased to $143,523, and on April 9, 1898, had increased to $190,000. John English was appointed receiver of the firm on Tuesday last. The Sheriff served the attachment on a bank here, a life insurance company, and a wholesale dry goods firm.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ASCHENBRENNER, Charlotte—T. L. Feitner and others, commissioners, &c., costs	57
ARNOLD, Bernard—B. Kahn and another	158
ARNOLD, Bernard—B. Kahn and another	84
ALDHOUS, Frederick—Brainerd, Shaler & Hall Quarry Company	2,192
ABELE, Caroline—M. E. Tracy	229
ATKINS, Margaret—J. F. Bloodgood, costs	161
BISCHOFF, Henry—H. H. Rottman	2,894
BERRY, Thomas R.—Julius Dreyfus	260
BIXBY, Francis M.—F. W. Fullerton	186
BOEGE, Charles—William and Charles W. Booth	1,008
BARKER, Edward P., Theodore Sutro, and James L. Wells, commissioners, &c.—Keppler & Schwarzmann, costs	25
BIRCH, Seymour P. and Mary E.—A. Kutroff	209
BLASCON, David H.—American Investors' Company	31
BAKER, Hibbard—J. Bornman and another	83
BOYD, Harkness—James M. Constable and another	2,108
COTTER, Annie—G. M. Wright, assignee	117
CONDICT, Silas A.—Sarah D. Ackerman	747
COSGRAVE, James—Patrick Higgins	2,058
CARRERE, Fannie E.—R. G. Dun	580
DECKER, Alonzo T.—the Mayor, &c.	1,746
DINKELSPIEL, Julius—Second National Bank of Louisville	629
DEDERICK, George W. and Allen D.—S. J. Berry and others	27
DWYER, Charles J., and Joseph Fraser—H. B. Ball	128
DAILEY, Orrin F.—H. R. Dobbie	267
DANIELS, John W., James P. Lewis, and Herbert A. Wilder—L. Straus	123
DE BERARD, Frederick B.—F. P. Prial and another, costs	101
DENMARK, William S.—John H. Rohde	2,282
EDWARDS, Hattie S., (formerly Ford)—G. M. Wright, assignee, &c.	552
FRANK, Louis—United Brotherhood of Cloakmakers, No. 1, of New York and Vicinity	519
FRANKEL, Herman and Flora—A. Prince	521
GENCKE, Edward—E. F. Wittenberger and another	127
GAILLARD, Desiree A.—R. M. Stivers	158
GROGAN, Edward F.—S. Feust	58
HARDY, William J.—Hanover Fire Insurance Company	203
HAZARD, Joshua F.—C. C. Hewitt	205
HOYT, Alonzo—Equitable General Providing Company	73
HOWE, Charles M.—David Miller	639
HARTMANN, Frederick—Theodore Gaus Sons	1,773
HARDY, William J.—the Hanover Fire Insurance Company	258
HARTMAN, Ernest—P. Limbach	86
JAMES GREGORY COMPANY—Charles J. Dailey	85
JARVIS, Robert M.—W. Maass	557
JONES, William G.—the Albertype Company	50
KRAUS, David—I. Straus	216
KRUGER, Richard A.—August Appel	618
LEWIS, Charles—D. Cooper	110
LEBROCK, Philip and Baber—J. Rhoder	50
LEDMAN, William, by guardian—the Dry Dock, East Broadway, and Battery Railroad Company, costs	126
LUDEKING, Henry—C. H. George	963
BISHOP, Thomas J., administrator—the Seaman's Bank for Savings, costs	71
MINER, Henry C. and Edward F., Mortimer Norden and Miner & Co.—M. B. Stanley and another	484
MAYNARD, George V.—H. M. Seixas	530
MAXWELL, Charles M.—Caledonian Insurance Company	31
MOTT, Hopper S.—G. M. Wright, assignee	586
MEARNS, Stephen—Margaret McGinty	555
MANN, Aaron W. and Solomon H.—Hirsch, Frank & Co.	2,619
MOSES, Susan A. R., executrix, and Albert H. Hatch, as executor—Charles H. Moses	10,208
NOBLE, William—Fireman's Fund Insurance Company	143
NOBLE, William—Caledonian Insurance Company	108
NEUBERGER, Henry—Electro Bicycle Lamp Corporation and others	1,591
ONGLEY, Charles E.—William G. Leland	811
O'LAUGHLIN, Mary—Gardiner Binding and Mailing Company	491
PICKERELL, Percy A.—Dorothea Greve	79
PRITCHARD, John—A. Phillips, Jr.	84
RAEFLE, Gustave—Jacob Ruppert	3,354
RINI, Angiolo, Giovanni, and Nicola—Smith and Sills	126
REIMANN, Paul—S. Oppenheimer and others	43
ROSENQUEST, J. Wesley, and Emeline Colville—B. Sire, costs	111
RUDD, John—G. M. Wright, assignee	21
ROTHSCHILD, David—G. M. Wright, assignee	84
RAILWAY ADVERTISING COMPANY—T. J. Loftus	67
SOLOMON, John—M. Landsberger	321
SING, Frank—M. L. Pike and another	101
STUDLEY, Franklyn J.—Elias Eddy	990
SWART, Haverly B.—G. Everall and another	459
SCHERZINGER, Joseph—C. Olbry	98
SCHMOHL, Armand, Solomon Wertheim, and Nathan Van Bell—M. Goddard	308
SCHRAMM, Arnold—William E. Duryee	75
SCHNEIDER, George J.—F. W. Meeker	45
SOLOMON, Max and Gus—Antonio Pastor	618
SMITH, Warren E.—The Press Company, Limited	346
SMITH, Anna D.—G. M. Wright, assignee	151
THE MAYOR, &c.—Josephine E. Staley	1,197
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—P. F. Rogers	160
THE PROBST CONSTRUCTION COMPANY—W. B. Goucher and others	3,681
THE GREENWICH INSURANCE COMPANY—E. M. Van Tassel, costs	106
THE SPRINGFIELD QUARRYING, MINING and Construction Company, Walter J. Roberts, and Lemuel H. Wilson—M. Rathbun	1,549
THE 42D STREET, MANHATTANVILLE and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway—M. G. Filidora	267
THE 42D STREET, MANHATTANVILLE and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway—Vincenzo Filidora	285
REAL ESTATE TRUST COMPANY OF New York—Realty Trust, costs	129
TUCKER, Charles A.—William Crawford	630
TYLER, Marion—L. Detroy	88
TRILLING, Abraham—J. Breakstone	28
TANDY, John J.—Thomas J. Baxter	108
VOGELBACH, Nicholas—H. A. Hoffmann	30
VALENTI, Vincenzo—E. F. Kienle	95
WEIGAND, Charles F. L.—H. Kullman	185
WETZEL, Frank—The John Kress Brewing Company	818
WIGHTMAN, Andrew J.—Frederic N. Blanc	541
WISE, Benjamin S.—A. Lorsch and another	898
MORRELL, Charles G.—John W. Ackerman	85
WALL, Patrick T.—Board of Commissioners of Charities and Correction	177
WILSON, John G.—Thomas Cary	472

NEW CORPORATIONS.

J. S. Bailey & Co. of New York, to deal in provisions; capital stock, $25,000. Directors—James S. Bailey, Jersey City; Charles Schloss and Frederick F. Lyden, New York City.

Artists' Packing and Shipping Company of the Borough of Manhattan, to ship, move, pack, handle, and store works of art; capital stock, $20,000. Directors—J. Harrison Mills, H. Winthrop Mills, and Louis A. Contoit, Borough of Manhattan.

New York Paint and Fire-Killer Company of New York, to manufacture paints and kalsomines; capital stock, $10,000. Directors—W. A. Cottiman, J. S. Whill, J. E. Merrill, R. S. Green, James Thomas, J. A. Morse, W. R. Eadie, Hamilton Wilcox, and Samuel Marsh, New York.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.12
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.38⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.31½
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.60
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	11.75
Cotton, middling	.06 7-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06⅛
Sugar, granulated	.05¼
Molasses, O. K., prime	.30
Beef, family	11.50
Beef, hams	22.50
Tallow, prime	.03½
Pork, mess	9.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.05⅝
Lard, prime	5.80
Butter, creamery, Western	.18

CHICAGO, April 21.—Flour, firm, unchanged; No. 2 Spring wheat, $1; No. 3 Spring wheat, 92c@$1.04; No. 2 red, $1.11; No. 2 corn, 32@32¼c; No. 2 yellow, 32¼@32½c; No. 2 oats, 27¼@27½c; No. 2 white, 30@31c; No. 3 white, 29¼@30c; No. 2 rye, 56½c; No. 2 barley, 37@50c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.29½@$1.29¾; prime timothy seed, $2.95; mess pork, per bbl, $11.05@$11.10; lard, per 100 lb, $5.55; short ribs sides, (loose,) $5.40@$5.75; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¾@5c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.60@$5.70; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gal., $1.20.

COTTON.

After a sharp advance early in the forenoon, the market turned a sharp corner and became weak under active liquidation. At the start shorts were almost demoralized by an advance of 5½@6½ points in futures and 1-32d in spot cotton at Liverpool, also an advance of 1-16@⅛c in the price of spot cotton at the South. Covering became general, with the market further supported by liberal buying orders from abroad. Although firm in tone, the market showed some irregularity on the first call, April and May advancing 4 and 2 points, respectively, July and August declining 1 point, while the balance of the list were 2@4 points up on the first sales. Immediately after the opening the trading basis was 7@8 points over the final figures of Wednesday. Indications at the end of the first hour pointed to an elimination of the short interest. The bull element became apprehensive of a slump and began to unload. By noon the early improvement had been reduced to a matter of 1@2 points, with the market feverish. Still later several large blocks of long stuff were forced on the market and prices further gave way under this pressure. At the close, however, the feeling was very steady at a net loss of 1 point to an advance of 4 points. Total sales of futures reached 254,500 bales, including 17,200 bales on the opening call.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
April	6.30	6.30	6.28	6.25@6.27
May	6.30	6.35	6.23	6.28@6.29
June	6.32	6.39	6.27	6.32@6.33
July	6.35	6.43	6.31	6.36@6.37
August	6.36	6.45	6.32	6.37@6.38
September	6.42	6.42	6.33	6.37@6.38
October	6.38	6.43	6.32	6.38@6.39
November	6.44	6.45	6.38	6.39@6.40
December	6.42	6.45	6.41	6.42@6.43
January	6.46	6.47	6.39	6.45@6.47

Southern spot middling: New Orleans, 5 13-16c; Mobile, 5⅝c; Savannah, 5 13-16c; Wilmington, 6c; Norfolk, 6 3-16c; Baltimore, 6⅜c; Augusta, 6 5-16@6⅜c; St. Louis, 5⅞c.

LIVERPOOL, April 21.—Middling uplands, 3 21-32d: December-January, 335¼B; January-February, 335½B; April, 337½B; April-May, 337½B; May-June, 337¼B; June-July, 338S; July-August, 338B; August-September, 337½B; September-October, 337S; October-November, 336B; November-December, 335½B.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	109⅜	110¼	109½	110
July	94½	94⅞	93	94⅜
September	86⅞	87⅞	85⅜	87⅞
Corn—				
May	36⅜	36⅞	36¼	36⅞
July	37⅜	37⅞	37¼	37⅞
Oats—				
May	30⅜	31	30⅜	31

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	111½	112	110½	112
July	88½	89¼	87⅞	89
September	81¼	82⅛	80⅞	82
Corn—				
May	31⅝	32	31 3-16	32
July	32⅝	33 1-16	32 3-16	33
September	33¾	34	33 3-16	34
Oats—				
May	26⅜	27¼	26 9-16	27¼
July	23⅞	24⅛	23½	24⅛
September	22½	22½	22 3-16	22½

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

Sensational and more or less conflicting news regarding war prospects kept the wheat market in a state of unrest throughout the entire day. Starting out with a bearish sentiment among traders, based on excellent crop news, disappointing cables, and less activity among exporters, the market gradually worked around into bull shape, being forced up sharply in the last hour on active covering. Had it not been that the scalping element oversold in the morning hours, it is doubtful if the late war news would have proved so effective, as the trade is again becoming skeptical as to the bullish significance of actual hostilities. The war news was supplemented by extraordinary strength in Northwestern markets, with rumors that Leiter was buying again in large quantities. St. Louis was also credited with liberal buying orders at Chicago. Highest prices of the day here were reached in the last half hour, the close being practically top on all positions but May. The latter, not being supported well, showed only ¼c net advance, against 1¼@1⅝c advance on July and later deliveries. Liverpool was the weakest of foreign markets, closing partially ⅜d net lower. Paris markets opened dull and without change, but closed firmer at 10@25 points advance on wheat and 50 points rise on flour. Spot wheat at Liverpool was not so weak as futures.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 21.—April, $1.06½; May, $1.04¾; July, $1.02⅝; September, 81½c; No. 1 hard, $1.08½; No. 1 Northern, $1.06½.

DULUTH, April 21.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, cash, $1.07¾; May, $1.07¾; July, $1.03½; September, 83¾c.

MILWAUKEE, April 21.—No. 1 Northern, $1.04½; No. 2 Northern, $1.03; May, $1.04¾; July, $1.02¼.

Oats.

No. 2, 31¼c; No. 3, 31c; No. 2 white, 33½c; No. 3 white, 32¾@33c; track, mixed, 31@33c; track, white, 32½@39½c.

Miscellaneous.

Rye—No. 2 Western, 62½c, nominal, free on board, afloat; State rye, 60½@61c, free on board, afloat; 58@58½c, cost, insurance, and freight, track. Barley—Feeding, 38½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo. Seeds—Clover, fair, $4.50@$5.25; higher grades, $5.50@$6; timothy, $3@$3.50.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $5.40@$5.75; Winter straights, $4.65@$4.75; Winter patents, $4.90@$5.25; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.90@$4; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.65@$3.80; no grade, $1.60@$1.65; Spring clears, $4.25@$4.50. Rye flour, $3@$3.30. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $2@$2.10, as to brand. Bag Meal—Fine white, 80@85c; fine yellow, 80c; coarse, 71@72c. Feed—40, 60, and 80 lb Winter, in bulk, 77½@90c; Spring, bulk, 72½@80c; middling, bulk, 80@85c; rye feed, 62½@65c; city feed, 80@85c; hominy chop, 65c.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $10.25@$10.50; family, $11.75; short clear, $10.50@$12.75. BEEF—Mess, $9@$9.75; family, $11@$11.75; packet, $10.25@$11; extra India mess, $10.50@$17. BEEF HAMS—$22@$23. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5⅝c; 180 lb, 5¾c; 160 lb, 5⅝c; pigs, 5⅝@5⅞c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 6¼@6½c; 10 lb, 6c; 12 lb, 5⅞c; 14 lb, 5⅝c; pickled shoulders, 4½c; pickled hams, 7½@7⅞c; Western green, 16 lb, 6⅝c; Western S. P., 6⅝@6⅞c. TALLOW—City, 3¼@3⅜c; country, 3⅜c. LARD—$5.80; city lard, $5.40@$5.50; refined South America, $6.50; Continent, $6.25; Brazil kegs, $7.60; compound, city, 4¼@4⅜c; Western, 4¼@4⅜c. STEARINE—Oleo, 4 9-16c; city lard stearine, 6¼c nominal.

LIVERPOOL, April 21.—Close: Beef, extra India mess, 68s 9d; prime mess, 62s 6d. Pork, prime mess, fine Western, 51s 3d; prime mess, medium Western, 48s 9d. Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 37s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 34s 6d; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 33s; long clear middles, 35 to 38 lb, 32s 6d; 40 to 45 lb, 31s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 32s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 35s. Shoulders, square, 12 to 14 lb, 26s 6d. Lard, prime Western, 27s 9d. Cheese, American finest white, 39s; American finest colored, 43s. Tallow, prime city, 19s 6d.

COFFEE.

The coffee market was narrow and uninteresting, with the tendency of prices steadily downward under lack of speculative support, and light offerings by the more confident bears. The first call developed a steady undertone, with opening bids unchanged to 5 points higher. By midday the market was dull and easy, with quotations net unchanged to 5 points lower. Late in the day business was rather more active, but lacked particular significance, with the closing quiet at unchanged prices to 10 points lower. Total sales, 11,500 bags.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
April	..	..	..	5.85@5.95
May	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.75@5.80
June	..	..	..	5.60@5.65
July	5.60	5.65	5.60	5.60@5.65
August	..	..	..	5.60@5.65
September	5.75	5.75	5.70	5.65@5.70
October	..	..	..	5.65@5.70
November	..	..	..	5.65@5.70
December	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.70@5.75
January	..	..	..	5.75@5.80
February	..	..	..	5.80@5.85
March	..	..	..	5.85@5.90

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos, good average, 9$300. Hamburg, ¼@½ pfennig higher; sales, 15,000 bags. Havre unchanged; total sales, 9,000 bags.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4¼@4 3-16c; muscovado, 3⅝@3 11-16c; molasses sugar, 3⅜@3 7-16c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 19½@20c, nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, 14⅜@16½c; prime Summer yellow, 22½@23c; off Summer yellow, 22@22½c; butter grades, 25@26½c; prime white, 25@26c; prime Winter yellow, 27½@28½c; linseed, American raw, 39@40c; American boiled, 41@42c; Calcutta raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 43@45c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of pulled wools, based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Fine A, 49@52c; A supers, 46@47c; B supers, 40@42c; C supers, 32@35c; fine combing, 45@48c; combing, 40@41c; California finest, 52@53c; California second, 51c; Western extra, 46@47c; Western super, 40@44c; Western low, 28@32c.

METALS.

IRON—$6.60@$6.70. COPPER—$12@$12.25. SPELTER—$4.15@$4.25. TIN—$14.40@$14.50. LEAD—$3.75½@$3.62½.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar—Regulars, $1.60; oil, bbls, $2.90; pitch, $1.85; spirits turpentine, regulars and machines, 29¼@29⅜c; resin, common to good strained, $1.42½@$1.45; E, $1.47½@$1.50; F, $1.55@$1.60; G, $1.70; H, $1.80; I, $1.90; K, $1.95; M, $2.00; N, $2.10; WG, $2.20; WW, $2.35@$2.40.

WILMINGTON, April 21.—Turpentine, 25½@26c. Resin, $1@$1.05.

CHARLESTON, April 21.—Turpentine, 25½c. Resin unchanged.

SAVANNAH, April 21.—Turpentine, 25½c. Resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES, unchanged. CALVES—Veals, $3.50@$5.50; choice, $5.62½; city dressed, 7@9c. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Unshorn sheep, $3.75@$4.50; clipped, $3.50@$4.25; unshorn lambs, $5.25@$5.87½; clipped, $4.50@$4.87½; Spring lambs, $2@$4.75 each. HOGS—$4@$4.25.

THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS.

A Decision Affecting the Penal Duty Clause of the Tariff Affirmed by the Court.

Official notice has been received by President Charles H. Ham of the United States General Appraisers from the Treasury Department that the United States Circuit Court has affirmed the decision of the Board of Classification in the much-discussed penalty clause case of Hoeninghaus & Curtiss. This decision involved the construction of Section 32 of the Tariff act of July 24, 1897, under the provisions of which the Collector assessed certain so-called penal duties on an importation of goods composed of silk and cotton. These goods were assessed for duty at purely specific rates, under Paragraph 387 of the tariff law, and no objection was raised as to the correctness of the classification or to the specific rates of duty assessed.

In making the appraisement of the goods the local Appraiser made an addition of .09 franc per meter to the entered value, in order to arrive at the market value, the appraised value of the merchandise being thus made to exceed the entered value by that much per meter. The Collector of this port, upon liquidating the entry, assessed the additional duty prescribed by Section 32 of the said Tariff act, which amended Section 7 of the Customs Administration act of June 10, 1890. The importers claimed that the additional duty was levied without authority of law, as the goods were subject only to specific duties. The whole question resolved itself, before the Board of Classification, as to whether Hoeninghaus & Curtiss's goods were subject to "an ad valorem duty or to a duty based upon or regulated in any manner by the value thereof." After taking considerable testimony as to the facts, the board, in an opinion written by ex-Judge Somerville, sustained the action of the Collector and overruled the protest. This decision was based on a previous decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, in which the court held "that the statutes require that all imports be entered at fair value, and this provision for increasing duties for undervaluations of more than 100 per cent. makes no distinction between specific and ad valorem duties or between undervaluations that may affect the amount of regular duties and those that will not."

General Appraiser George H. Tichenor dissented from the decision of the Board of Classification, but the United States Circuit Court affirms the majority decision. The direct effect of this final adjudication is that such goods as those imported by Hoeninghaus & Curtiss were properly chargeable with penal duties under Section 32 of the existing Tariff act.

CUSTOMS FRAUD CONFERENCE.

Assistant Secretary Howell Meets New York Importers and Customs Officers in This City.

Assistant Secretary Howell of the Treasury Department met several customs officers and New York importers at the Custom House in this city yesterday for the purpose of conferring on the subject of alleged undervaluations of embroideries and other Swiss goods imported from St. Gall. Mr. Howell's trip from Washington was partly in response to protests filed by certain embroidery importers against a proposed change in the method of appraising and assessing duties on their wares.

John Gibb of the firm of Mills & Gibb and Mr. Pullman of John Pullman & Co. attended yesterday's conference in behalf of the importers and stoutly opposed the changes in methods of appraisement proposed by the local United States Appraiser. They contended that the changes suggested by Appraiser Wakeman provided for a method of valuation which was inquisitorial, inasmuch as it was calculated to lay bare important trade secrets, such as the cost of manufacture, &c.

Under the present system the embroideries manufactured in St. Gall, Switzerland, are appraised for duty at this port at so many centimes per 100 stitches, according to quality. Appraiser Wakeman has satisfied himself by investigation that this system of valuation has opened the door to gross and frequent undervaluations of invoiced goods. The Government, it is claimed, has lost several hundreds of thousands of dollars in customs revenue within the last ten years in consequence of these undervaluations. A large proportion of the American importers admit the existence of the undervaluation evil, but they think that some other method than that suggested by Mr. Wakeman can be devised to remedy the trouble.

Special Treasury agents who have been employed abroad investigating these alleged undervaluations have reported that such undervaluations were practiced on a large scale. One of the agents said that he considered the monthly statements of stitch rates which have been forwarded to this country regularly by the United States Consul General at St. Gall were "very unreliable, if not wholly misleading." These statements, the special Treasury agent said, were based on figures furnished by a certain number of firms in St. Gall, who did not properly represent the actual conditions of the market.

Assistant Secretary Howell said yesterday that the disposition of the Treasury Department was to ascertain and adopt, if possible, the best method of dealing with Swiss importations. Besides the New York importers named, the hearing was participated in by Collector Bidwell, United States Appraiser Wakeman, Charles H. Ham, President of the Board of General Appraisers; Special Deputy Collector Couch, and Deputy Collector Phelps of the Law Division of the Custom House. No conclusion was reached and it is expected that the conference will be continued to-day.

P. B. ARMSTRONG'S TROUB

He Refuses to Resign the Pre dency of the Manhattan Fir Insurance Company.

A CLIMAX EXPECTED TO-DA

The Board of Directors Is Now Strong ly Against Him—His Course Not Known—Story of His Career.

Troubles which have been brewing among the officers and Directors of the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company, at 45 Cedar Street, for the past few weeks are expected to culminate to-day in the retirement of P. B. Armstrong as President and the election of an entire new staff of officers.

There is some uncertainty, however, as to the course that President Armstrong will pursue. His resignation has been asked for and he has declined to resign, but inasmuch as the Board of Directors is now strongly against him, a committee of that body expressed confidence yesterday that Mr. Armstrong would conclude to submit to the inevitable.

The reasons assigned by the opponents of President Armstrong for their urgent insistence that he shall sever his connection with the company are of a vague character, being more or less concealed in the general assertion that the best interests of the company demand his retirement. Mr. Armstrong appears to have made enemies of the men who put him at the head of this reorganized company last January.

Mr. Armstrong's career forms an interesting chapter of the fire insurance business in this city. More than half a dozen years ago he was President of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of New York, with an interest in at least two supplementary insurance concerns. He was successful in building up a good business, and about 1892 he made an arrangement with the Lancashire Fire Insurance Company by which he reinsured all of the Mutual's business in the Lancashire and received a personal bonus of $200,000 on condition that he keep out of the fire insurance business for five years.

Went to California.

He kept his pledge in that respect, but the Mutual Company still had its charter, and some of its old executive officers reformed the management and went on with the business. Mr. Armstrong engaged in the life insurance business here for a while, but, abandoning that, he went to California and remained several years. Upon his return to New York last year he endeavored to regain control of the old Mutual Fire Insurance Company, but his efforts were resisted. R. A. Loewenthal was then President and William R. Francis was Secretary.

Mr. Armstrong found friends willing to help him, and early in the present year control of the stock of the Mutual Company was bought by a syndicate, not, however, until after nearly the whole of its business had been reinsured in the Union of London and the name of the company had been changed to its present title.

Gradually the complexion of the Board of Directors was changed, and the purchasing syndicate came into full control of the company. Mr. Armstrong was made President and manager, with a contract which gave him, it is said, 35 per cent. of the profits. Back of this contract—or rather within it—was another agreement, it is now alleged, between President Armstrong and the members of the syndicate which controlled a majority of the stock. It is this secondary agreement by which private financial stipulations are said to have been entered into between the President and the members of the syndicate that caused the point of illegality to be raised against the whole arrangement.

The raising of this point of illegality was the beginning of trouble. President Armstrong held to his contract, and members of the syndicate, upon the advice of eminent counsel, insisted upon its abrogation. Next came various personal disagreements, which resulted in the withdrawal from the company's service of A. F. Marks, Second Vice President, and William Durbrow, who had a written contract to perform certain duties. Each of these men received a substantial pecuniary consideration for retiring.

Former Friends Against Him.

An intimation was conveyed to Mr. Armstrong by some of his former friends in the syndicate that he was no longer wanted as President. At first he was inclined to regard the opposition as of inferior strength. At a meeting of the Directors last Wednesday some resignations and elections occurred, which demonstrated that a majority of the board was anti-Armstrong. He thereupon, it is alleged, formally offered to yield up his contract, and after the Executive Committee had acted upon his offer he sent a letter to the board withdrawing the offer. The board declined to take any notice of this letter of withdrawal, and passed a resolution directing Mr. Armstrong not to exercise the functions of President until matters were definitely settled at a meeting to be held to-day. John J. Gibbons, the First Vice President, signed checks and policies yesterday as acting President, and Mr. Armstrong spent only a short time in the office, although he declined to consider himself out of the Presidency.

There are twenty-one Directors of this company, and thirteen of them were counted yesterday as strongly opposed to Mr. Armstrong. It is proposed by the majority of the board to supersede Mr. Armstrong as President by John J. Gibbons of Gilman Collamore & Co., who is now the First Vice President. M. Dugro Buttles is to be made Vice President and H. F. Neefus will be re-elected as Secretary.

THE TARIFF ASSOCIATION.

At the April meeting of the New York Tariff Association, (fire underwriters,) held yesterday, the special Brokers' Committee presented an elaborate report recommending a committee on brokerage, to license all persons authorized to receive brokerage from the members of the association. All other matters to come before the meeting were laid aside in deference to this report. After a long discussion, which did not bring a vote, the association adjourned until Monday of next week.

In the event of the adoption of the report, every licensed broker must agree to the following important conditions:

Not to divide the commission received, or pay any rebate, discount, or allowance to the assured, or to any of the assured's employes, or to any other person, except brokers holding certificates from the association, entitling them to a commission on the property insured, and not to accept or receive a higher rate of commission nor compensation from fire insurance companies, whether members of the Tariff Association or not, as broker, agent, or manager, than is permitted to be paid by the rules of the association, either upon rated or unrated business.

The Committee on Brokerage, by the terms of the report, would be empowered to deal with brokers' deviations, the broker to have the right of appeal to the Executive Committee.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The fire insurance rate war at Keokuk, Iowa, has been settled.

A new life insurance law has been promised by the Hungarian Ministry, according to a private dispatch received from Budapest yesterday.

The Rochester German Fire Insurance Company has been readmitted to Georgia. Henry Wilcox has been appointed special agent for the South, with headquarters at Atlanta.

The Home Insurance Company of New Orleans has been expelled from the New Orleans Compact, because of failure to defend charges of violations of the regulations. A complete reorganization of the compact has been demanded by the Southeastern Tariff Association.

Charges Against Charles Stokes.

Charges, which if sustained will involve expulsion from the Stock Exchange for fraud, were ordered yesterday by the Governing Committee against Charles Stokes, the board member of Carley, Stokes & Co. of 20 Broad Street. No Governor would say more of the charges than to admit the expulsion from membership on Tuesday of Edwin K. Willard of Willard & Blount for "bucketing" orders for odd lots had a bearing on them. Mr. Stokes said he knew of no charges or of any warrant for any, but that in no event would he discuss the subject. The trial of Mr. Stokes may be held next Wednesday evening.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Private Dealings Almost at a Standstill—Properties of Low Value Go Well at Auction.

Weil & Mayer have sold to a Mr. Sches[illegible] the five-story brick tenement 256 Monroe Street, 25 by 98.

It is reported that the four-story building 49 Maiden Lane, 24.10 by 136.8, has been purchased by Mitchell A. C. Levy. Mr. Levy is out of town and no confirmation of the rumor could be obtained at his office yesterday. The records give Lewis S. Levy as the owner of the property.

David Stewart has sold for George R. Schieffelin the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, running through to Lawrence Street, 250 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 130 by 117.

The same broker has also sold the five-story brick and stone front flat 331 West Fifty-second Street, 32 by 90 by 100.

W. E. Brooker has sold for Morris Wilkins to Edward Loumena, for about $9,000, the two and a half story dwelling 1,748 Bathgate Avenue, 50 by 120.

The seventeen parcels sold yesterday by William M. Ryan in the Trinity Building Salesroom to close the estate of José Garcia Blanco proved to be of just the proper character to attract the attention of buyers under present conditions. The properties were all of small value, the seventeen parcels realizing only about $60,000, but the competition was brisk at times, and that the entire offering was disposed of is in itself something of a feature. For the four-story brick tenement, on lot 20.1 by 28.2, 12 Dover Street, S. A. Condit paid $4,600. Andrew J. McGuire was the purchaser of 210 East Eleventh Street, a four-story brick dwelling, 18 by 95, at $12,800. The Brooklyn properties included in the sale went as follows:

To August W. Wuest, for $3,500, the three-story brick dwelling 33 Vanderbilt Avenue, 20.2 by 100; also, to Richard Condon, for $3,850, the three-story brick dwelling 39 Vanderbilt Avenue, 20 by 100; also, to Terence Brady, for $4,000, the three-story brick dwelling 43 Vanderbilt Avenue, 20.2 by 100; also, to T. J. O'Hare, for $3,175, $3,225, and $3,625 respectively, the three three-story frame dwellings 242, 248A, and [illegible] Steuben Street, each 18.1¼ by 100; also, to S. C. Williams, for $3,400, the three-story brownstone front dwelling 239 Grand Avenue, 21.9 by -00; also, to James Baxter, for $3,550, the similar dwelling 241 Grand Avenue; also, to David Lippmann, for $3,650, the similar dwelling 243 Grand Avenue; also, to S. C. Williams, for $3,700, the four-story brownstone front dwelling 245 Grand Avenue, 21.10 by 100; also, to Patrick Connelly, for $2,875, the three-story frame dwelling 258 Classon Avenue, 18.11 by 85.6; also, to J. H. Proctor, for $2,725, the similar dwelling 262 Classon Avenue; also, to P. Goss, for $2,050, the two-story frame dwelling 3 Union Place, 18 by 65.5; also, to P. Goss, for $1,850, the similar dwelling, 11 Union Place, 18 by 63.8; also, to Henry Brown, for $1,950, the two-story frame dwelling 12 Union Place, 18 by 68.8.

D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold in partition, to the plaintiff, for $5,000, the two-story frame dwelling 67 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, 25 by 99.11; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Cecilia Feder, for $10,250, the two two-story brick dwellings 233 and 235 East Seventy-seventh Street, each 25 by 102.2.

William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Lemuel L. Williams, for $4,000, the two-story frame dwelling on Inwood Avenue, east side, 150 feet south of Belmont Street, 25 by 130.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to Louis Greenblaut, for $6,275, the three-story brick dwelling 323 East Sixty-fifth Street, 20 by 100.5.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Clement H. Smith, for $19,820, the four-story stone front tenement, with store, 103 West Eighty-seventh Street, 16.8 by 100.8; also, to James J. Frawley, for $34,700, the five-story brick tenement 741 Third Avenue, 25.5 by 75.

Thompson & Pryor sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Emma T. Stillman, executrix, for $48,000, the two five-story stone front flats 252 to 254 West Thirty-third Street, 50 by 86 by 50.4 by 89.4.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, partition sale, Royal S. Crane, referee, Boulevard, west side, 15.2 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, 25.2 by 137.6 by 26.9 by 146, one and two-story old frame buildings.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Adrian H. Larkin, referee, 69 East Eightieth Street, north side, 80.6 feet west of Park Avenue, 20.6 by 102.2, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $30,940.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, William H. Frick, referee, 2,101 Fifth Avenue, east side, 18 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, 17 by 73, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,687; subject to another mortgage for $15,500.

By Thompson & Pryor, partition sale, Stuart F. Randolph, referee, 171 Bowery, east side, 120 feet south of Delancey Street, 23.5 by 125.4, four-story brick store, with one-story extension. Subject to mortgages for $14,000.

By Thompson & Pryor, partition sale, Donald McLean, referee, 495 East Houston Street, south side, 60 feet east of Goerck Street, 20 by 75, four-story brick flat, with stores; 135 Avenue C, west side, 80 feet north of Eighth Street, 20 by 75, four-story brick flat, with stores; 205 Avenue C, west side, 101 feet north of Eleventh Street, 25 by 75, four-story brick double tenement, with stores; 387 and 389 East Tenth Street, north side, 107.7 feet west of Avenue C, each 25 by 94.9, two four-story brick tenements, with stores; 276 Avenue B, west side, 43 feet north of Sixteenth Street, 26 by 70, four-story brick tenement, with stores; 2,123 and 2,129 Second Avenue, west side, 20.10 and 80.10 feet, respectively, north of One Hundred and Ninth Street, each 20 by 80, two four-story brick tenements, with stores. The foregoing parcels are subject to mortgages as follows: 495 East Houston Street, $5,000; 135 Avenue C, $8,500; 205 Avenue C, $5,000; 387 and 389 East Tenth Street, $15,400; 276 Avenue B, $6,000; 2,123 Second Avenue, $7,000; 2,129 Second Avenue, $7,500.

By Thompson & Pryor foreclosure sale, Norman T. M. Melliss, referee, Two Hundred and Tenth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 100 by 99.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,112.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Benjamin E. Hall, referee, 6 Waterloo Place, east side, 175 feet south of Woodruff Avenue, 25 by 65, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $964; subject to another mortgage for $2,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 72 feet east of Madison Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, 37.6 by 86; Isaac L. Smith of 59 Liberty Street, owner; Richard R. Davis of 247 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $40,000.

No. 409 Broome Street, southeast corner of Elm Street, for a six-story and basement brick flat, with store, 22.7 by 112.10; Matilda W. Bruce of 810 Fifth Avenue, owner; Jordan & Giller of 19 Park Place, architects; cost, $28,000.

No. 200 Eldridge Street, for a six-story brick flat, with store, 24 by 77.7; Irving Bachrach of 31 Nassau Street, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $27,000.

Nos. 247 and 249 West Thirty-second Street, for a six-story and basement brick flat, with stores, 37 by 98.6; J. L. Buttenwieser of 233 Lenox Avenue, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $42,000.

Fulton Street, west side, 250 feet south of Elizabeth Street, Wakefield, for a two-story frame dwelling, 31 by 45; the Rev. Francis P. Moore, owner; Thomas H. Poole of 487 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $4,500.

Commonwealth Avenue, southeast corner of Mansion Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 25; Joseph Hartmann of 779 Forest Avenue, owner; B. Ebeling of 617 East One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

Robbins Avenue, west side, 25 feet north of Terrace Place, for a three-story frame shop, 25 by 35; Andrew Olsen of 606 St. Ann's Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $1,000.

Union Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, for a four-story brick flat; Mary E. Stafford of 1,997 Washington Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $18,000.

Union Avenue, southeast corner of Freeman Street, for a four-story brick flat; Mary E. Stafford, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $20,000.

Alterations.

No. 156 Broome Street, to a five-story and basement brick tenement, with store; Michael Cohen of 881 Third Avenue, owner; [illegible] Bernstein of 145 Centre Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 20 East Thirty-second Street, to a four-story and basement brick apartment house; Mary H. and Mabel A. Downing of 20 East Twenty-sixth Street, owners; George H. Streeton, architect; cost, $1,000.

Morris Avenue, east side, 160 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, to a three-story frame dwelling; Ernest Schade of 1,149 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, owner; G. Schwarz, architect; cost, $2,200.

Courtlandt Avenue, east side, 75 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; William E. Burkart of 768 Courtlandt Avenue, owner; G. Schwarz, architect; cost, $1,000.

Fifth Avenue, west side, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Streets, Fifth Avenue Hotel; to a six-story brick and stone hotel; estate of Amos R. Eno, owner; William E. Bloodgood, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 40 West Eighteenth Street, to a four-story brick stable; F. Stanhope Philip, owner; John B. Hutchinson, architect; cost, $7,500.

No. 178 Prince Street, to a five-story brick factory; Samuel Weil of 229 Lenox Avenue, owner; P. Brandner, architect; cost, $500.

No. 1,102 Second Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement; Charles P. Bulling, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, April 21.

ALL PROPERTY OF GOELET ESTATE, (partition deed;) Robert Goelet with Mary R. and George C. Goelet, executors and trustees, &c.	1
AVENUE D, n w corner of 9th St, 26x93x irregular; James A. McMillen to Frances L. Sleight	1
BRONX AV, e s, 100 ft n of King St, 50x90, William's Bridge; Lydia A. Richardson to Lizzie R. Jones	1
BRONX AV, e s, 50 ft n of King St, 50x90; Lizzie R. Jones to Lydia A. Richardson	1
BROOK AV, e s, 98.1 ft s of 169th St, 70x100.6; Brook Av, w s, 148.1 ft s of 169th St, 20x155.6x irregular, rel mort.; Twelfth Ward Savings Bank to Sarah J. Dickson and another	3,800
BROOK AV, e s, 98 ft s of 169th St, 20x100.6; Sarah J. Dickson, individually, and others to Jacob Pfeiffer	2,500
BROOK AV, e s, 118 ft s of 169th St, 50x100.6; Sarah J. Dickson, executrix and individually, and others to George Stolz	5,500
CLINTON ST, 177, 25.6x100; Betsie Wolt to Isidore Kaplan	4,500
EAGLE AV, e s, 100 ft n of 161st St, 150x130; Amanda M. de Graef and another, executors, to John Oehler	1
ELIZABETH ST, 168; Crosby St, 11; Walker St, w corner Elm St; 30th St, 345 West; 23d St, s s, 52 ft e of 9th Av, 24x74; Frank Williamson to Emma A. Williams	4,700
HENRY ST, 44, 25x100; Sarah Smith to Abraham Eidenberg	1
INTERIOR LOT, 75 ft n of 114th St and 74 ft w of Pleasant Av, runs n 0.11x w 20x s 0.11x e 20; Margaret McGill to Caroline Blum	1
LEXINGTON AV, 1,874, w s, 34.4 ft s of 91st St, 16.6x88.8; Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, to Alice M. Holland	11,600
LOTS 73, 78 to 81, 86, and gore Lots G 40, G 41, G 42, map of Village of Wakefield; also, Lot 102, gore Lots G 38, and G 39, map of Village of Wakefield; also, property in Kings County; May L. Kirkman, as administratrix, to Alexander S. Kirkman and another	1
MORRIS AV, e s Lots 9 and 10, map of lands of Julia Hard, 50x100; John H. Rogan, referee, to Leopold Hatter	31,050
PROSPECT AV, n w corner of Dawson St, 25x123.2; Thomas O'Rorke to James Meehan	100
SETON AV, w s, 275 ft s of Jefferson Av, 50x100; Land Company "A," Edenwald, to Herndon Sizer	800
SETON AV, w s, 275 ft s of Jefferson Av, 50x100, Edenwald; Land Company A of Edenwald to Herndon Sizer	800
ST. MARK'S PLACE, 8th St, 92, s s, 53.11 ft e of 1st Av, 21x78.2; William E. Stillings to Conrad Weber	14,000
ST. MARK'S PLACE, (8th St.,) s s, 120 ft w of 2d Av, 26x120; August Ruff and wife to Max Clausen and wife	Exchange
ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 151st St, 31.7x101.6x30.11x94.10; Mollie O. McAllister to James Phimister	10
ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 31.6 ft s of 151st St, 70.8x116.6x69x101.6; Mollie O. McAllister to James Morrison	10
TINTON AV, s w corner of 163d St, 18x95; Philipp Muller to William Niemeyer	10,850
WILLIS AV, e s, 25 ft n of 145th St, 25x100; Anton Gots and others to Adolph Weber and wife	11,750
9TH ST, 318 East, 25x89.11; Max and Matilda Clausen to August Ruff, exchange	1
31ST ST, 337 East, 20x98.9; 31st St, 341 East, 20x98.9; David Klein and another to Samuel Goldstein and another	1
85TH ST, 150 ft w of 10th Av, 175x98.9; Elizabeth L. M. Van Volsen to W. M. Washburn	1
72D ST, 233 West, 21x102.2; Charles Buck and wife to Theresa V. Rawitser and another	100
73D ST, s w corner of Park Av, 33x102.2; Jere C. Lyons to Oscar Bruckheimer	1
81ST ST, 160 ft e of 4th Av, 20x102.2; Adolph M. Bendheim and wife to Sophie Rothschild	1
89TH ST, n s, 235 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.8; Jacob Jung and wife to August Goetz and wife	1
92D ST, s s, 219 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.8; Lucretia S. Jones to Philippina Schillinger	7,000
103D ST, s s 125 ft e of Riverside Drive, 25x100.11; Rosabell L. Murphy to Mark Ash	1
112TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Myron H. Oppenheim to Rudolph V. Lange	1
112TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Max J. Voos to Emma V. Jones	1
112TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100.11; Johanna Levy to Myron H. Oppenheim	1
112TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100.11; Felix Levy, individually and as executor of Johanna Voos, to Myron H. Oppenheim	1
112TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Emma V. Jones to Rudolph V. Lange	1
113TH ST, 81 East, 25x100.11; Francis V. McEntyre to Moser Arndtstein	1
116TH ST, s s, 85 ft w of Madison Av, 25x100.11; Steffen Dieckmann to Sophie Schwarzenbach	1
121ST ST, 61 and 63 East; Mary W. Montgomery to Emily B. Koller and another	100
121ST ST, n s, 81 ft e of Pleasant Av, 17x84.3; Annie S. Dohmann, as executrix, to Louise M. Donnelly	6,000
121ST ST, n s, 81 ft e of Pleasant Av, 17x84.3; Annie S. Dohmann and others, heirs, &c., to Louise M. Donnelly	6,000
122D ST, n s, 296 ft w of 1st Av, 21x100.11; Matilda Weil to Joseph McDermott	8,100
134TH ST, n s, 341.8 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 16.8x100; Caroline A. Sims to Edward W. Berge	9,000
135TH ST, 5 to 15 West, 106.8x99.11; William M. Washburn to Elizabeth L. Van Dolsen. Exchange and	10
136TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; Mary Kaiser to Hermann Engelhardt	1
137TH ST, 626 East, 25x100; Edward Berge and wife to Caroline A. Sims	14,750
146TH ST, s s, 400 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Edward J. McGuire, referee, to Charles A. Nafz	18,000

Recorded Leases.

CARTER, Mary, to Max Lehman; 187 Spring St, 5 years	636
DOBER, Daniel, to Louis Young; 250 Rivington St, 2 years	360
DOONER, Thomas, to George W. Koch & Son; 467 and 469 5th Av, 5 years	2,500—3,500
HEARN, William F., to William Heuer; 941 Columbus Av, 3 years	1,350
LEMMERMANN, Frederick, to Henry F. Lohmann; 390 and 392 East 4th St, 5 years	1,000
LOEB, Solomon, to New York Telephone Company; 51 to 55 Franklin St, parts, 19 years	3,444
McNULTY, Henry, to Hugo Lederer; 53 Avenue B, 2 years	1,000
MULLER, Adam, to Laura A. O'Brien; 533 West 29th St, 11 1-6 years	360—396
ROESCH, John, to F. J. Grimm & Co; 245 East Houston St, 3 years	720—780

Recorded Mortgages.

ASH, Mark, to Rosabell L. Murphy; s s of 103d St, 125 ft e of Riverside Drive, 2 years	$9,500
BAXTER, Mabel W., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 19 East 125th St, 3 years	6,000
BERGE, Edward W., to Caroline A. Sims; n s of 134th St, 341.8 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 3 years	500
BRIGGS, Peter W., and Cornelia F., to David Wilson; Lots 5 and 6, map of 58 lots at William's Bridge, 3 years	500
BRUCKHEIMER, Oscar, to the New York Savings Bank; s w corner of 73d St and Park Av, 3 years	90,000
CARD, Margaretha, to Union Dime Savings Institution; e s of Columbus Av, 51.2 ft s of 75th St, 5 years	60,000
COHEN, William N., and another to Anna L. Clement; w s of 4th Av, 86 ft n of 29th St, 5 years	15,000
DOWD, James, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; e s of 7th Av, 42.7 ft s of 20th St, 1 year	3,000
DUNCAN, Minna, to William G. McCrea; n e corner of Jerome Av and 177th St, 4 months	750
ERNST-Marx-Nathan Company to Caroline Lichtenstein and others, trustees; s w corner of Post Av and Hawthorne St, 3 years	5,000
FARLEY, Joseph A., and wife to Celia M. Schell; s w corner of 9th Av and 42d St, demand	3,600
FISCHEL, Jacob and Dora, to Hugh R. Hill, trustee; 212 and 214 Clinton St, 5 years	28,000
GILL, Hannah, to Heyman and Henry Sonn; s w corner of Madison Av and 93d St, demand	15,000
HASSINGER, John D., to Catharine Rainsford; s w corner of Lexington Av and 122d St, 3 years	16,000
HOLLAND, Alice M., to Edith C. Smith; 1,874 Lexington Av, 3 years	12,000
JOHNSEN, Andrea and Amund, to the City Trust, Safe Deposit and Surety Company of Philadelphia; 122 and 128 West 136th St, secures bonds for judgments	5,950
JONES, Lizzie R., to Harriet E. Rhodebeck; e s of Bronx Av, 100 ft n of King St, William's Bridge, 3 years	1,000
KANE, John D., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 149th St, 100 ft e of Boulevard, 4 years	12,000
KEHOE, John, to the J. J. Zimmerman Company and others; s e corner of Washington and Hubert Sts, 1 year	22,066
KLUTE, Louis N., and others to Henry Immen; s s of 9th St, 283 ft e of Avenue C, as widened, one-fourth year	4,392
KNAUF, Charles, to Alfred Q. Elgar; Lot 207, amended map of Mapes estate, West Farms, 3 years	2,000
LENNON, Anna J., to William H. Williams and another, trustees; s s of 34th St, 287.9 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year	1,800
MEEHAN, James, to Thomas O'Rorke; n w corner of Prospect Av and Dawson St, 1½ years	10,000
MEEHAN, James, to Thomas O'Rorke; n e corner of Union Av and Dawson St, one-half year	5,000
NAFZ, Charles A., to Sarah E. De Speratt; 696 East 146th St, 3 years	12,000
NAFZ, Charles A., to Jennie E. Heller; 696 East 146th St, 3 years	2,500
NEILOR, Margaret C., to William H. Bormann; w s of Willis Av, 100 ft s of 141st St, 1 year	500
O'BRIEN, Laura A., to H. Koehler & Co.; 533 West 29th St, lease, demand	500
SCHAEFFLER, Edward S., to Margaretha Schaeffler; e s of 2d Av, 60.5 ft s of 55th St, 1 year	5,000
SCHILLINGER, Philippina, to Ashbel P. Fitch; s s of 92d St, 219 ft e of 1st Av, 5 years	5,500
SCHLAG, Julius and Emma, to Jacob and Margarethe Schmidt; n w corner of Madison Av and 103d St, 3 years	4,000
SCHNEIDER, Benjamin, to the Bowery Savings Bank; n s of 102d St, 75 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year	10,000
SEYBEL, Daniel E., to Isaac M. Dyckman, trustee; n s of 204th St, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 3 years	4,000
SEYBEL, Daniel E., to Isaac M. Dyckman, trustee; s e corner of 205th St and 10th Av, 3 years	4,000
STOLZ, George, to Twelfth Ward Savings Bank; e s of Brook Av, 118.1 ft s of 169th St, 1 year	2,000
THE CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER in the City of New York to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 136th St, 475 ft w of Lenox Av, 50x irregular to 137th St, 5 years	16,000
TOWNSEND, Emily H. and Dwight, to Mary A. Synge; 344 Lexington Av, 3 years	18,000
TUCKER, Jeanette J., to the Home Building and Loan Association; e s of Kirkside Av, 694.9 ft n of Wellesley St, installments	3,000
YOUNG, Mary A., to the Bank for Savings; s s of 5th St, 73.7 ft w of Lewis St, 1 year	5,000
VEIT, Oscar S., to William Bartels; 218 East 56th St, 5 years	14,000
WEBER, Adolph, to Elizabeth Meixel; e s of Willis Av, 25 ft n of 145th St, 3 years	3,600
WEISSENHORN, Mathilde S., to Ephraim B. Levy; Lots 174 and 175, map of Undercliff Terrace, Morris Heights, 1 year	2,855
WILSON, Ethelbert, to Alice Pine; w s of Morris Av, 70 ft s of 161st St, 3 years	10,000
WINTER, Lena, to Charles E. Hall; s s of 101st St, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year	1,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BELL, John, to Frederick P. Foster	Nom.
CLAUSEN, Max and Mathilda, to August Ruff	20,000
CUTTING, James De W., to Herman Wronkow, (four mortgages)	20,000
DALE, Ellen, guardian, &c., to Kate F. Dale, one-eighth part	750
DALE, Ellen, guardian, &c., to Lillian Dale, one-eighth part	750
DONELLAN, J. Power, to Lorrin Anderson	Nom.
EDWARDS, George E., to the Twenty-third Ward Bank	Nom.
HAZLETT, John W., to John Van Dolsen	1,000
HUBBARD, Harriet A., to Samuel B. Higenbotam	84
LACHMAN, Samson, and another, executors, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company	30,000
NEIMAN, George, to Leo F. Westheimer	4,000
QUACKENBUSH, Lambert S., to George W. Crist	2,500
RANSOM, Rastus S., trustee, and others to Emily V. Jackson	11,000
SNOW, Frederick A., to Continental Trust Company	Nom.
THE METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT Company to James M. Wentz	Nom.
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to William H. Jackson and others, trustees, &c.	10,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Charlotte R. Johnson	12,000
TODD, Judson S., to Frederick A. Snow	Nom.

Lis Pendens.

WEST END AV, n e corner of 70th St, 17x70; Virginia E. Ver Planck against Lily A. Godfrey and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. E. Ver Planck.

1ST AV, w s, 75.5 ft n of 119th St, 25.5x100; Harlem Savings Bank against Charles St. J. Warner, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, S. K. & F. B. Wightman.

5TH AV, s e corner of 111th St, 50.11x100; Mary Benn against John Benn and others, (partition;) attorney, W. T. Carlisle.

12TH ST, n e s, 218.9 ft n w of 7th Av, 18.9x108.3; Gustavus A. Kraft against Bertha M. Kraft, (attachment;) attorneys, Peckham, Warner & Strong.

13TH AV, e s, extends from Bloomfield St to Little West 12th St, 319.11x110.7x266.7x100, leasehold; James T. Fitzpatrick against Francis W. Seagrist, Jr., and another, (foreclosure of mechanics' lien;) attorney, C. B. Augustine.

40TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Stephen W. Linington against Patrick Cooney and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

43D ST, 47 and 49 West; George S. Waters and another against Edward G. Bailey and others, (foreclosure of mechanics' lien;) attorney, E. R. Sandford.

76TH ST, s s, 25 ft e of 10th Av, 18x77.2; Mary N. C. de Briailles against Sarah E. Lowther and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. S. Davison.

Mechanics' Liens.

LEWIS ST, 199; Julius Ruge against Sophie Hoeberman, owner; John Hoeberman, contractor	$71
8TH AV, 440, n e corner of 32d St; Griggs & Crowley against Patrick J. Connell, owner; Herman Hafers, contractor	140
8TH AV, 776 to 780; William Buess against Thomas W. Keogh, owner and contractor	1,850
11TH ST, 58 East; Farnsworth & Miller against Frank Brettell, owner and contractor	250
11TH ST, 64 and 66 East; Frank S. Grob against Amund Johnsen, owner and contractor	340
18TH ST, 142 West; James Kennedy and others against T. Kieley, owner; Ernest Johnson, contractor, and Frederick Vowles, sub-contractor, (twelve liens)	231
145TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x99.11; Marx & Jacobson against William C. Turner, owner and contractor	452

ORDERS, UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

TRINITY AV, e s, 100.5 ft s of 161st St, 25x100; Robert Pickens, on New York Building Loan Banking Company to Landon & Co.	$151

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 221—People of the State of New York ex rel. Parker, Davis & Co., plaintiff in error, vs. James Roberts, Controller of the State of New York.—Argument continued by James McKeen for the plaintiff in error, by T. E. Ham for the defendant, and concluded by James McKeen for the plaintiff in error.

No. 224—United States, plaintiff in error, vs. Charles Loughrey et al.—Argued by George H. Gorman for the plaintiff in error, and submitted by W. H. Webster for the defendants in error.

No. 225—Henry B. Tompkins, plaintiff in error, vs. Francis M. Cooper, administrator, &c.—Argued by J. Hubbard Ashton for the plaintiff in error and submitted by W. C. Glenn for the defendant in error.

No. 623—George Thompson, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Missouri.—Submitted by Charles F. Joy for the plaintiff in error, with leave to counsel for defendant in error to file brief on or before April 28.

No. 227—Henry J. Havner, plaintiff in error, vs the People of the State of New York.—Argued by Albert Sire for the plaintiff in error and Asa Bird Gardiner for the defendants in error.

No. 229—George Lyman, administrator, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. the Boston and Albany Railroad Company.—Submitted by M. F. Dickinson, Jr., and by Samuel Hoar for the defendant in error.

Call for to-day: Nos. 230, 231, 232, 233, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240.

Calendars for Friday, April 22.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, J.—Opens in Room 100, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar.

2—Am. Graphophone Co. vs. Leeds.
3—Knapp vs. Levy.
4—Walter Baker & Co., Lim., vs. William P. Baker.
5—Walter Baker & Co., Lim., vs. William P. Baker.
12—Regina Music Box Co. vs. Paillard.
18—Regina Music Box Co. vs. Cuendet.
19—Regina Music Box Co. vs. Cuendet.
20—Thomson-Houston El. Ry. Co. vs. Union Ry. Co.
39—Haworth vs. Stark.
43—Griswold vs. Hilton.
52—O'Brien vs. Schwarzschild & Sulzberger.
53—Love vs. Wheeler.
54—Landon vs. Bulkley.
55—The Trustees of Union College vs. Fayerweather.
56—Union Harrow Co. vs. Robert C. Reeves Co.
57—Landon vs. Bulkley.
7—Chicago Hotel Cabinet Co. vs. Columbia Hotel Supply Co.
10—Haworth vs. Davis.
Issue of Law in Suit at Law.
2—Sanford vs. White.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 43 Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Special jury calendar.
11—Ufer vs. same.

UNITED CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens at 2 P. M. in Room 124 Post Office Building. Adjourned cases.

2—Monarch Cycle Mfg. Co. vs. Ludwig.
3—Fuller vs. Underwood.
4—U. S. vs. Friedheim.
5—U. S. vs. same.
6—U. S. vs. same.
8—Dromgole vs. Union Pacific Ry. Co.
9—Fayerweather vs. Ritch.
Cases noticed.
10—French vs. Union Pacific Ry. Co.
11—Nelson Mfg. Co. vs. Sanders.
12—Prince vs. Chicago, M. & St. P. Ry. Co.
13—Loomis vs. same.
14—French vs. Union Pacific Ry. Co.
15—Lalance & G. Mfg. Co. vs. Haberman Mfg. Co.
16—Same vs. Matthai.
17—Imperial Chemical Co. vs. Breisacher.
18—Greeff vs. Miller.
19—Schwieterig vs. same.
20—Fleitmann vs. same.
21—Dieckerhoff vs. same.
22—Con. Car Heating Co. vs. Gold St. Car H. Co.
23—Same vs. Gold Car H. Co.
24—French vs. Union Pacific Ry. Co.
25—Hummel vs. Guggenheim.
26—Huber vs. same.
27—Beyer vs. same.
28—Alder vs. same.
29—Reichenbach vs. same.
30—Goldy vs. same.
31—Flomerfelt vs. Newwitter.
32—Badische Anilin Soda Fabrik vs. Kalle.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, P. O. Building, at 11 A. M.
105—Craig vs. tug Victoria.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 1295, 428, 457, 442, 464, and 1212.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, Ingraham, and McLaughlin, JJ. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

1—Daly vs. Mut. Life Ins. Co.
2—Renkoff vs. Renkoff.
3—Salomon vs. Corbett.
4—Shepard & Moore Lumber Co. vs. Burleigh.
5—Eichhold vs. Tiffany.
6—St. John vs. Ticonderoga Pulp and Paper Co.
7—State Trust Co. vs. Casino Co.
8—Oppenheimer vs. Man. Ry. Co.
9—In re Board of Education, (120th St.)
10—Jewelers' Mercantile Agency vs. Rothschild.
11—Arnoux vs. Phyfe.

Non-enumerated motions.

37—Haskins vs. Murray.
38—Haskins vs. Murray.
41—Moran vs. Vreeland.
42—Ernst vs. Mahon.
20—People ex rel. Kelsey vs. N. Y. Post Graduate Medical School.
3—People, &c., vs. Family Fund Soc'y.
4—Same vs. same.
5—Same vs. same.
12—In re Raby.
19—Fox vs. Matthiessen.
21—Con. Nat. Bk. vs. Meyerle.
11—Nehrbas vs. Nehrbas.
7—Zeigler vs. Trenkman.
43—In re Gilmartin.
46—In re Lyman.
47—Meyer vs. Pagenstecher.
48—Same vs. De Freece.
49—Elwell vs. Russell.
51—People ex rel. Kellar vs. Hinsdale.
52—Nehrbas vs. Nehrbas.
53—Glickman vs. Loew.
54—Rock vs. Man. Life Ins. Co.
55—Voisin vs. Commercial Mut. Ins. Co.
56—Sternbach vs. Friedman.
57—Doorley vs. Gorman.

SUPREME COURT.—Appellate Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Corr vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
2—In re Chatfield.
3—Kane vs. Donlon.
4—Bailie vs. Bailie.
5—In re Naegle Av.
6—In re Eaton.
7—Van Wyck vs. Van Wyck.
8—Vasques vs. Vasquez.
9—Faber vs. Paduler.
10—Hahn vs. Kenny Shoe Co.
11—Cochrane vs. Buchanan.
12—Tompkins vs. Edgell.
13—Jaffray vs. Cantor.
14—Melvin vs. McAnany.
15—Ryckman vs. Holden.
16—In re Ely.
17—Bloom vs. Bloom.
18—Savin vs. Savin.
19—Anderson vs. R. Mitchell Furniture Co.
20—Wolff vs. Jones.
21—In re Acton Civil Polytechnic Inst.
22—Kirkpatrick vs. McAlpin.
23—Mason vs. Robinson.
24—Stedman vs. Bonnell.
25—Spadone vs. Hartley.
26—Lindau vs. Schwab.
27—People, &c., vs. Luckman.
28—U. S. Rubber Co. vs. Alden.
29—Gregory vs. Jarmulowsky.
30—In re Pettit.
31—Landon vs. Stevens.
32—Haines vs. Kinderhook & Hudson Ry.
33—Hayden vs. Bates.
34—Same vs. Belding.
35—Same vs. Munson.
36—Same vs. Smith.
37—In re John T. Camp Co.
38—People, &c., vs. Prisby.
39—Lewisohn Bros. vs. Anaconda Cop. Min. Co.
40—Hart vs. Lederman.
41—Bissell vs. Bissell.
42—Hart vs. Lederman.
43—23d Ward Co-op. B. and L. Ass'n vs. Martens.
44—Haag vs. Maheson.
45—Stone vs. Stone.
46—Lynch vs. Lynch.
47—Krieger vs. Krieger.
48—Germania Life Ins. Co. vs. Purdy.
49—True vs. Briggs.
50—Gould vs. Edison El. Ill. Co.
51—Musgrave vs. Gorham Mfg. Co.
52—Klevisky vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
53—In re Bavarian Star Brewing Co.
54—Meyer vs. Hoyt.
55—De Veaux vs. De Veaux.
56—Hall vs. Cordier.
57—In re Reamer Lumber Co.
58—Nat. State Bank of Oneida vs. Strassburg.
59—Matter of Marks.
60—Levine vs. Levine.
61—Weisberg vs. Hamilton-Noyes Co.
62—Giammelli vs. Giammelli.
63—Steamship Richmond Hill Co. vs. Seager.
64—Keilty vs. Traynor.
65—Crow vs. Low.
66—Schoverling vs. Ruben.
67—Hirsch vs. same.
68—Johnes vs. same.
69—Hazard vs. Hazard, Hazard & Co.
70—Pocantico vs. Low.
71—Edmiston vs. Fellman.
72—Post vs. Condict.
73—People, &c., vs. Jacobs.
74—Goldstein vs. Sorg.
75—Olyphant vs. Phyfe.
76—Arnoux vs. same.
77—Laughlin vs. N. Y. & Westch'ter & Conn. Traction Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Laughlin, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar Clear. Motions.

1—In re Loring Place.
2—In re La Fontaine Av.
Demurrers.
642—Ernest vs. N. Y. Guar. & Indem. Co.
738—Aborn vs. Waite.
Preferred cause.
6673—Wagner vs. Van Dyke.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar to be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Case on.

6053—Ryan vs. Ryan.
6683—Davis vs. Cong. Beth., &c.
5834—Bacon vs. Meirowitz.
5849—Libby vs. Meirowitz.
6251—Shepard vs. Arnoldt.
4977—Murphy vs. Christian Press Ass'n.
6425—Johnson vs. Albers.
6426—Same vs. same.
6441—Dudley vs. Wolfe.
6522—Collis vs. Drescher.
5250—Lewis vs. N. Y. & H. R. R.
6610—Maisner vs. Maisner.
6625—C. L'Hommedieu Steam Heat Co. vs. Hutter.
6632—West. Union Tel. Co. vs. Shepard.
6649—Behrens vs. Delecker.
6654—Wolfe vs. J. W. Cody & Co.
6669—Barrowe vs. Corbin.
6675—St. Joseph's Apostolic School vs. Goggin.
6699—Miller vs. Miller.
6700—Erdelyi vs. Szedmaky.
6721—Brown vs. Garrett.
6728—Erdelyi vs. Szedmaky.
5640—Murphy vs. Hadden.
6737—Kursch vs. Davis.
5745—Sentel vs. Deutsch.
6316—Stephan vs. Stephan.
5246—Struth vs. Struth.
5940—Pugh vs. Danker.
6015—Miller vs. Miller.
5530—Brown vs. Kaufman.
6629—Wefer vs. Wefer.
6678—Shapiro vs. Shidlovsky.
6730—Hahnemann Hosp. vs. Goldstein.
6731—Same vs. same.
6776—Berdell vs. Tripler.
6131—Wilmerding vs. Danzis.
6177—Beerman vs. Beerman.
6271—Kaufman vs. McLaughlin.
6444—N. Y. Architectural Terra Cotta Co. vs. Seward.
6502—Esty vs. Stoothoff.
6529—Kult vs. Nelson.
3324—Wilson vs. True.
6317—Lewisohn Bros. vs. Anaconda Cop. Min. Co.
6043—Schneider vs. Reaske.
6619—Kullo vs. Hinck.
6635—L. Tannenbaum & Co. vs. Wise.
6638—Palmer vs. Levy.
6655—Goldstein vs. Leng.
6663—Lesher vs. Siegel.
6712—Central Fireworks Co. vs. Charlton.
6714—Muller vs. Muller.
6718—Leake vs. Union Trust Co.
2077—O'Hara vs. Hannan.
6432—Farrell vs. Farrell.
6322—Cannon vs. Ball.
2691—Kukham vs. Bank of America.
4853—Gieseler vs. Gieseler.
5245—De Brunner vs. Johnson.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6774.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Smith, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial. Preferred Causes.

15185—Schlanger vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
14307—Sauer vs. Mayor, &c.
12259—Murphy vs. McLane.
15661—Brown vs. N. Y. Com. Steam Laundry Co.
15308—Vanderbeck vs. Owens.
15609—Lake vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
15635—Kommel vs. Levi.
14944—Meyer vs. Tamsen.
5598—Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co. vs. McKane.
12962—Scott vs. Sherin.
15595—Lindenborn vs. Ratcliffe.
15689—Stewart vs. Ferguson.
15047—Biegelsen vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
12810—O'Brien vs. Blaut.
12811—Same vs. same.
13985—Schneider vs. Levy.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., and V. for trial.

5297—Ullman vs. Sexton.
5298—Haberman Mfg. Co. vs. same.
6441—Heidenheimer vs. Heidenheimer.
9130—Johnson vs. B'way & 7th Av. R. R. Co.
8690—Newman vs. Rogers.
10037—Munos vs. Lyon.
9288—Matyasovirs vs. Hungarian Ass'n.
9378—Kirby vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6139—Cardonner vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
9276—McGillen vs. Hupfel.
8285—Motley vs. Milliken.
7812—O'Brien vs. Paton.
9541—Hirshkind vs. Rogette.
4146—Gartland vs. Man. Ry. Co.
10067—Columbia Mills Co. vs. Van Wyck.
11605—Burns vs. Buffalo Mut. Fire Ins. Co.
9433—Richardson vs. Man. Ry. Co.
9877—Kennedy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8947—Salisbury vs. McQuade.
10007—Kelly vs. Rothman.
8617—Hill vs. Duffy.
9826—Garfield Nat. Bk. vs. Eaton.
9436—Rhodes vs. Brush.
9445—Freedman vs. Havemeyer.
10906—Jacobs vs. Altman.
11840—Lehman vs. Buchner.

Highest number reached in regular call, 11856.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Williams, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar to be sent from Part VII. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts VII., X., and XI. for trial.

7862—Fogerty vs. Union Ry. Co.
7500—Western Nat. Bk. vs. Faber.
9257—Moriarty vs. Blenderman.
11240—Oppenheim vs. Berry.
11583—Runyon vs. Doherty.
3609—Stern vs. Stewart.
9542—Trueb vs. N. Y. Asbestos Mfg. Co.
9850—Palliser vs. Fidelity and Casualty Co.
10032—Isenman vs. Miles.
10663—Agramonte vs. Hart.
10186—Calderwood vs. Iron Steamboat Co.
7719—Eastchester Development Co. vs. Weber.
9787—Decker vs. Callahan.
10091—Browne vs. Conn. Indemnity Co.
7746—Walsh vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
11062—Nat. Life Ins. Co. vs. Walsh.
9105—Alcorn vs. Lumley.
10061—Callaghan vs. Strauss.
10617—Rodling vs. Hodge.
11798—Iris vs. Hamblin.
10910—Schussler vs. Kretz.
10687—Howell vs. Brauer.
10975—Herzog vs. Samuels.
10963—Dermody vs. Halloway.
11015—Wentworth vs. Colby.
10025—Klein vs. Long.
11754—Alcott vs. Selig.
11755—Same vs. Moger.
4257—Suffer vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts VIII. and IX.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Chester, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Aaron D. Farmer.
2—Daniel J. O'Brien.
3—Lizzie Goering.
4—John Schwiebert.
5—Baptiste Rion.
6—Mary Johnson.
7—Frederick Prits.
8—Anna Sutherland.
9—Martha Marshall.
10—William H. Jahr.
11—Edward H. Quin.
12—Alfred E. Beach.
13—Elisabeth H. Dieckmann.
14—John T. Wilson.
15—Phebe E. Bonnefoux.
16—Charles Drake.
17—Alma T. Barton.
18—Harris Albowich.
19—Robert Greacen.
20—Phebe E. Bonnefoux.
21—John Hall.
22—Catharine S. Hennan.
23—Patrick Cunningham.
24—Priscilla Davis.
25—Cornelia W. Carle.
26—Frederick Prits.
27—Elizabeth Russell.
28—James Wallace.
29—James Wallace.
Wills for Probate.
At 10:30 A. M.
Thomas Deerex.
Katharine Hanrahan.
Kate M. Colligan.
Maurits F. H. De Haas.
Claus Haaren.
William H. Klenck.
Annie Jane Bills.
John L. Hoffman.
At 2 P. M.
William Bell.
Matthew Riley.
Mary Carley.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House. Contested wills. At 2:30 P. M.

1300—Joseph Richardson, (No. 1.)
1301—Same, (No. 2.)
1362—Rosa Raab.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on first floor of Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Olcott, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

3385—Israel vs. Gross.
4320—Crowley vs. Steiner.
1412—Schreyer vs. Jordan.
562—Folsom vs. Allen.
426—Gruse vs. Horton.
570—Spitelrik vs. Tamsen.
4510—Coe vs. Satler.
1789—McConnell vs. same.
3678—Patterson vs. City Trust, Safe Deposit and Surety Co.
3716—Miller vs. Jordan.

The following cases will not be reached for trial to-day, but if answered "Ready" will be passed for the day:

2322—Lieberman vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
541—Mikes vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2400½—Dillon vs. McCutcheon.
592—Sullivan vs. Ferrigan.
3567—Kamermann vs. Eisner & Mendelson Co.
3383—Rottenberg vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
3306—Gluck vs. same.
4201—Bergan vs. Griffen.
4373—Hagel vs. Patterson Brothers.
4548—Wright vs. Fink.
4336—Gies vs. Piercy.
509—O'Reilly, Skelly & Fogarty Co. vs. Carroll.
4800—Shindelman vs. Tamsen.
421—McCourt vs. Sire.
1106—Kuhnen vs. Haffen.
1107—Same vs. same.
289—Tannenholz vs. Rutenberg.
473—Hamburg vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
474—Lake vs. same.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Case on. No day calendar.
828—Gruel vs. Yetter.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

4907—Friedlander vs. Johnson.
4772—Klasmer vs. Grossman.
4569—Hunter vs. Taylor.
4414—Koefler vs. Miller.
4662—Stern vs. Peyser.
4523—Ry. Adv. Co. vs. Sire.
4841—Donner vs. Rubens.
4609—Am. Stamping Co. vs. Finkelstein.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1128.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend, Le Barbier, and Herrmann for the People.

1—Theodore Allen.
2—Charles Schlegel.
3—Joseph Byrnes.
4—Jacob Spinler, John Singer.
5—Thomas Sullivan, George Clark, William Lyons, James Dunn.
6—Annie Price.
7—James Trainor.
8—Joseph Meyers.
9—Frank Carrigallo.
10—Selig Broky.
11—David Maxwell.
12—John Conroy.
13—James Murnan.
14—John Grant.
15—Bonford Boniface.
Pleadings.
1—Frank Dunn, Philip Drum, James Harvey.
2—Trumbull W. Cleaveland.
3—William Holmes, Edward Callum, John Lillis.
4—James Barry.
5—Emma Foote.
6—Edward Roach, Daniel Lawrence.
7—Samuel Koller.
8—William Sommers.
9—Pasquale Rizzo.
10—Edward Flynn.
11—Jeremiah J. McAuliffe.
12—Samuel Smith.
13—Thomas Leahy, John Leahy.
14—Alvin C. Conder, Christopher Davidson, Adolph W. Osgood, Adolph M. Osgood, Christopher Davidson.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Hennessy for the People.

1—Frederick Simpson.
2—Frank Wolf.
3—William Robinson, Christopher Kennedy.
4—Albert Sommer.
5—Samuel Burton.
6—Elsie Wasser.
7—Edward Van Horn, John Titus, James McKee, Joseph Kunz.
8—John Godsell.
9—Thomas Byrnes, James Duffy.
10—Moses Silverstein.
11—George Greenberg.
12—John Levy.
13—Carmine Bonfreslo.
14—Christian Hansen.
15—Simon Mischel.
16—Meyer Bach.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and Gray for the People.

1—Louis Marcushon.
2—Emilia Bernhard.
3—Antonio Trotter, Pietro Altieri.
4—Thaddeus B. Riker.
5—John Scuto.
6—Edward P. Bostwick.
7—Henry Roes.
8—Henry Koch.
9—Robert Ullman.
10—Claus H. Wierk.
11—Alfred Dunning.
12—Joseph Breakstone.
13—John Gerken.
14—Sam Mencher.
15—Frank Maeder.
16—Rosie Blick.
17—David Herts.
18—Louis Flor.
19—Benjamin Robbins.
20—Andrew Monroe, Jr.
21—John Thompson.
22—James Kelly.
23—Mary Grunfeld.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and McCann for the People.

1—Joseph Roberts.
2—George Thomas.
3—Frank Smith.
4—George Wilson.
5—Thaddeus Eager.
6—James Clancy.
7—Charles Cerri.
8—Andrew Bellochid.
9—Robert Dolan.
10—Frank Lewis.
11—Diego Spinelli, Alexander Sisca, Francesca Sisca.
12—Mary Mendel.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Matter of McGorge—Bankson T. Morgan. Harrison vs. Babcock—Thomas Allison. Keller vs. Keller—Edward Jacobs.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company vs. Gavock—John H. Montgomery. Matter of Vogel—James M. Ward. Neresheimer vs. Keightley—James M. Ward.

SUPREME COURT—Stover, J.—Breen vs. Hallahan—Otto I. Wise.

SUPREME COURT—Daly, J.—Matter of Grand Boulevard and Concourse—John F. Baker.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Koelsch vs. Koelsch—David Thomson.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Lannon vs. Lynch—Edward G. Whitaker.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Emil A. Neresheimer vs. Julia W. L. Keightley—Alberto Falcon.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Goodrich, P. J.; Cullen, Bartlett, Hatch, and Woodward, JJ. Enumerated day calendar.

123—Sander vs. Staten Island R. R.
161—Breen vs. Hyde.
140—Smith vs. Smith.
59—Berry vs. Atlantic Lead Co.
121—Van Siclen vs. Herbst.
126—Whitney vs. Commandery Golden Cross.
192—Haerle vs. Board of Supervisors.
194—Fogarty vs. L. I. R. R.
184—Hart vs. City of Brooklyn.
196—Bruen vs. Uhlman.
197—Howard vs. City of Brooklyn.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar—Johnson, J.

435—Rovenger vs. Goldstein.
444—Kunnemund vs. Kunnemund.
418—Flyn vs. Coney Is. & B'klyn R. R. Co.
462—Smith vs. Smith.
262—Kissam vs. Nichols.
415—Fougera vs. Fougera.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar—Part I., Gaynor, J.; Part II., Garretson, J.; Part III., Dickey, J.; Part IV., Hirschberg, J.; Part V., Keogh, J. Short Cause Calendar.

5145—Heiberger vs. Johnson.
5256—Reiss vs. Mahon.
4917—Richardson vs. Kernochan.
5179—Saur vs. Bogert.
4235—Hall vs. Ernest Ochs.
5091—Garrabrant vs. Faron.
5045—Gehrs vs. Murray.
5049—Platner vs. Goerke.
5151—Fulton Grain Co. vs. Anglim.
5125—Betts vs. Harris.
4546—Groton Bridge Co. vs. City of Brooklyn.
4833—McShane Mfg. Co. vs. Sibley et al.
4777—Perhacs vs. Gabriel.
4402—Smith vs. Dickinson.
5052—Steinecke vs. Hyman.
5156—Ippolito vs. Terrace.
5362—Henry Hurrell, an alleged incompetent.
4040—Le Mauquais vs. Carr.
4324—Fraser vs. Shannon.
5292—Eppig vs. Schieldein.
5293—Eppig vs. Schieldein.
5160—Langan vs. Sexton et al.
5324—Cameron vs. City of New York.
5240—Murray vs. Conway.
4190—Kettlehodt vs. Birdseye.
5208—Warren et al. vs. Rocklene et al.
5233—Warren et al. vs. Klein et al.
4444—McGeekin vs. Curley.
5126—Penner vs. Kane.
4924—Rawson vs. Hobley & Doody Co.
5359—Epstein vs. Levy et al.
4399—Norwood vs. Kierst.
5305—Muller et al. vs. Saward.
5366—Margaret Lawrence, an alleged incompetent.
5316—Buttschaedt vs. Boarer et al.
2973—Conway vs. Taylor.
3284—McNeil vs. Standard Oil Co.
3480—McDonald vs. Standard Oil Co.
4256—Anderson vs. Mokane et al.

Regular Calendar.

4042—Cropsey vs. Hanneman.
3074—Winter vs. Nassau R. R.
4432—Rourke vs. Jackson's Architectural Works.
4465—Howard vs. O'Donnell.
4537—Blake vs. Reilly.
4554—Behrens vs. Appell et al.
4566—Bruno vs. 42d St. & Manhattan R. R.
4599—Nardo vs. Nassau R. R.
2889—Prenderville vs. Nassau R. R.
3180—Browne et al. vs. Herter Brothers.
3193—Crocker vs. Porter.
2730—Pommerantz vs. Marks.
2014—Scharpegger vs. Strohmyer.
3112—Slocum vs. Sutherland.
4601—Warrington vs. Nassau R. R.
4614—W. P. Rae Co. vs. Interstate Realty Co.
4635—Applegate vs. Robertson.
4650—Brooks vs. Vogel.
4651—Smalley vs. Nassau R. R.
4713—Beissbarth vs. Fleischman.
4751, 4753—Weis & Zerweck vs. Tolk et al.
4785—Jacob vs. Jacob.
4787—Ruddon vs. Horton Ice Cream Co.
4806—Elliott vs. Davidson.
4807—Wissell vs. Ott.
4814, 4815—Castaqueto vs. Castaqueto.
4822—Graham vs. Little & Co.
4825—Remley vs. Long Island R. R.

The following causes are held ready for Monday:

1717—McVeigh vs. B. H. R. R.
5064—Osnowitz vs. Berkowitz.
2694—Gunther vs. Nassau R. R.
5325—Johnson vs. Post.
1589—Denike vs. Towns et al.
4701—Maloney vs. Nassau R. R.
2326—Snediker vs. Nassau R. R.
2930—Roeder vs. 3d Av. R. R.
[illegible]—Gerigle vs. Met. Street R. R.
[illegible]—Scharman & Sons vs. Wasserberger.
4877—Braitsch vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
4909½—Bionda vs. Zeitner Brewing Co.
4912—Canarie vs. Coney Island & B'klyn R.R.
4933—Fellows vs. Third Av. R. R.
4949—Dent vs. Corrigan.
4952—Cohen vs. Walton.
4983—Bratton vs. Schirmer.
4984—Connelly vs. Nassau R. R.
4996—Meyerose vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
4999—Congress Brewing Co. vs. Duquenne.
5003—Congress Brewing Co. vs. Davis.
5004—Congress Brewing Co. vs. Gartner.
5012—Congress Brewing Co. vs. Meyers.
5028—Rooney vs. Geoghegan.
5030—Vogt vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
5040—McNamara vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
5043—Martin et al. vs. Langan.
5056—Regan vs. City of Brooklyn.
5062—Smith vs. Eppig.
5070—Kolling vs. Beebe et al.
5075—Fowler vs. Nassau R. R.
5076—Stewart vs. Fruh.
5083—McKenna vs. Mealia.
4791—Yates vs. Smith.
5329—Elliott vs. Am. Transfer Co.
2627—Klages vs. Nassau R. R.
4206—Davenport vs. Nassau R. R.
4441—Wright vs. Grannis.
5101—Sheriff vs. 3d Av. R. R.
5121—Sheridan vs. 3d Av. R. R.
5127—Simpson vs. Harding.
5136—Sutton vs. Hoffman.
5150—Smith vs. Schults Co.
5152—N. Y. & Ottawa R. R. vs. Franklin Trust Co.
5178—Budweiser Brewing Co. vs. Saladius.
5192—Coleman vs. Frost.
5193—Bell vs. Wendelkin.
5194—Bell vs. Cohen.
5222—Barnett vs. Ayres.
5229—Wagner vs. Chapman.
5241—Wadsworth vs. Furst.
5242—Ericsson vs. Edison Electric Co.
5262—Swenson vs. McNeill.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be held for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call:

5181—Freel, et al. vs. City of Brooklyn.
1950—Duffy vs. Brooklyn H. R. R.
3631—Sternberg vs. Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. R. R.
3993—Earle vs. Matthews.
5265—Dupell vs. Kilmer.
5269—Johnson vs. Pennsylvania R. R.
5272—Wolf vs. Boschin.
5275—Wilsey vs. Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. R. R.
5277—Campbell vs. Bauland Co.
5287-5288—Ibert Brewing Co. vs. Scholl et al.
5296—Gray vs. Brooklyn Union Pub. Co.
5298—Weil vs. Solomon.
5303—Shepard vs. Nassau R. R.
5304—Gray vs. Press Pub. Co.
5311—Smith vs. Outwater.
5314—Boyer vs. Sanford.
5317—Tausey vs. Brooklyn H. R. R.
5319—Westover vs. City of New York.
5327—Howe et al. vs. Corbin.
5360—Melzer Artistic Co. vs. Mahlstedt et al.
5361—Ibert Brewing Co. vs. Stanton.

This completes the entire Trial Term Calendar.

Queens County Court Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Maddox, J. Opens at 9:30 A. M. Held in St. Mary's Lyceum, 115 and 117 Fifth Street, Long Island City.

148—Moll vs. Gillen.
135—Nye vs. Citizens' Lighting Co.
157—Schwartz vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
162—Baylis vs. Brettler.
169—Butler vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
172—Peabody vs. Satterlee.
178—Smith vs. Sault.
181—Holka vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
184—Kiernan vs. Steinthal.
185—Chambers vs. Gillen.
189—Miller vs. Ahrends.
191—Schmit vs. Gillen.
200—Stumpf vs. Met. St. R. R. Co.
209—Smith vs. Terry.
210—Becker vs. Schwamb.

The following cases, being on the calendar for the first time, will be passed for the day, if answered ready:

211—Bulmer vs. Fernwood Park and Land Imp. Co.
214—Hayer vs. Grass.
216—Kiernan vs. Steinthal.
217—McLaughlin vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
218—The Garden City Co. vs. Ruckle.
220—Schaefer as administrator vs. N. Y. & E. R. Ferry Co.
221—Simpson as administrator vs. King.
221½—Phillips vs. Met. St. R. R. Co.

WRECK ON NEW YORK CENTRAL.

Three Men Killed and Another Injured in a Collision Between Freight Trains at Fairport.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 21.—A freight wreck on the New York Central at Fairport this morning resulted in the death of three men, serious injury to another, and the destruction of over $10,000 worth of property.

The dead are John Hare of Syracuse, conductor of the first train; Edward Jones of Syracuse, brakeman on the first train, and Frank Dowd of Syracuse, fireman on the rear train.

The injured man, Fred T. Wadleigh of Buffalo, engineer of the last train, was rescued from his engine, which had telescoped the caboose of the first train. His head and body are severely burned and he is bruised from head to foot, but it is not thought that he is mortally injured.

While the west-bound freight of empty cars, drawn by Engine 206, was taking water at Fairport, a second west-bound freight, drawn by Engine 565, in charge of Wadleigh, came suddenly around the curve at the rate of thirty miles an hour and crashed into the first train, telescoping the caboose.

The front train caught fire and ten cars were burned. The tracks were blocked for six hours, and wrecking trains are still at work. It is not known who is to blame for the accident.

$5,000 FOR TROLLEY FRANCHISE.

Rival Companies Want to Build from Bound Brook to Dunellen.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., April 21.—The Bergen idea of selling trolley franchises at auction is already bearing fruit in Piscataway Township, where yesterday afternoon the township committee was offered $5,000 for the franchise to build a trolley road over the route they had selected between Bound Brook and Dunellen. The offer was made by Silas D. Drake in behalf of the Lincoln Trolley Company, which is capitalized at $25,000, and will file papers of incorporation with the Secretary of State in the course of a few days.

For several months there has been a bitter contention in Piscataway between different influences to secure the proposed trolley line to go over two routes—either through Lincoln or over the old stage road. At the meeting yesterday the ordinance granting the franchise to the Brunswick Traction Company to go over the Lincoln route was received and read, but no definite action was taken, as the railroad company added a clause which did not meet the approval of the committee. Dr. Pierce, the patent medicine man, is interested in the Brunswick Company. Another meeting will be held next week.

Strike in New Bedford Collapsing.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., April 21.—The cotton mill strike in this city, which began last January, is now practically at an end, except in the case of the spinners. The break in the ranks of the strikers, which has been expected from day to day, occurred this morning, when the help flocked into the factories in droves to join those who accepted the opportunity offered by the manufacturers when the gates were opened last week. The spinners still hope to secure a compromise. The loss by the strike, directly and indirectly, it is estimated, exceeds $1,500,000.

School Teacher's Sudden Illness.

George Allard, fifty-six years old, a school teacher living at Asbury Park, became ill in the street at Park Row and Worth Street yesterday morning, and was removed to Hudson Street Hospital. He was found to be suffering from Bright's disease, and, as his condition was serious, his daughter, Mrs. J. T. Lippincott of Asbury Park, was sent for. During the afternoon Mr. Allard lapsed into unconsciousness, and little hope was entertained of his recovery.

An Appeal for Charity Renewed.

The Charity Organization Society recently appealed for $250 "to secure admission into a home for an aged, respectable woman." The society acknowledges the following contributions for this case: E. M. L., $50; B. T. J. and Mrs. J. G. Heckscher, $10 each; W. A. N., H. S., and "A Friend," $5 each; H. C. F., $3; K. Otani, $2; Barbara Reisenweber, M. W., and Mrs. Lily Hoagland, $1 each. As $157 is still needed, the appeal is renewed. Contributions sent to the society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be acknowledged.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE.
Choice and Valuable Boulevard Lot.
Under direction of ROYAL S. CRANE, Esq., Referee, BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO. will sell at auction,
FRIDAY, April 22, 1898,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, THE CHOICE AND VALUABLE BOULEVARD LOT, situate on west side of Boulevard, 15.2½ north of 122d St., with 1½ story and 2½ story frame buildings thereon; size of lot, 25.2½x146x irregular.
Messrs. HOLDEN & ALLEN, Plaintiff's Attys., 173 Broadway.
Maps and further particulars at office of attorneys or with the auctioneer, 66 Liberty St.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,
10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

MORRISTOWN.—A BEAUTIFUL PLACE, eight acres; house, 12 rooms and bath; fully furnished; stable for six horses; ample carriage room; cost, $20,000; asking only $11,000; liberal concessions to a quick buyer. Particulars of SLAWSON & HOBBS, 284 Columbus Av., near 73d St. Telephone, Columbus 81.

ELBERON, N. J.
The FINEST and most BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED COTTAGE for sale.
For particulars apply to
JAMES L. LIBBY & SON,
Telephone 1297 Cortlandt. 69 Liberty St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

A Very Desirable Apartment at
THE BELGRAVIA,
611 FIFTH AVENUE, (CORNER 49TH ST.)
Southern exposure; all modern conveniences; most fashionable quarter of the city. Apply to Superintendent on premises or to Estate of GEORGE KEMP, 68 William Street.

393 WEST END AV.,
SOUTHWEST CORNER 79TH ST.
Corner apartment, eight rooms, elevator service; heat, electric light, and hot water supply; rent, $1,600. Also apartment 7 rooms, $1,350. Superintendent, on premises, or METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, 146 Broadway.

THE CLEVELAND.
126-130 EAST 24TH ST.
Apartments to rent, furnished or unfurnished, from May 1st. In excellent order; hardwood floors. All rooms light, and open to outside air. Shown 10 to 3. OWNER, Resident.

PHYSICIAN OR DENTIST OF GOOD STANDING can find two connecting rooms with private bath on the first floor of "The Rutland," Broadway and Fifty-seventh Street; handsomely and newly decorated and plumbed; immediate possession. Apply at office on premises.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

6 WEST 103D, NEAR CENTRAL PARK.—ONE apartment in first-class order; steam heat, hot water; 7 rooms and bath. All improvements. Rent moderate.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

SARATOGA.—Whether war with Spain makes it undesirable to locate for the Summer at the seashore or not, persons residing on the seaboard will get more benefit from the change of air obtained by renting a furnished cottage at Saratoga. Printed matter and particulars of
LESTER BROTHERS,
Real Estate Brokers,
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

SOUTHAMPTON
& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished cottages to rent. List now ready.
J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty St.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

NUTLEY, N. J.—Handsome Colonial house, 7 rooms; modern improvements; 3 minutes from station. Send for illustrated circular to MACY & DONALDSON, Nutley, N. J.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Notice to Creditors.

I, Henry G. Parker, Receiver of The National Water Tube Boiler Company, do, by direction of an order of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, made in a cause wherein Matthew Suydam and others are complainants, and The National Water Tube Boiler Company is defendant, bearing date the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, hereby gives notice to the creditors of the said The National Water Tube Boiler Company to present to and prove before me by oath or affirmation their respective claims and demands against the said company within two months from the date hereof, or they will be excluded from the benefit of such dividends as may hereafter be made and declared by the said Court upon the proceeds of the effects of said corporation.—Dated March 4, 1898.

HENRY G. PARKER,
Receiver of The National Water Tube Boiler Co.
New Brunswick, N. J.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, made on the 1st day of March, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLEN F. HARTLEY, lately doing business in the Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, that they are requested to present the claim, with the vouchers thereof duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said ELLEN F. HARTLEY, for the benefit of her creditors, at his place of transacting business, No. 55 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of June, 1898.—Dated New York, March 30, 1898.

JOHN M. PERRY, Assignee.
ROBERT J. FOX, Attorney for Assignee, 111 Broadway, New York. a1-law6wF&May13

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. Roger A. Pryor on the first day of April, 1898, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against Horace T. Richardson and Herbert J. Richardson, lately doing business in the City of New York and County of New York under the firm name of James Richardson's Sons, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof, duly verified to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Horace T. Richardson and Herbert J. Richardson for the benefit of their creditors, at his place of transacting business, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 20th day of June, 1898.

SAMUEL F. SWINBURNE, Assignee.
ap8-law6wF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MILLER, BENJAMIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN MILLER, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of De Groot, Rawson & Stafford, No. 53 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New York, the third day of March, 1898. JENNIE B. DEPEW, Administratrix. DE GROOT, RAWSON & STAFFORD, Attorneys for Administratrix, 53 Broadway, N. Y. City. m4-law6mF

MYERS, ALICE E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALICE E. MYERS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 247 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan on or before the 30th day of August, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of February, 1898. JANE A. McKENNA, Temporary Administratrix. TOWNSEND, DYETT & LEVY, Attorneys for Administratrix, 247 Broadway, (Borough of Manhattan,) New York City. f11-law6mF

OWENS, WILLIAM W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM W. OWENS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 99 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. WILLIAM W. OWENS, Jr., Administrator. JOHN T. SHERMAN, 56 Wall St. mh11-law6mF

TRACEY, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE TRACEY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Rider & Smith, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. JOHN J. KEAN, Executor. RIDER & SMITH, Attorneys for Executor, 27 and 29 Pine Street, New York City. mh11-law6mF

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

AUCTION SALES.

Knickerbocker Auction Rooms,
C. E. SMITH, AUCTIONEER.
This Friday Evening, 8 o'clock,
AT THE GALLERIES,
34 WEST 30TH ST.
EXECUTORS' SALE
OF A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF
PAINTINGS,
Principally Old Masters of the Early Dutch and Italian Schools.

TO BE SOLD IN PROCESS OF ADJUSTMENT OF THE ESTATE OF ISAAC W. COOK, (DECEASED,) BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS, WITH A FEW OTHERS ADDED. AMONG THE LOT EXAMPLES ATTRIBUTED TO RAPHAEL, WOUVERMAN, JAN STEEN, MURILLO, ALBANI, GREUZE, ALBRECHT DURER, &C.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Somerset Inn

& EIGHT COTTAGES. BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open April 30 to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York, on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Open for inspection now. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

1 GRAMERCY PARK.—First-floor suite; private bath; also single room; dining room, parlor floor; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT A LARGE front room, dining room, closets, and adjacent bath to two gentlemen; house near 93d St. "L" station and Central Park. Address E. S., Box 191 Times.

ENTIRE FURNISHED FLOOR; PRIVATE bath; modern residence; west side, in eighties. Young Couple, Box 324, 1,269 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

A Former Government Official desires a few men to coach for coming examination for position; United States Customs Inspector; success guaranteed. Address "Inspector," 286 Union St., Jersey City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

ALL THE NEWS THAT'S FIT TO PRINT
IN MANY THOUSANDS OF THE BEST HOMES IN NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN THE NEW YORK TIMES IS THE ONLY MORNING NEWSPAPER ADMITTED.
THE NEW YORK TIMES

Caretakers.

CARETAKER.—By respectable woman to take care of house during the Summer; will do washing; best city reference. B., Box 338 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CARE OF HOUSE.—Respectable woman desires to take care of private residence during summer; excellent reference. Mrs. Aberg, 221 East 44th St.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid in a private family; assist in dining room. Call, at present employer's, 420 West 23d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By Swedish girl as chambermaid and seamstress; is a good dressmaker. 309 East 32d St., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—German; assist lady. 147 East 52d St.

Cooks.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a girl in private family as good cook, baker, and laundress; no cards. 308 West 16th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; best reference. Call Friday, 10 to 4, at 5 East 66th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook in all branches; city or country; reasonable. 261 West 36th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—A French dressmaker just starting business wishes more customers. M. P., 148½ East 40th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a refined young French lady as nursery governess; Protestant or Catholic American family preferred. Mrs. Goetz, 344 East 53d St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By young German lady, experienced and bright, as housekeeper in gentleman's place with widower or bachelor; parties speaking German. R. H., Advertising Agency, 130 Washington St., Hoboken.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—Parisienne; experienced seamstress, dressmaker, packer, manicure; will travel; city reference. Maid, 341 West 30th St.

MAID, &c.—By young Swiss French, just arrived; very good sewer; speaks excellent French and a little English; as maid or to take care of grown children. Apply to Mme. Oliver Plangere, 966 [illegible] Av.; no cards.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; by day or week; is thoroughly competent; has excellent city references. H., Box 304 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent woman to work by the day or week; first-class laundress; good city reference. Mary Allen, 128 West 50th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By Protestant woman as first-class laundress; private family; good city reference. 226 West 27th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; by the day; private family; references. Donohue, 107 East 53d St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE SITUATION FOR AN EXCELLENT MIDDLE-AGED FRENCH NURSE; HIGHEST REFERENCES. INQUIRE AT 11 EAST 61ST ST. BETWEEN 11 AND 4 O'CLOCK.

NURSE.—A lady wishes to recommend a very competent and trustworthy infant's nurse; city or country; can be seen at present employer's, 29 East 39th St., Friday, between 9 and 12 o'clock.

NURSE.—By respectable woman as infants' nurse; thoroughly competent; full charge of little baby; understands sterilizing, preparing food; trustworthy; best reference from last place. 118 East 53d St.; Keefe's bell.

NURSE.—A lady wishes to recommend a very competent and trustworthy infant's nurse; city or country. Can be seen at present employer's, 29 East 39th St., on Thursday or Friday, between 9 and 12 o'clock.

NURSE.—By experienced girl as infant's nurse; personal references; wages, $18 to $20. 241 West 22d St., third floor.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—French; can take charge of every kind of alterations. B. D., Box 97, 1,242 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly experienced butler; neat, temperate, and reliable; thirty-six; single; willing in every respect; excellent city references. Owen, Box 306 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a middle-aged man; well experienced; single; English; good reference. W., 924 6th Av.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a young Japanese in a private family; city or country; best reference. M. A., Box 196 Times.

BUTLER.—By French Swiss as butler; competent in every respect; first-class city reference. 240 West 33d St.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman; height, 6 feet; age, 30; first-class city references; last employer given up house. T. Harrison, 157 East 33d St.

BUTLER.—By a strictly first-class colored butler; best city references. J. W., Box 306, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Caretakers.

CARETAKERS.—By respectable man and wife to take care of a house for Summer; good reference. 426 3d Av., fourth floor.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands every branch of his business; first-class; rides and drives; five years' first-class reference. Coachman, Box 276 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By young single man; first-class city or country personal or written reference. J. K., Private Stable, 152 East 40th St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—Married; city or country; best of written and personal references. M. G., 331 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—Useful if required; careful driver; country preferred; best reference. Coachman, care Miss Hakanson, 352 3d Av.

COACHMAN, &c.—As coachman and useful man; Swede; careful driver; best reference. Carlson, care Miss Hakanson, 352 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—First-class; leaving on account of death; reference from three of the best families in New York. May, 13 East 30th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Single; first class; understands horses, cows; all work on gentleman's place; good reference. Worker, Box 195 Times.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By thoroughly competent young man as second man; excellent city references. T. F. D., Box 339 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SECOND MAN, &c.—By young man as second man or singlehanded. H. McGlue, 588 5th Av.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN and COOK, &c.—By man and wife; no children; in country; care of horses, garden, lawn, chickens; handy with tools; wife cook and laundress; reference. Delaney, 204 East 21st St.

USEFUL or SECOND MAN.—As useful or second man; Swiss; nineteen; in private family; speaks English and French; good references. P. C., 112 West 21st St., Y. M. C. A.

Miscellaneous.

NURSE.—As nurse to an invalid gentleman; medical, surgical, or mental; experienced. E. Knight, 92 Eckford St., Greenpoint, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A chambermaid and waitress; references required. Apply at 34 West 50th St. for two days, before 11 o'clock A. M.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101, Times Office.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BARKER, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BARKER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Richard H. Mitchell, their attorney, No. 41 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of February, 1898. TARRANT PUTNAM, GEORGE A. BARKER, Executors. RICHARD H. MITCHELL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, N. Y. City. f11-1aw6mF

BLACK, GEORGE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE A. BLACK, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 44 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of December, 1897. LOUISA A. BLACK, Executrix. BLACK & KNEELAND, Attorneys for Executrix, 44 Pine Street. d10-1aw6mF

COUDERT, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES COUDERT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of January, 1898. FREDERIC R. COUDERT, Executor. ja21-1aw6mF.

DOUGHERTY, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM DOUGHERTY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at No. 220 Broadway, being the office of John A. & A. S. Mapes, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 26th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of March, 1898. MARY PERRY, Administratrix. JOHN A. & A. S. MAPES, Attys. for Adm'x., 220 Broadway, N. Y. City. mh18-1aw6mF

FOLSOM, DAVID.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID FOLSOM, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of his attorneys, No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of May next.—Dated New York, the fourth day of November, 1897. DANIEL W. TOMLINSON, Executor. VANDERPOEL, CUMING & GOODWIN, Attorneys for Executor, 2 Wall Street, New York City. n5-1aw6mF

GRUNER, SIEGFRIED.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIEGFRIED GRUNER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, Nos. 11 and 13 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of July next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of December, 1897. HENRY SCHAEFER and CARL MEISSNER, Executors; ANNIE J. GRUNER, Executrix. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executors. d31-1aw6mF

HALLGARTEN, JULIUS.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Central Trust Company of New York and Charles Wehrhane, as trustees of the trusts created by the fourth clause of the will of JULIUS HALLGARTEN, deceased, for the benefit of Albert Hallgarten and remaindermen, Albert Hallgarten, the President and Fellows of Yale College, the President and Fellows of Harvard College, the Trustees of Columbia College, the New York Free Circulating Library, the American Museum of Natural History, the Nursery and Child's Hospital, the Mount Sinai Hospital, the German Hospital, the New York Infant Asylum, the President and Trustees of Williams College, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Cornell University, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 29th day of April, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of the Central Trust Company of New York and Charles Wehrhane, as trustees of the trusts created by the Fourth Clause of the will of Julius Hallgarten, deceased, for the benefit of Albert Hallgarten and remaindermen, and to show cause, if any you have, why the said Central Trust Company of New York should not be discharged from all liability, responsibility, and accountability, as such trustee as aforesaid; and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City [L. S.] and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the 4th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

DUER, STRONG & JARVIS, Attorneys for Petitioner, 50 Wall St., New York City. mh11-1aw6wF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Adolph Starke, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, their attorney, No. 41 Park Row, (Times Building,) in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of April, 1898. LISETTE STARKE, Executrix. AUGUST L. STARKE, Executor. CHARLES P. STARKE, Executor. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, New York City. ap8-1aw6mF

JUDSON, SOPHRONIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOPHRONIA JUDSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 748 East 167th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of November, 1897. W. STEBBINS SMITH, Executor. n5-1aw6mF

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, by the grace of God free and independent, to CLARA BONNEFOUX DE REAU and to all persons interested in the estate of Phebe E. Bonnefoux, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the twentieth day of June, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and here to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of William C. Wotton, as executor and testamentary Trustee of the estate of Phebe E. Bonnefoux, deceased, and such of you as are cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said City and County of New York, to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 21st day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

GEORGE A. McDERMOTT, Attorney for Executor and Trustee, 621 Broadway, New York. ap22-1aw6wF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, HAMILTON COUNTY.—Union Trust Company of New York against Hamilton Park Company et al.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made on the 27th day of December, 1897, entered in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County, on the 20th day of January, 1898, the undersigned, Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at Morley's Lake Pleasant Inn, in the Village of Lake Pleasant, County of Hamilton, State of New York, on the 5th day of April, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title, and interest of the Defendant, the Hamilton Park Company, at the date of the mortgage foreclosed, May 1st, 1889, and any right, title, and interest which it may thereafter have acquired, in and to each several parcel of the mortgaged premises described in the complaint in this action, and in said decree hereinbefore referred to, and as hereinafter set forth, upon the following terms and conditions:

TERMS OF SALE.

The sale will include simply the right, title, and interest of the Defendant, the Hamilton Park Company, at the date of the mortgage foreclosed, May 1st, 1889, and any right, title, and interest which it may thereafter have acquired, in and to each several parcel of the mortgaged premises hereinafter described.

The sale of the said property shall be subject to all liens prior to the lien of said mortgage, and the undersigned, the Referee, will not pay out of the proceeds of sale any taxes, assessments, water-rates, or other liens upon the property sold, nor redeem the property sold from any sales for unpaid taxes, assessments, water-rates, or other liens.

The undersigned, the Referee, will first, in the order as hereinafter described, offer for sale the property in separate lots. The bids received for the property so offered for sale in separate lots shall be received on condition that all the property so offered for sale in separate lots shall subsequently be offered together as a single lot or parcel. The highest bids received for the separate lots so offered for sale will be noted by said Referee.

Whenever the highest bids received and noted for the separate lots so offered for sale shall amount in the aggregate to a sum which shall be sufficient to pay the whole amount then due for principal and interest on all the then outstanding and unpaid bonds secured by said mortgage, together with all proper expenses of making and completing such sale, and all costs of this cause, and all proper allowances, compensation, and disbursements which may be allowed by the court to any parties or their counsel, or to the undersigned, said Referee, and all expenses and charges which may be incurred or created by the trustee in the administration of the trust, then the undersigned, said Referee, will offer no more of such parcels for sale in separate lots as aforesaid.

After noting the highest bids received for the property offered for sale in separate lots the undersigned, said Referee, shall offer the same for sale together as a single lot or parcel.

If the highest bid for all such property when offered together as a single lot or parcel shall exceed the aggregate of the said highest bids received and noted for said property when offered in separate lots as aforesaid, then all such property shall be struck off and sold together as a single lot or parcel to the person making the highest bid therefor; but if the highest bid received for such property when offered together as a single lot or parcel shall not exceed the aggregate sum of the several highest bids received and noted for such property when offered in separate lots as aforesaid, then the several separate lots offered for sale shall be struck off and sold to the bidders who made the highest bids therefor.

The undersigned, said Referee, will receive no bid from any one offering to bid for parcels of land herein described as Tracts I., II., III., IV., and V. who shall not first deposit with him the sum of $500 in money, or in certified check upon any national bank.

The undersigned, said Referee, will receive no bid from any one offering to bid on parcel hereinafter described and known as Tract VI. who shall not first deposit with him the sum of $1,000 in money or in certified check upon any national bank.

The undersigned, said Referee, will receive no bid from any one offering to bid for the parcels offered as a whole, whichever parcels they may be, who shall not first deposit with him the sum of $2,000, in money or in certified check upon any national bank.

The above deposits are required as a pledge that the respective bidders will make good his or their bids in case of acceptance.

Upon the acceptance of any bid for any parcels, respectively known as Tracts Nos. I., II., III., IV., and V., the purchaser shall forthwith and within one week thereafter, deposit with the Union Trust Company of New York, subject to the order of said referee, the sum of $1,000, in cash or by certified check upon any national bank.

Upon the acceptance of any bid for parcel known as Tract No. VI., the purchaser shall forthwith and within one week thereafter deposit with the Union Trust Company of New York, subject to the order of said Referee, the sum of $5,000, in cash or by certified check upon any national bank.

Upon the acceptance of any bid for the parcels offered as a whole the purchaser shall forthwith and within one week thereafter deposit with the Union Trust Company of New York, subject to the order of said Referee, the sum of $7,000, in cash or by certified check upon any national bank.

Any cash which may have previously been deposited by the successful bidder as a pledge that he will make good his bid shall be received on account of the amount so required of him on the acceptance of his bid.

In case any bidder or purchaser shall fail to make good his bid upon its acceptance by the undersigned, said Referee, or shall fail after such acceptance to comply with the terms of sale as to the passing of title, the payment of the purchase price, or otherwise, or shall fail to comply with the terms of the said decree hereinbefore referred to, or with any order of the court relating to the consummation of the purchase, then the sums in cash deposited by such purchaser or purchasers, as hereinbefore provided, shall be forfeited as a penalty for such failure, and shall be applied toward the expenses of a resale and toward making good any deficiency or loss in case the property shall be sold at a less price upon resale.

The purchaser shall pay to the undersigned, the said Referee, at the office of Miller, Peckham & Dixon, No. 80 Broadway, in the City of New York, within fifteen days after said sale, when the said Referee's deed will be ready for delivery, such other payment or payments in cash on account of the purchase price bid as the court may direct; the balance of the purchase price, not required to be paid in cash, may either be paid in cash, or the purchaser may satisfy and make good the balance of his bid, in whole or in part, by turning in at the same time and place, to be cancelled or credited as hereinafter provided, bonds and coupons, to be paid out of the proceeds of sale upon distribution thereof, and such purchaser shall be credited therefor on account of the purchase price all such sums as would be payable on such bonds and coupons out of the proceeds of sale if the whole amount of the purchase price were paid in cash.

The court reserves the right to resell the property, upon such notice as the court shall direct, in case the purchaser shall fail or omit to make any payment on account of any unpaid balance of the purchase price within thirty days after proper demand made upon said purchaser therefor, or within thirty days after the entry of an order requiring such payment.

The biddings will be kept open after the property is struck down, and in case any purchaser shall fail to comply with any of the above conditions of sale, the premises so struck down to him will be again put up for sale under the direction of the undersigned, said Referee, under the same terms of sale, without application to the court, unless the plaintiff's attorneys so elect to make such application; and such purchaser will be held liable for any deficiency there may be between the sums for which said premises shall be struck down upon the sale and that for which they may be purchased on the resale, and also for any costs or expenses accruing on such resale.

Where reference is made herein to the sale of "tracts or parcels of land," it is understood that such term refers simply to the right, title, and interest of the defendant, the Hamilton Park Company, on the 1st day of May, 1889, the date of said mortgage foreclosed, and any right, title, and interest which it may thereafter have acquired, in and to such parcel or parcels of land.

The following is a description of said mortgaged premises hereinbefore mentioned:

All those certain tracts, pieces, or parcels of land and territory situated in the County of Hamilton, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

TRACT I.

All that certain tract or parcel of land and territory described as being four thousand nine hundred (4,900) acres, or thereabout, and shown on a map made by M. R. Sutton, Surveyor, be the same several dimensions on said map set forth more or less, lying in a square (as near as may be) in the northwest corner of the northwest quarter of Township Number thirty-five (35) of Totten & Crossfield's (or Jessup's) Purchase, lying in the County of Hamilton (formerly Montgomery County) in the State of New York; being the same tract of land or premises conveyed to Margaret L. Woodruff by John D. Clute, by deed dated November 6th, 1875, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hamilton on March 2d, 1880, in Book No. 13 of Deeds at pages 414 et seq., and being the same premises conveyed to the said Clute by James Robertson and others, Trustees of the Bank of the United States, as described and set forth in said deed of conveyance, dated November 28th, 1849, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hamilton in Book No. 3 of Deeds at page 329.

And being the same premises conveyed by Elinor Woodruff and Margaret L. Woodruff to James I. Healey by deed dated April 30th, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hamilton November 28th, 1888, in Book No. 20 of Deeds at page 258, and thereafter conveyed by James I. Healey and Adela D. Healey, his wife, to the Hamilton Park Company, by deed dated May 22d, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County on the 28th day of November, 1888, in Book 20 of Deeds at page 267.

TRACT II.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situated in the northwest quarter of Township thirty-five (35) in Hamilton County, State of New York, and shown on a map made by M. R. Sutton, Surveyor, be the same several dimensions on said map set forth more or less, being bounded in a deed dated October 14th, 1858, made by Abner Benedict and wife to John D. Clute, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County October 20th, 1858, in Book 5 of Deeds at page 604, as follows:

"All that piece of land situated on the north shore of Racquette Lake in Township Number thirty-five (35) of Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, in Hamilton County, State of New York, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly shore of said lake distant twenty (20) chains westerly in a straight line from the northerly end of the bridge crossing the outlet of said lake, and running thence north to the southerly boundary of lands now owned by said Clute; thence southwesterly along said southerly boundary of said Clute's lands to the westerly boundary of said Township thirty-five (35); thence southeasterly along said last-named boundary to the northerly shore of said lake, and thence along the shore to the place of beginning, be the quantity more or less contained therein."

Being the same premises conveyed by Elinor Woodruff and Margaret Woodruff to James I. Healey by deed dated April 30th, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County on the 28th day of November, 1888, in Book of Deeds No. 20 at page 258, and conveyed by the said James I. Healey and Adela D. Healey, his wife, to the Hamilton Park Company by deed dated May 22d, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County, on November 28th, 1888, in Book No. 20 of Deeds at page 267.

This tract being the same tract described in and conveyed by two certain deeds of quit-claim as follows: One made by Elinor Woodruff and Margaret Woodruff to James I. Healey, dated 19th day of April, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County on the 28th day of November, 1888, in Book 20 of Deeds at page 264; and the second, made by James I. Healey and Adela D. Healey, his wife, to the Hamilton Park Company, dated the 22d day of May, 1888, and recorded on the 28th day of November, 1888, in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hamilton in Book 20 of Deeds at page 272.

TRACT III.

All that certain undivided one-quarter interest of a lot of land known and described as lot No. ninety-seven (97) in Township twenty-one (21), in Hamilton County, New York State, said lot containing two hundred (200) acres or thereabouts, and being a portion of the lands conveyed by Anne E. Van Benthuysen, as sole executrix, etc., to John D. Clute, by deed dated November 1, 1861, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County January 3, 1862, in Book No. 6 of Deeds at page 345, with all the appurtenances thereof.

Being the same property conveyed by Elinor Woodruff and Margaret Woodruff to James I. Healey by deed dated April 30th, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County on the 28th day of November, 1888, in Book 20 of Deeds at page 258 and conveyed by the said James I. Healey and Adela D. Healey, his wife, to the Hamilton Park Company, by deed dated 22d day of May, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hamilton on the 28th day of November, 1888, in Book 20 of Deeds at page 267.

TRACT IV.

All that certain tract, piece, or parcel of land situated in the County of Hamilton and State of New York, known and described as follows:

Totten & Crossfield's Purchase, Township 35.

Two thousand one hundred and thirty (2,130) acres, more or less, being all that remains of that part of the southwest one-quarter of the Township not covered by water, after excepting therefrom three hundred and twenty (320) acres Literature lands therein. Two thousand eight hundred and forty (2,840) acres, more or less, being the undivided one-half of the remainder of said southwest one-quarter, on which taxes were paid by Mrs. Sarah T. Russell; and seven hundred and ten (710) acres more or less, being the undivided one-eighth of said remainder, on which taxes were paid by the Bank of Lansingburg, New York, or Alexander Walsh, Cashier.

Being the same tract of land conveyed by Edward Wemple, Comptroller of the State of New York, to Clara E. Durant, by deed dated 20th day of March, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hamilton, and conveyed by the said Clara E. Durant and Frederick C. Durant, her husband, to the Hamilton Park Company, by deed dated 1889.

TRACT V.

All those certain tracts, pieces, or parcels of land, situated in the County of Hamilton, known and described as follows, viz.:

Totten & Crossfield's Purchase, Township 35.

Nine hundred and six and one-half (906½) acres, being the following described parcels:

1. Five hundred and forty-one (541) acres east end of six hundred and fifty-one acres (651) south part of all that remains of the northwest one-quarter of the township after excepting therefrom the Gospel and School lands therein.

2. Three hundred and sixty-five and one-half (365½) acres undivided one-half of seven hundred and thirty-one acres east end of all that remains of said northwest quarter after excepting therefrom the Gospel and School lands therein, on which taxes were not paid by Sarah T. Russell.

TRACT VI.

All that certain tract or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the County of Hamilton and State of New York, known and described as follows:

Totten & Crossfield's Purchase, Township thirty-six (36).

Twenty thousand nine hundred and forty-five acres (20,945), more or less, being all not under water of all that remains of the Township after excepting therefrom twelve hundred and eighty (1,280) acres Gospel, School and Literature lots, and one thousand (1,000) acres in the northwest one-quarter of the Township, bounded: Beginning at the northeast corner of a one thousand (1,000) acre tract of State land, in the northwest quarter of the Township, selected and located by the Sacketts Harbor and Saratoga Railroad Company; thence south twenty-nine (29) degrees east along the east boundary of said selected one thousand (1,000) acre tract, forty-eight (48) chains fifty-five (55) links; thence north sixty-one (61) degrees east one hundred and eighty-seven (187) chains seventy (70) links (running into Lake Clute about thirteen (13) chains); thence north twenty-nine (29) degrees west fifty-eight (58) chains to the north line of the Township, and thence westerly along said Township line to the place of beginning.

And also all the franchises, privileges, rights, and liberties belonging or appertaining to the said company.

ALBERT RATHBONE, Referee.

Dated Albany, N. Y., February 1st, 1898.

Miller, Peckham & Dixon, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 80 Broadway, New York City.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to MAY 4TH, 1898, at same hour and place.

Dated Lake Pleasant, Hamilton County, New York, April 5th, 1898.

ALBERT RATHBONE, Referee.

Miller, Peckham & Dixon, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 80 Broadway, New York City.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—The WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against MARY A. BECKEL and others, defendants.

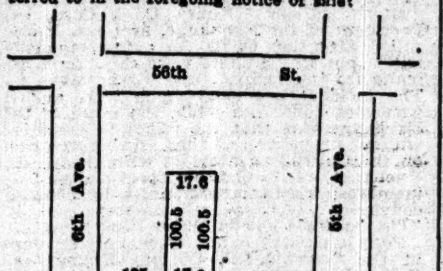
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 29th day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on Tuesday, the 26th day of April, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, by John N. Golding, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the dwelling house thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly side of Fifty-fifth Street, distant one hundred and thirty-five feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Sixth Avenue with the northerly line of Fifty-fifth Street, thence running northerly, parallel with Sixth Avenue, and partly through a party wall, one hundred feet five inches; thence easterly, parallel with Fifty-fifth Street, seventeen feet six inches; thence southerly, again parallel with Sixth Avenue, and partly through another party wall, one hundred feet five inches to the northerly line of Fifty-fifth Street, and thence westerly, along the said northerly line of Fifty-fifth Street, seventeen feet six inches to the point or place of beginning. Being now known by the street number 69 West 55th Street.

Dated New York, April 2d, 1898.

ROBERT MAZET, Referee.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 52 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, including costs and allowance and excepting referee's fees and expenses of sale, is $17,065 75-100, with interest thereon from March 29th, 1898. The approximate amount of taxes now liens on said property is as follows: Taxes for 1897, $336.00 and interest thereon.

Dated New York, April 2d, 1898.

ROBERT MAZET, Referee.

ap4-2aw3wM&F&ap25

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST, SAFE DEPOSIT AND INSURANCE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, as Trustee for Neilson Brown under the will of Alexander Brown, deceased, plaintiff, against MATTHEW KELLY, ANNIE KELLY, and others, defendants.—Notice of sale.

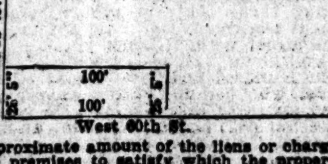
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 6th day of April, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment duly appointed, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, and City, County, and State of New York, on the 3d day of May, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by James L. Wells, Auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows, viz.:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the 22d Ward of the City of New York, with the building and improvements thereon erected, known as Nos. 21 Columbus Avenue and 45 West 60th Street, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northeasterly corner of Columbus (formerly known as Ninth) Avenue and West 60th Street, and running thence northwardly along the easterly side of Columbus Avenue 25 feet 5 inches; thence eastwardly, parallel with 60th Street, and part of the way through a party wall, 100 feet; thence southwardly, parallel with Columbus Avenue, 25 feet 5 inches to the northerly side of 60th Street, and thence westwardly, along 60th Street, 100 feet to the corner aforesaid, the place of beginning. The said premises being located in Block 1,113, Section No. 4, on the Land Map of the City of New York. Together with the appurtenances.—Dated New York, April 8th, 1898.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee.

ADAMS & COMSTOCK, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 36 Wall St., N. Y. City.

The premises to be sold are known as Nos. 21 Columbus Avenue and 45 West 60th Street, and the following is a diagram thereof:



The approximate amount of the liens or charges upon the premises to satisfy which the property is to be sold is $45,806.25, with interest thereon from the 29th day of March, 1898, besides the costs and allowance, amounting to $373.40, with interest thereon from April 6th, 1898, besides the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and other liens upon the property which are to be paid by the referee out of the purchase money, or allowed to the purchaser, is taxes for 1896, $642; taxes for 1897, $630; unpaid water rents for 1897, $98.10, and assessment of July 20th, 1894, $7.12, making an aggregate of $1,372.22, to which should be added the interest on said amounts, respectively.—Dated New York, April 8th, 1898.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee.

ap12-2aw3wTu&F&my2

SURROGATE NOTICES.

RENAULT, CLEMENCE AUGUSTINE ALINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLEMENCE AUGUSTINE ALINE RENAULT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hotchkiss & Maddox, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of January, 1898. HENRIETTE RENAULT PICABIA, GEORGES RENAULT, Executors. HOTCHKISS & MADDOX, Attorneys for Executors, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City. ja14-1aw6mF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

FIFTIETH STREET.—NEW YORK SUPREME Court, New York County.—PETER [illegible], plaintiff, against BERNARD WALSH and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the [illegible] day of April, 1898, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 29th day of April, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

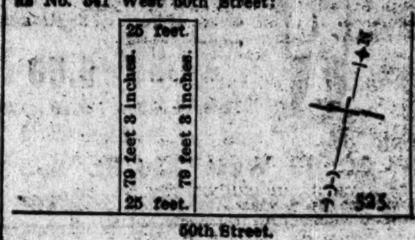
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon, situate, lying, and being in the 22d Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and containing as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fiftieth Street, distant five hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Tenth Avenue and Fiftieth Street, running thence westerly along Fiftieth Street twenty-five feet, thence northerly and parallel with Tenth Avenue seventy-nine feet three inches, thence easterly and parallel with said Fiftieth Street twenty-five feet, thence southerly and again parallel with Tenth Avenue seventy-nine feet and three inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, April 7th, 1898.

WILLIAM F. CLARE, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale, and known as No. 541 West 50th Street:



The approximate amount of lien or charge for which the above property is to be sold is $19,260.35 and interest thereon from March 24th, 1898, together with $353.80 costs and allowance, and the expenses of sale and taxes.

The unpaid taxes and assessments upon said premises amount approximately to $603.30, with interest.

The said premises will be sold subject to a mortgage for $15,000 and interest from May 23d, 1895; also a mortgage of $5,000 and interest from May 23d, 1895, and a third mortgage of $4,000 and interest from July 30, 1895.

WILLIAM F. CLARE, Referee.

ap8-2aw3wFrSa&ap29

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WOLFENSTEIN, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES WOLFENSTEIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hays & Greenbaum, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of March, 1898. SAMUEL C. WOLFENSTEIN, SAMUEL BROOM, Executors. HAYS & GREENBAUM, Attorneys for Executors, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City. mh11-1aw6mF

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

FORT MONROE
(OLD POINT COMFORT)
AND
WASHINGTON, D.C.,
Are the most interesting points in the country
at this time.
FINE STEAMSHIPS OF THE
OLD DOMINION LINE
PERFORM DAILY SERVICE.

Through Tickets Returning by Rail or Water.

For full information apply to OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP CO., Pier 26, North River, New York. Telephone No. 1,580 Franklin.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU,
Vice President and Traffic Manager.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Germanic, Apr. 27, Noon | Germanic, May 25, Noon
Teutonic, May 4, Noon | Teutonic, June 1, Noon
Britannic, May 11, Noon | Britannic, June 8, Noon
Majestic, May 18, Noon | Majestic, June 15, Noon

The new WHITE STAR LINE Cargo and Livestock Twin Screw steamer "CYMRIC," 12,552 tons, having very superior accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, will sail from New York Tuesday, May 17, June 21, and Wednesday, July 27, according to tide, from Pier 38 N. R. No Second Cabin or Steerage.—Rate $60 and upward.

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Campania, Apr. 23, 8 AM | Servia, May 10, 10 AM
Umbria, Apr. 30, 10 AM | Etruria, May 14, 10 AM
Lucania, May 7, 2 PM | Campania, May 21, 2 PM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents,
4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM,
VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.
S. S. AMSTERDAM...Saturday, April 23, 10 A. M.
S. S. SPAARNDAM......Sat., April 30, 10 A. M.
Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS.
NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.
Sailing from Pier 39 N. R., foot of West Houston St.
MOHAWK..........................April 23
For freight and passage apply to
NEW YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

Direct LONDON Service.
Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line, Ld.
Winifreda........April 23 | Boadicea..........May 14
Victoria.........May 7 | Alexandra..........May 21
New 10,000-ton modern steamers. Superior accommodation for saloon passengers. Elegant music. Smoking and dining saloons.
SANDERSON & SON, Agents, 29 Broadway.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
CITY RIO JANEIRO, via Honolulu......April 30
GAELIC, via Honolulu..........May 10, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu, May 19, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu...........May 28, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu..........June 8, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver
TO **JAPAN** AND **CHINA:**
EMPRESS OF CHINA...May 9, July 11, Sept. 12
EMPRESS OF INDIA...May 30, Aug. 1, Oct. 10
EMPRESS OF JAPAN...June 20, Aug. 22, Nov. 7
TO **HONOLULU, FIJI** AND **AUSTRALIA:**
WARRIMOO, May 5. AORANGI, June 2
Second cabin accommodations very low rates.
For freight and passenger rates apply 353 Broadway and 65 Wall St.

CLYDE LINE.
ALL FLORIDA POINTS, the South and Southwest. The only Steamer Line to Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Florida, Without Change. Superb Passenger Accommodations.
Seminole, Fri., Apr. 22 | Iroquois, Wed., Apr. 27
Comanche, Mon., Apr. 25 | Algonquin, Sat., Apr. 30
From Pier 29 East River, (foot Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.
Descriptive literature free upon application.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
5 Bowling Green, N. Y.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville.
Great S. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE,
DAILY TO NORFOLK.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice-Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.
Trave, Tu., Apr. 26, 10 AM | K. F'drich, May 24, 9 AM
Havel, Tu., May 3, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., May 31, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., May 17, 10 AM | Kai. W. d. G. Tu., June 7
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., May 10, 10 AM
CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Havel, Tu., May 3, 10 AM | Saale, Sat., May 14, 10 AM
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Koenigin Luise..........Thurs., April 28, Noon
Bremen...................Thursday, May 5, Noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Werra...Apr. 23, 10 AM | Ems.......May 14, 10 AM
Kai. W. II., Apr. 30, 10 AM | Aller......May 21, 10 AM
Fulda.....May 7, 10 AM | Werra.....May 28, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG.
F. Bismarck, Ap. 28, 9 AM | A. Victoria, June 16, 9 AM
A. Victoria, May 19, 9 AM | F. Bismarck, June 30, 9 AM
F. Bismarck, June 2, 9 AM | F. Bismarck, July 28, 9 AM
First Cabin, $100 up; 2d Cabin, $45 up; Steerage, $30.
Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct.
Patria....Apr. 23, 7 AM | Palatia.....May 21, 4 PM
Phoenicia, May 7, 4 PM | Pretoria....May 28, 10 AM
Penns'l'a, May 14, Noon | Patria........June 4, 4 PM
Also S. S. Russia.............April 30, 2 P. M.
First cabin, $75 up; second-class, $40; steerage, $26.

TO THE **Land** OF THE **Midnight Sun**

Cruise to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by Hamburg-American Line TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMER AUGUSTE VICTORIA FROM NEW YORK JUNE 16. From Hamburg July 2. HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

RED STAR LINE
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.
Sailing under the British or Belgian Flag Every Wednesday at Noon.
WESTERNLAND, April 27 | NOORDLAND.....May 11
BERLIN...........May 4 | FRIESLAND.......May 18
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West. Freight received until hour of departure.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains North and East.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS
LEAVE EVERY WEEK DAY AT 6 P. M. FROM FOOT OF CHRISTOPHER ST., N. R.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily, except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY, 1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.) Through Buffet Parlor Car and Combined Coach.

CAPE MAY.—1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.)

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50, A. M., 3:20, 4:50, 11:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:20, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey

Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
Stations in New York foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after April 10, 1898.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:30, (2:00, 4:00 to Reading,) 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, (10:15 Red Bank only,) 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 Red Bank only,) 4:15, 4:40, 5:38, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00, (10:15 Red Bank only,) A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD.
4:30, 8:30, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40, (5:38 Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:30, 4:40 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From foot of Liberty St.

Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30, Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia, week days, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55, A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:40, 2:00, 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 3:35, 3:55, 4:25, 4:35, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:25, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Leaves New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sundays.
CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *2:00 P. M., *12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3:25 P. M., ‡2:00 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. Liberty St. only.)
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00 (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) *2:00, (Diner,) †3:25, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) 5:55 P. M., and *12:15 night.
NORFOLK, †11:30 A. M.
NEW ORLEANS, †3:25, ‡2:00 P. M., (through sleeper.)
All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 330, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
9 1-2 HOURS TO NIAGARA FALLS.

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, as follows:

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:32, Toronto 8:25 P. M. Train is limited to its seating capacity.

8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central; due Buffalo 8:40, Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M. Chicago 9:30 A. M. Sleeping and drawing room cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Buffalo and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrison, (West Point,) Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15, Toledo 10:[illegible] A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. Connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:55 P. M. Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M. Sleeping and drawing room cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Montreal.

6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, for Ottawa.

7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL. Daily—For Montreal, via Adirondack Division, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL. Daily—Sleeping car passengers only for points on Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Auburn Road and Cape Vincent.

12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. For Chicago. Every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

HARLEM DIVISION.
9:10 A. M. and 3:28 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab service.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:

10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

Time Table at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*7:50, 8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining car and chair-car to Buffalo.

*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday.

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through Sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) PITTSTON, and coal branches. Chair Car to Mauch Chunk.

*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.

*3:50, 4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations. Chair Car to Easton.

*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.

*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.

*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:50, 9:00 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Ithaca.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:20, 8:30, *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30, (Sundays only,) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *4:50, 5:20, and *6:20, 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 12 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN
Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago for points West.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving at Buffalo 8 P. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 723 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Café Library Car.

8:45 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 156th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Don't quarrel with your small son for not wearing an overcoat that flops round his legs.

He won't quarrel with our topcoats and reefers.

Furnishings.

Little things show the way the wind blows; yet our school umbrella doesn't. It's stronger than the wind; stands even boys' abuse. If lost only 60 cents is lost.

Shoes.

Russet shoes for boys. Don't have to be blacked, don't show mud, so boys like them; $2.

Why, I thought you sold clothing, shoes, hats and furnishings for men?

So we do—but for little men as well.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

THE STATE BANK ANNOYED

Ignorant Depositors in the Savings Department Alarmed by the War Scare.

BANK PROPER NOT AFFECTED

All Demands Are Being Met Immediately, Although the Rules Require Thirty Days' Notice—Silver Dollars Used in Payments.

The unusual spectacle of a run on one department of a bank, with its accompanying incidents, while business in another department of the same bank proceeded in its normally calm manner, was presented in Grand Street yesterday.

The State Bank at 378 Grand Street in 1891 decided to open a savings department entirely separate from its commercial department, being led to this step by the constant applications of hundreds of persons who wished to open small accounts there—accounts too small to be received subject to check. In time this department assumed large proportions, and now has many thousands of depositors with a heavy aggregate of deposits. Its customers are nearly all Polish and Russian Jews of the east side, who manage to save money out of their scanty wages.

Somehow, no one knows exactly how, these people got the idea into their heads on Wednesday that in the event of war with Spain their savings would be endangered, and many of them went that day to the bank and presented their books, with the demand for their money. The bank's officers, though somewhat nonplused for an explanation of this influx of alarmed depositors and though the bank reserves the right to demand from depositors desiring to withdraw their balances thirty days' written notice, decided to meet all demands at once.

Not Much Excitement.

The run increased and was continued yesterday, but there was comparatively little excitement among the depositors as they waited their turn to be paid, only an apparent dogged determination to get their money. In fact, it was said they felt no fear of the bank's stability, but had been influenced by a rumor some person had circulated among them to the effect that when once war was declared between Spain and the United States the Government would step in and take all the money the banks have, leaving nothing to depositors. Having no knowledge of what the Government of this country may do and what it cannot do, they believed this rumor and hastened to get their money before it was too late.

The savings department of the State Bank is in the basement, while its regular commercial department is on the first floor above it. The basement room was crowded all day yesterday with depositors, and the jingle of silver dollars as the clerks made them into piles and paid them out was the loudest noise heard there. The bank's officers had sent early to the Sub-Treasury and procured $25,000 in silver dollars, and these were paid out during the day. In the window of the basement were displayed thousands of dollars in bank notes, and great heaps of gold pieces, placed there to exert a reassuring effect upon the depositors. Assistant Cashier Durand said the run was merely an annoyance, as the bank had on hand in cash a good deal more money than would be required to pay off in full every depositor in the department. He said that those who withdrew their accounts now would lose their interest and that thus the bank is a gainer by this scare.

A Safe Balance Shown.

The bank's cash assets the books show to be $1,758,000, while there is due to depositors about $1,750,000. Mr. Durand said the bank's profits since January amounted to nearly $80,000.

People were making their deposits as usual in the commercial department during banking hours, and regarded the run down stairs as an amusing episode. The bank's officers do not think the run will last long. They do not purpose to take the silver dollars back on deposit.

Some of the least intelligent among the depositors of the Citizens' Saving Bank, Canal Street and the Bowery, withdrew their deposits yesterday. The Secretary of the bank said: "They are scared by the idea of war and think it better to have their money in their stockings."

Sender Jarmulowsky, who is a banker at 54 Canal Street, and who has many depositors among the tailors and working girls of the neighborhood, was kept busy yesterday answering inquiries and paying out money to such of his customers as were affected by the war scare. He paid all demands at once, although his terms are thirty days' written notice of withdrawal.

At the Italian Savings Bank, 48 Spring Street, it was said that there had been some withdrawals of deposits during the day by timid customers. There were also withdrawals from one or two private banks which are patronized by the Italian working classes.

City Janitor Dispossessed.

William Johnson, the colored janitor of the Jefferson Market Police Court building, who was removed from office recently on charges, was dispossessed yesterday from the building and his household effects put in the street. Johnson procured an injunction from the Supreme Court restraining Commissioner Kearney from removing his effects from the building until his suit for reinstatement had been heard, on April 26, on the ground that he was a veteran, and came under the Civil Service law. The men who removed the furniture say they had it nearly all out before the injunction was issued.

BROADWAY & 11TH ST. STORE.

SILKS.

To-day and To-morrow.

In the Basement.

2,000 Waist and Skirt lengths of Novelty Silks, including many new designs and colors, in Check and Stripe, Plaid and Fancy Taffetas or Satin ground,
50 cts. to $1.25 per yd.

2,500 yards colored twilled lining Silks, 24 inches wide,
45 cents per yard.

2,000 yards colored Poplins—silk-and-wool,
50 cents per yard;
Original price $1.25.

5,000 yards plain and fancy black Silks, in lengths of 16 yards and under,
55 cts. to $1.00 per yd.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

LEGAL NOTES.

VOID MARRIAGE, FOLLOWING MERETRICIOUS RELATIONS.—While the wife of Charles Haber, a Brooklyn policeman, was confined in an insane asylum, Sophie Johnson entered his service as housekeeper for him and for the care of his three children. A meretricious relation soon began between them, and continued without any thought or possibility of marriage, until the woman was with child, and thereupon at her request Haber went with her to New Jersey, and the marriage ceremony was performed between them. They continued to live together as before, and three months after the marriage a child was born, which is still living. Haber's wife died, and no renewal of the marriage ceremony took place, but for awhile they lived together in the same house, without outward indication to those who believed them to be man and wife that there was any change in their relation. Haber then brought an action in the Supreme Court in this city for the annulment of the marriage, and Justice Russell, before whom the case was tried, yesterday gave judgment adjudging the marriage between the parties to be void. In his opinion, Justice Russell said: "There is nothing to indicate an agreement of the parties for any different character of relations between them than those which began their intercourse, except the marriage known to both parties to be void. Under such circumstances, a presumption of marriage cannot arise, because the intercourse began originally meretriciously, and the case is not one where the marriage was a fraud upon an innocent party. Nor is it one where the parties desired eventually, as between themselves, to be man and wife. Some consideration, of course, must be given to the interest of the child, but the marriage sought to be declared void did not help to legalize his birth, as it was a void marriage, and his interest cannot declare the relations between the parties, which began and terminated meretriciously, to constitute a valid marriage, which but for these interests would not be so adjudged. Ordinarily, neither of two parties to a vicious contract can appeal to a court of equity and obtain rescission of the contract, or other relief. But a different rule applies as to a contract of marriage, for it is a matter of public concern that the status of parties, so far as the marital tie is concerned, should be adjudged as a fact according to the truth where the question comes before a court of justice, as the rights and standing of other parties may eventually be affected; and it is wiser to determine the question at once rather than have it presented for adjudication at a future time where the interests of others are involved. It is also a matter of public importance that it be adjudged that the parties cannot transgress the municipal laws of the State on the subject of marriage and still derive from such transgression a lawful standing as husband and wife, because of the impossibility of the other party to the wrong obtaining from the courts of this State an adjudication that such violation conferred no right."

⁂

VALIDITY OF TRANSFERS BEFORE GENERAL ASSIGNMENT.—In March, 1888, George K. Sistare's Sons borrowed $18,000 from the National Hudson River Bank, pledging certain stocks and bonds as security. In February, 1889, James Clark delivered to the Sistare firm 300 shares of common stock of the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad Company, under an agreement that they should be returned to him on demand, or that he should get their market value. When this stock was demanded, on April 10, 1890, it was not delivered, and Clark subsequently obtained judgment against the Sistares for its value. On March 12, 1890, the Sistares, being indebted in a large amount to Richard and August Heckscher, assigned to them all the bonds, stocks, and securities held or owned by them, whether in possession or pledged as security for loans, and also all margins, equities, &c., in any such stock. On April 6, 1890, the Sistare firm made a general assignment to Henry J. Davison. The Hudson River Bank, in a suit against Davison, as assignee, and the other parties named, recovered judgment for the amount advanced to the Sistares, and a considerable surplus resulted from the sale of the collateral in the bank's possession. This surplus was claimed by the Heckschers, under the instrument of March 12, and was also claimed by Davison, as general assignee, and by Walter Cox, as administrator of James Clark, judgment creditor. Cox contended that the transfer to the Heckschers and the general assignment to Davison were fraudulent and void as to him, because they constituted a scheme to hinder, delay, and defraud creditors, and also because each instrument, taken separately, was a fraudulent conveyance as to creditors, within the meaning of the statute. The referee before whom the trial was had sustained the claim of the Heckschers, and that decision has been upheld by the First Appellate Division in an opinion by Justice McLaughlin. The court held that, when the transfer was made to the Heckschers, all parties believed the Sistare firm was solvent and that an assignment was not contemplated. As to the contention that the transfer to the Heckschers was void because there was no immediate delivery or change of possession of the property transferred, and because the instrument was not filed or recorded, it is held that the statutory provision referred to was not applicable. The property transferred was not in the possession of the Sistare firm at the time the transfer was made, nor was that property "goods and chattels" within the meaning of the statute. But, were it conceded that the transfer to the Heckschers was void, it did not aid the appellant, Cox, unless the general assignment was also declared to be invalid, and the evidence justified the conclusion that that assignment was valid.

⁂

SET OFF OF MUTUAL DEBTS IN INSOLVENCY.—Collis P. Huntington had a claim against Alfred S. Hatch of the firm of A. S. Hatch & Co. for $17,389.22 and one against the firm for $20,167.49. In November, 1889, each member of the firm made a general assignment as such member for the benefit of creditors. On June 24, 1886, Alfred S. Hatch transferred certain judgments to Huntington for collection and division as indicated in the contract then made between them. Nothing was collected until some years after the assignments, but finally a considerable sum was realized. Upon an accounting under the Hatch assignments, the referee allowed Huntington to set off his claim against A. S. Hatch against the assignee. The Appellate Division reversed the decision at Special Term confirming the referee's report so far as it permitted the offset. That decision has now been reversed, in an opinion by Judge O'Brien. The Court held that it was not necessary to decide whether the right of setoff exists under Sections 501 and 502 of the Code. "The question can be disposed of under the rule in equity, which exists, as it always did, quite independent of the statute. The principle upon which the rule proceeds is that in case of mutual debts it is only the balance which is the real and just sum owing by or to the insolvent, hence when the assignee in this case became vested with the assets of his insolvent assignor he took the contract above mentioned, which had not then matured, into a claim or right of action, but which did mature in his hands some years thereafter. He acquired no greater right than his assignor had prior to the assignment had the claim then matured; and since Huntington had, prior to the assignment, a valid existing setoff against what the assignee took, that right was not lost or impaired by the assignment. The rights of the parties being adjusted in equity as of the date of the insolvency, all the assignee took as assets was the balance subsequently accruing on the contract, after deducting Huntington's debt due against the assignor before the rights of creditors intervened. (43 N. Y., 419; 119 N. Y., 54.) This rule prevails in the Supreme Court of the United States, (146 U. S., 499,) where a deposit in an insolvent National bank was set off against the depositor's subsequently accruing note in the hands of the receiver."

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LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

A BOY clothed in one of our suits will come off victorious in life's early battles; he can't help it—he feels the advantage of wearing a well-made, well-fitting suit. It gives him a proper respect for himself which is the sure way to win the respect of others.

We employ Boys' tailors who work on boys' clothing only;

the style, quality and workmanship are distinguishable from the usual run of ready-made clothes.

We recommend

This Sailor Suit

of Alstata serge—a fabric manufactured especially for us, combining lightness of weight with extreme durability.

Sizes 3 to 12, $6.50

The same cloth in Norfolk jacket suit, $5.50.

60-62 West 23d St.

THE BROOKLYN SCANDAL.

William Hepburn and Winant Indicted by the Grand Jury—Fielding to be Tried in May.

The Kings County Grand Jury yesterday found indictments against William Hepburn and Charles M. Winant, private secretary of Police Commissioner Philips, charging them with aiding and abetting in an attempt to bribe the members of the March Grand Jury for the purpose of influencing their actions in reference to Philips and Theodore B. Willis. The indictments will be handed down to-day to Judge Hurd in the County Court. This action of the Grand Jury will do away with the necessity of an examination before a Police Magistrate, and the indicted men will have to plead in the County Court. The examination before Judge Bristow set down for to-morrow will therefore not take place.

It was said yesterday in the office of the District Attorney that there was nothing in the contention that the crime, if committed, was committed in New York County, and that the trial would therefore have to be held here, the court of Kings County having no jurisdiction. The Court of Appeals, it was said, had already settled the question relating to a crime committed partly in one county and partly in another by deciding that such a case could be tried in either place. It is contended by the authorities that, from the evidence in their possession, the case against the newly indicted men is one in point with this decision.

District Attorney Marean stated yesterday that Robert W. Fielding, ex-Deputy City Works Commissioner, who is under indictment for frauds committed in connection with contracts for the grading of North Utrecht Avenue, Neptune and East New York Avenues, will be the first of the officials called for trial, and that Oscar Knapp, ex-Water Purveyor, who is indicted for participation in similar frauds, will be next in line. The District Attorney will move the trial for the first Monday in May before Judge Hirschberg, in Part V. of the County Court.

In relation to the request of Frederick G. Isles, the informer, that he be given protection from personal injury, which he says he fears, Assistant District Attorney Clarke said yesterday he had satisfied Isles that he was in no danger, as it would be suicidal on the part of the principals in the affair to injure Isles, and that they would therefore take no such chances.

THEODORE ALLEN'S TESTIMONY

The Alleged Poolroom Keeper Declares He Never Bet on a Horse Race.

Theodore Allen, who since last Monday has been on trial before Judge McMahon, in General Sessions, on a charge of keeping a poolroom, was again on the witness stand in his own defense yesterday. According to his testimony, this man, who for many years has been notorious in gambling circles, has only a very slight knowledge of gambling games of any kind, and never in his life made a bet on a horse race.

Assistant District Attorney Le Barbier, in examining Allen, asked: "Mr. Allen, you would have this jury understand you have always been a good citizen?"

"To the best of my ability," replied Allen, with a peculiar smile.

Mr. Le Barbier—Why do you smirk like that, Mr. Allen?

There was no answer to this question, but the smile broadened on the witness's face.

Mr. Le Barbier—You never made a bet on a horse race? Allen—Never, Sir, in all my life.

Mr. Le Barbier—You never had an interest in a betting game? Allen—No, Sir.

Mr. Le Barbier—Did you once conduct a roulette game? Allen—I never saw the game. I don't know how it's played.

When the witness was asked who was the Treasurer of the West Side Club, which, the defense claims, occupies the place in question, at 513 West Broadway, he replied: "Henry Allen."

"What does he look like?" asked the prosecutor. Allen—Well, he looks something like me.

Allen said he conducted a real estate and insurance business in the West Side Club's place. He gave a description of the interior of the place. He said there was a trap door leading from the poolroom to the cigar store below. When asked what it was there for, he replied that when the men up stairs were playing hearts or pinochle and wanted cigars, all they had to do was to call out their order through the trap door, and the cigars were handed up to them. He admitted going through the trap door "once" himself.

James W. Ridgway, the defendant's counsel, in summing up, said Allen was a victim of police persecution, who had been arrested thirty-two times in three years. He compared his case to that of Dreyfus, the French Army Captain.

The case was adjourned to to-day.

THE RAPID TRANSIT BOARD.

The Members Meet, but Find No Business to Transact.

The Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners met yesterday afternoon and was in session for an hour. John H. Starin was absent, being now on his way to Europe. Controller Coler was present. No action of any kind was taken by the board. President Orr made a formal report that he had transmitted copies of the seven franchises for extensions and alterations of its road which the board voted to offer, to the Manhattan Railway Company. No reply has been received. Secretary Delafield read to the board a copy of the recent letter of Mayor Van Wyck admonishing city officers against making any contracts which contemplated the issuance of long-term bonds.

The board has received no reply from Corporation Counsel Whalen to its request for his opinion of the form of contract for building an underground rapid transit railroad, upon which the board decided a fortnight ago. The adoption of a form of advertisement for bids is delayed until this opinion is received.

The Best is
None Too Good for This
Emergency.

Dr. Jaeger's Sanatory Underwear

The Proper Underclothing for Army and Navy.

Guards against the injurious effects of dampness and climatic changes. Acknowledged to be the best safeguard against fever and contagious diseases.

Dr. Jaeger's Stomach Bandage

is indispensable in active service.
PRICE, 70c. to $1.00.

Write for illustrated catalogue giving name of our agent in your city.

MAIN RETAIL STORE:
16 West 23d Street
New York

BRANCHES:
166 Broadway
248 West 125th St.

STOCKS LOWER AND WEAK

Seventy-one Show Average Declines of 1.44 Points, While Seven Make Slight Gains.

GOVERNMENT BONDS DULL

Patriotic Demonstrations by the Brokers on the Different Exchanges—Balconies Draped with the Stars and Stripes.

The stock market closed yesterday weak, and at the lowest quotations of the day. The shorts were expectant in the morning, when prices sagged under the influence of the rapidly weakening London market, and were jubilant in the afternoon when many longs threw up their holdings under the pressure of war news, which seemed to preclude the possibility that something would turn up to avert war. In the slump the bear cries around the tickers were: "Got 'em on the run!" "They're walking Spanish!" "Jig's up; let go!" and so on.

The market was broader, over 300,000 shares having been sold. Eighty-seven stocks were active, seven gained slight advances, nine neither advanced nor declined, and seventy-one declined, the average being 1.44 points. Nineteen of the declines were of two points and over. Three stocks—Tobacco, Canadian Pacific, and Lackawanna—declined four points and over. The bond sales were less than a million and a quarter of dollars. Governments were dull and almost unchanged. The new registered fours advanced one-eighth of a point, and the coupon bonds of this issue declined ½ per cent. Railroad bonds were dull and heavy. The heaviest dealings in stocks in round numbers were: Sugar, 42,000 shares; Tobacco, 41,000; Burlington, 32,000; St. Paul, 38,000, and Union Pacific preferred, 29,000.

If the market ran down, the patriotic fervor of the brokers at the various Exchanges rose to demonstrations that told that the American spirit was in sympathy with the Nation's attitude. At the Stock Exchange the draping of the rostrum with the Stars and Stripes evoked wild cheering, and the brokers sang patriotic songs before the flag. At the Produce Exchange the balcony was draped with the American flag and there was a hearty patriotic demonstration until some one—possibly a messenger, who, if found out, will be summarily dismissed—hung out a Cuban flag from the visitors' gallery. Henry D. McCord, ex-President of the Exchange, first saw it and called attention to it. In a few moments half a hundred brokers were shouting a demand for its removal, and it was taken in. The incident provoked much talk, and it was contended that while the sense of the Exchange was that the flag was exhibited without prejudice and that no slur was cast on the Cuban cause by its withdrawal, the Exchange was bound to respect many of its members, who are pro-Spanish by birth or conviction. As several members put it: "The Nation's flag is all we need here."

Patriotism was exhibited in various ways at the Consolidated, Cotton, Mining, and Coffee Exchanges.

Some of the features of the day in the Wall Street district were easy call money at 2 per cent. and tight time money at 6 per cent. for all terms; confidence in American integrity evinced by the shipment of $1,000,000 gold from Havana by J. M. Borges; a rising grain market, with fair export business, and exchange still favoring gold importations.

ONE KILLED, TWO WOUNDED.

Bender Shot Two Boys Who Tried to Protect His Wife, and Injured a Policeman.

Because two young men sought to protect Edward Bender's wife from abuse yesterday morning, Bender drew a revolver and shot them both, mortally wounding one, and also shot a policeman in the breast before he was overpowered and placed under arrest.

Bender lives at 46 Manhattan Street, and has been separated from his wife for a year. Mrs. Bender lives at 2,284 Second Avenue, with her six children, the eldest a son seventeen years old, named Harry. She had been afraid of her husband of late, and, fearing he would call Wednesday night, she asked Richard Bennett of 46 Manhattan Street and Henry Dager of 508 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, companions of the son, to remain at the house.

Bender called at his wife's home at 11 o'clock Wednesday night, and abused her, but for the sake of peace Mrs. Bender made the boys remain quiet. He then went away, returning at 6 o'clock in the morning. He soon left and returned again at 8 o'clock. Mrs. Bender, who had become much alarmed by that time, hid herself, and Bender, drawing his revolver, asked the boys where she was. Without waiting for an answer he blazed away, firing two shots at Bennett, who was standing only a few feet from him, the bullets hitting him in the upper part of the forehead and over the right eye. Bennett dropped to the floor, and Bender then turned his attention to Dager, firing three shots at him. Dager dodged about the room, and managed to escape to the street without being hit.

Policeman Daniel Driscoll of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station, who had heard the shooting, ran up the stairs to investigate. He was met at the top by Bender, who shot at him point blank. The bullet struck the policeman in the breast, inflicting only a slight wound. Driscoll was staggered for a moment, but he soon recovered from the shock and ran forward. Dager had in the meantime been called back by Harry Bender, and the boys and Driscoll made a rush for Bender. Bender fired his last cartridge at Dager, hitting him in the right arm. After a hard struggle Bender was overpowered by several policemen, who had by this time arrived, and taken to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station. Bennett died in Harlem Hospital shortly afterward.

Bender is held without bail on the charge of homicide and assault. He said he had done the shooting in self-defense, and that when he went to his wife's house the last time, Bennett and Dager struck him. He said his son crawled under the table or he would have shot him too. He then pursued his wife into the hall, he said, when he met Driscoll, whom, he says, he shot accidentally.

Claramello Gets Life Sentence.

Allessandro Claramello, who was convicted of murder in the second degree for the killing of Natale Brogno, was sentenced to life imprisonment in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday. Claramello's crime was the one for which his cousin, Angelo Carbone, was sentenced to death. Carbone is now awaiting a new trial.

THE HAMPTON INSTITUTE

Thirtieth Anniversary Celebrated, and the New Domestic Science Building Dedicated.

FOUNDED BY GEN. ARMSTRONG

Prominent New Yorkers Take Part in the Exercises—Uses to Which the New Building Will Be Put—School Development.

HAMPTON, Va., April 21.—The Hampton Institute celebrated its thirtieth anniversary to-day. The affair was like a merry house party many times enlarged; a varied field for interesting sightseeing; a complete little cosmos inviting inspection; public exercises, with addresses now stirring and now amusing, and the school battalion on parade with its band, to give a dash of military life and spirit to the occasion. In the party were a number of ladies and gentlemen prominent in New York and Philadelphia society—Mr. and Mrs. D. Willis James, Robert C. Ogden and Miss Ogden, Mrs. Dr. G. W. Crary, Mrs. C. W. Ide, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Hine, Dr. St. Clair McKelway, editor of The Brooklyn Eagle; Mrs. Ruth McEnery Stuart, Prof. F. J. Backus, President of Packer Institute; Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Lovell, the Rev. Walter Lourie, Prof. J. B. McMaster, Mrs. Charles F. Parkhurst, C. B. Davenport, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Schieffelin, Bishop McVickar of Rhode Island, and the Misses Blanchard. In addition, there was an excursion of 250 from Boston and vicinity.

It is thirty years the present month since the Hampton School was first opened by Gen. Armstrong in the old barracks of Fort Hamilton, with two teachers and fifteen students. The school now numbers a thousand. Instead of the old barracks, there are over fifty buildings on the grounds, and a new one was dedicated to-day. This, the Domestic Science Building, which the gift of a generous friend has made possible, is for the girls. In it cooking, sewing, dressmaking, laundering, and the care of the home will be taught more satisfactorily than heretofore.

For Agriculture Also.

It will also supply a home for the agricultural department, whose work becomes each year more important. The six rooms devoted to agriculture are so arranged that a double course of study can be carried on advantageously in them, and the academy students can take such elementary branches as shall show the relation of the farm to the household in the best way.

In one large room the agricultural student finds all the implements necessary to a well-ordered farm, and studies the construction and use of each. In the next he is taught to repair tools, pack fruit and vegetables for the market, make fertilizers and insect destroyers, and to do other practical work. In another room four small dairies are arranged. In the three laboratories, which are also lecture rooms, chemistry and physics are applied to farm products and soils. Botany, horticulture, and entomology involving the principles of plant and insect growth are taught in the midst of specimens and illustrations. Girls as well as boys share in these courses.

In the domestic science department, thorough instruction will be given in sewing, dressmaking and millinery, and in cooking and laundrying. Every academic student is expected to take an elementary course in each of these branches.

Mr. Curry's Address.

In the dedication of this building it was most fitting that J. L. M. Curry, Chairman of the Educational Committee of the Board of Trustees of the John F. Slater Fund, a recognized champion of negro education, should deliver the address. Referring to the prevailing preparations for war, he said that while ships and forts are for defense, education is the chief defense for the nation. Schools are better than torpedo boats or their destroyers. There is no agency that is doing such valuable work among the poor in their homes as Hampton and Tuskegee. He spoke of the Rev. Dr. Frissell, Principal of the school, as a man patient in his endurance, wise in his counsels, and affectionate toward those under his care and guidance. Gen. Armstrong he said was the Elijah of the race, "and I rejoice to-day that Dr. Frissell is the man invested with the mantle which fell from the shoulders of Elijah, for he is the Elisha of these people."

Mr. McKelway Speaks.

Dr. Curry was followed by St. Clair McKelway, editor of The Brooklyn Eagle, who said among other things: "All I have seen here confirms what I have always heard of this school, and that speaks for the moderation of your reports, for the veracity of your advocates, and for the practical verification of your hopes. I shall hereafter be able to understand better the Hampton Institute, the Hampton spirit, the Hampton policy. So far as I am concerned Hampton will have an earnest advocate, a straightforward witness, because I can speak of that whereof I know, and can testify to that which I have seen."

D. Willis James of New York, President of the Children's Aid Society, made an eloquent and stirring appeal to the students, and R. C. Ogden on behalf of the Board of Trustees gracefully accepted the added responsibility which comes with the addition of this building to the equipment under their management.

The Literary Exercises.

The usual literary exercises, in which the graduating class have a prominent part, took place in the gymnasium this afternoon in the presence of an audience numbering 1,000 persons. Among the speakers were several graduates of the school, who told of practical experience in the development and education of the colored people. The undergraduate spoke on the same themes from the standpoint of the untried novice, for the purpose of the majority of each graduating class here is to work for the improvement of some little community of their race.

One of the speakers, a Navajo Indian, particularly impressed his hearers with his earnestness in this purpose. Thus the exercises as a whole were calculated to convey a pretty good idea of the conditions and needs of the negro in the South and of the Indian in the West, and to inspire a very reasonable hope that these needs are in some slight measure being met.

A few addresses by distinguished visitors completed the programme. Prof. Backus of Packer Institute reiterated his friendship for Hampton, and urged every student to make the best of his opportunity. The Rev. Wilton Merle Smith of New York stirred the patriotism of his student audience by an appeal to them to fight the evils of ignorance and superstition within our land, and Mr. Booker T. Washington made a convincing address for the glory of his Alma Mater and the ultimate hope of his race.

O'Neill's,
Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st St.

Ready with Flags.

The "Star Spangled Banner," that peerless emblem of our nation; that symbol of freedom which typifies the letter and spirit of our Great Republic—the abiding place of patriotism—may it wave forever, to perpetuate the splendid system of government it represents, and continue to be received with admiration and love and respect by all the peoples of the earth.

You can judge the trend of values by such items as these:

AMERICAN WOOL BUNTING FLAGS.

4x6 feet	$1.98	8x12 feet	$4.98
5x8 feet	2.75	10x15 feet	7.50
6x10 feet	3.50	12x20 feet	10.98

CUBAN WOOL BUNTING FLAGS.

5x8 feet	$3.75	6x10 feet	$4.98
8x12 feet	$7.50		

SILK FLAGS—UNMOUNTED.

7x10 inches	8c	10x24 inches	29c
8x12 inches	10½c	24x36 inches	59c
12x18 inches	17c	32x48 inches	98c

SILK FLAGS.
Mounted on hardwood staffs and spear ends.

8x12 inches, each	12½ c	16x24 inches	35c
12x18 inches	20c	24x36 inches	65c
32x48 inches	$1.10		

Hosiery and Underwear.

All these things need is to be told about. The values are big enough to crowd the department to-day and to-morrow and you'll find the goods exactly as advertised.

Women's Richelieu, Rembrandt ribbed or plain black lisle thread hose—on sale to-day	25c
Women's fine gauze lisle thread hose, black or tan colored—on sale to-day—per pair	39c
Children's fine ribbed, black cotton hose, double knees and feet, all sizes—on sale to-day	15c
Women's fine ribbed vests, low neck, shoulder and neck silk finished—on sale to-day	15c
Women's ribbed white lisle thread vests, low necks—on sale to-day	25c
Women's fine balbriggan ribbed vests and drawers—vests have long sleeves—on sale to-day	35c
Women's Swiss ribbed spun silk vests, low neck; also imported Swiss ribbed fancy lisle thread vests, lace and crochet trimmings—on sale to-day	39c

Wish we had enough to last a week. But the entire stock of Hosiery and Underwear is equally attractive, and shoppers insist that we've styles and qualities better than any one. Excepting Bicycles and Sewing Machines, we deliver all purchases free within 100 miles of the city.

H. O'NEILL & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

Daly's TO-NIGHT and every evening, 8:15. La POUPEE, (THE DOLL GIRL,) A musical comedy with an impossible story, by Maurice Ordonneau and Arthur Sturges. Music by Edmond Audran. Played at Prince of Wales Theatre, London. With James Powers, Frank Celli, Herbert Gresham, Joseph Herbert, Frank Rushworth, Miss Catherine Lewis and Mabelle Gillman. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday. Children Half Price to all Matinées.

LYCEUM 4th Av. and 23d St. Begins at 8:30. Daniel Frohman........Manager. Matinées Thursday & Sat. at 2:15. "A brilliant success."—World. KELCEY-SHANNON COMPANY in the new play by Clyde Fitch, The Moth and the Flame. ***TO-DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK, MR. HENRY WOODRUFF'S MATINEE.

AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Av. Tel. 3147-38. Eve., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. DOUBLE BILL. BILLEE TAYLOR, I PAGLIACCI in English. ENTIRE HOUSE 25c., 50c., 75c. BOXES, $3, $4, $5. Mat. Sat., 25c., 50c. Next week—CARMEN, (in English.)

LAST DANCE-RECITAL of ELIZABETH BIOREN DUNCAN and ISADORA DUNCAN, Berkeley Lyceum, 19 West 44th Street, Friday Afternoon, April 22, at 3 o'clock. Tickets, $2.00, may be obtained from the patronesses or at the Berkeley Lyceum Box Office.

DOGSHOW--OVER300 TERRIERS, BULLDOGS, AND DACHSHUNDS. AMERICAN HORSE EXCHANGE, B'way & 50th. ADMISSION 50c. OPEN 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance. 25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M. Hayes and Lytton, O'Brien and Havel, Joe Cawthorne, Thatcher and Marble, Sig. Vanni, Carr and Jordan, Goggin and Davis, Binns and Binns, The Electro-Rama, and others.

CASINO! IN GAY N.Y. Walter Jones & Great Co. Last 2 Nights. Last Mat. To-mor. Nxt Mon. Brilliant Revival "THE LADY SLAVEY."

GARDEN THEATRE. HENRY MILLER. LAST 2 NIGHTS. Last Mat. Sat. THE MASTER. April 25—Richard Mansfield in "The First Violin."

Manhattan. BROADWAY & 33D ST. Matinée To-morrow. WAY DOWN EAST

KOSTER & BIAL'S Adm., 50c. MAT. SAT. "AU BAIN" Introducing ADELE RITCHIE, and 15 other big Foreign Vaudeville Acts.

14TH ST. Theatre, Nr. 6th Av. Good seats, 50c. DIGBY BELL, with LAURA JOYCE BELL, in THE HOOSIER DOCTOR. Next week—T. E. Shea, in The Man-o'-War's Man.

B'WAY THEATRE. Eve., 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2. RUSSELL—FOX—DE ANGELIS in THE WEDDING DAY. Regular Prices.

Herald Sq. Thea. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. RICE'S NEW PRODUCTION. MONTE CARLO.

COLUMBUS. NEVER AGAIN. Nxt wk, Columbus Theatre Stock Co. in Rosedale.

Baseball—Polo Grds To-day, 3:30 P. M. Columbia Univ'y vs. Harvard Univ'y. Adm. 50c.

Baseball—Polo Grds To-mor. 3:30 P. M. Columbia Univ'y vs. Princeton. Admission, 50c.

AMUSEMENTS.

ONLY ONE MORE DAY AFTER TO-DAY. MAD. SQ. GARDEN. Twice Daily, at 2 and 8:15. BUFFALO BILL'S WILD WEST and Congress of Rough Riders of the World. Prices 25c., 50c., 75c., $1. Boxes $9 and $12.

CARNEGIE HALL. Saturday, April 23d, at 2:30. LAST RECITAL. JOSEF HOFMANN. Seats at Schuberth's and box office.

EDEN Musee. THE WORLD IN WAX. Hungarian Band Concerts. PASSION PLAY. Afternoons at 3; Evenings at 9. New list War Scenes at 2, 5, 8 P. M.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., nr. B'way. MAUDE ADAMS. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday. THE LITTLE MINISTER.

WALLACK'S. Evenings, 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2. The BOSTONIANS In the ever Popular Opera, ROBIN HOOD.

5TH AVE. THEATRE, Broadway & 28th St. MRS. FISKE IN—"LOVE FINDS THE WAY" AND—"A BIT OF OLD CHELSEA."

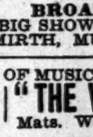
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. 23d St. and 4th Av. 73D ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF OIL PAINTINGS. Open from March 28 to May 14. ADMISSION..............25c

KNICKERBOCKER. B'WAY & 38TH. EVENINGS AT 8:15. SAT. MAT. AT 2:15. SOUSA'S NEW OPERA. THE BRIDE-ELECT.

OLYMPIA. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Wed. Mat., 25c. and 50c. PRIMROSE & WEST'S Big Minstrel Jubilee. Prices, $1.00, 75c., 50c., 25c. Boxes, $3, $5, $6, $8.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Ev'gs, 8:15. Mats., 2:15. Last 2 Nights. Last Sat. Mat. THE CONQUERORS. Monday Evg.—W. H. Crane in His Honor, the Mayor. Seats now selling.

BIJOU MATINEES Wed. & Sat. TO-NIGHT MY FRIEND FROM INDIA.



SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE, BROADWAY & 29TH ST. 2 BIG SHOWS EVERY DAY, 2 AND 8. MIRTH, MUSIC, and MAGNETISM.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. LAST TWO WEEKS. "THE WHITE HEATHER." Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Eve., 8:15.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. ADA REHAN. To-night, "SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL." Nxt. Wk. (extra Mat. Wed.) Little Lord Fauntleroy.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-night & Sat. Mat., musical comedy, "Lady Prize Swimmers." Sat. Eve., only time, as benefit for Miss Braga, Mgr. Conried as "Dr. Klaus."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23d St. & 8th Av. Mat. Sat. To-night, "Gettysburg." Nxt wk, Sol Smith Russell "A Bachelor's Romance."

ALMS FOR HOSPITALS.

Saturday and Sunday Association Distributes $55,000—The Mayor Refuses to Join in the Distribution.

The Distributing Committee of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association met yesterday afternoon in the office of Postmaster Van Cott and distributed among the various institutions of the city $55,000 of the $68,000 collected for the purpose during the year. Of the latter sum, $10,000 was designated by the donors for special purposes, and that much had already been distributed.

The committee in charge of the distribution of the money is composed of Postmaster Van Cott, Alexander E. Orr, ex-Mayor Cooper, Edwin Einstein, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Morris K. Jesup, and Mayor Van Wyck, but the three latter members were not present yesterday. Secretary Cook of the committee called on Mayor Van Wyck about ten days ago and asked that the Mayor appoint a day for the distribution, for it has been the custom to make the assignment of moneys in the Mayor's office every year. The Mayor, Mr. Cook says, told him he was too busy to attend to the matter and refused the use of his office.

The fund, which is the largest ever collected by the association, was distributed as follows:

Montefiore Home, $5,500; St. Luke's, $5,218.32; Mount Sinai, $5,272.40; German, $3,618.90; Roosevelt, $3,446.07; St. Mary's, $2,106.69; Mothers' Home of Misericordia, $2,029.45; Babella Heimath, $1,082.79; Orthopaedic, $1,872.54; Ruptured and Crippled, $1,723.84; Home for Incurables, $1,660.05; Flower, $1,390.93; St. Mark's, $1,352.88; Post-Graduate, $1,294.03; Holy Comforter, $1,183.07; Nursery and Child's, $1,180.70; Lebanon, $1,180.27; Colored, $1,132.29; French, $1,112.96; Infirmary for Women and Children, $1,109.90; Woman's, $1,004.18; J. Hood Wright Memorial, $951.53; Beth Israel, $742.56; St. John's Guild for Children, $737.20; Cancer, $713.31; Eye and Ear Infirmary, $708.01; Manhattan Eye and Ear, $668.14; Mothers and Babies', $642.40; Babies' $606.17; Ophthalmic, $589.15; Skin and Cancer, $491.49; Hahnemann, $416.54; Ophthalmic and Aural, $356.17; Medical College and Hospital for Women, $250; Polyclinic, $250; Old Marion Street Maternity, $250; Convalescent Home, $250.

North German Lloyd's Neutrality.

The North German Lloyd Steamship Company announced in Hoboken yesterday that it had received assurance from the Government that the neutrality of the company would be respected in every way. This assurance was in reply to a telegram of inquiry. A similar inquiry addressed to Spain has not been answered. The company yesterday issued a circular extract from the company's annual statement, which says: "The delivery of the steamships Kaiser Friedrich and Trier completes the reorganization of the fleet."

News from a Klondike Steamer.

A dispatch was received from San Francisco yesterday saying that the steamer City of Columbia, which sailed from New York on Dec. 17, for the Klondike, reached San Francisco Wednesday evening.